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HISTORY

— OF —

DADE COUNTY AND HER PEOPLE

From the date of the Earliest Settlements
to the present time



Together with Departments devoted to the Preservation of Personal Reminiscences, Biographies of Prominent Persons and Families, Business Growth and Development—a History of the Cities, Towns and Villages of the County, School, Church, Lodge and Club Statistics, with Personal Notes and Observations, Etc., Etc. ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

Greenfield, Missouri



THE PIONEER HISTORICAL COMPANY,

R. A. Ludwick, Manager

A. J. Young, Editor-in-Chief

November 1, 1917

Preface

In presenting to the People of Dade County this volume, The Pioneer Historical Company has no apologies to offer. It has labored long and faithful in procuring the data necessary for this work and is under lasting obligations to the generous contributors for their unselfish devotion to the cause.

In writing a History of Dade County and Its People, many difficulties have been encountered. More than three generations of people have lived and died in the county since her history first began, many of them leaving no relatives or friends to tell the story of their struggles, attainments or achievements. Many events of prime importance have passed into the vortex of oblivion, leaving no trace of their happenings and no sponsor for their repetition. Hopes, aspirations and ambitions have perished with the body and gone to the grave unheralded and unsung. Yet, out of this vast maelstrom of human events the writers of this history have been able to gather much of importance and have printed it in order that coming generations may know and appreciate the struggles which the pioneer has made in the interest of civilization.

THE PIONEER HISTORICAL COMPANY,

R. A. Ludwick, Manager.

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DADE COUNTY

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DADE COUNTY

Its History and Its People

PROLOGUE

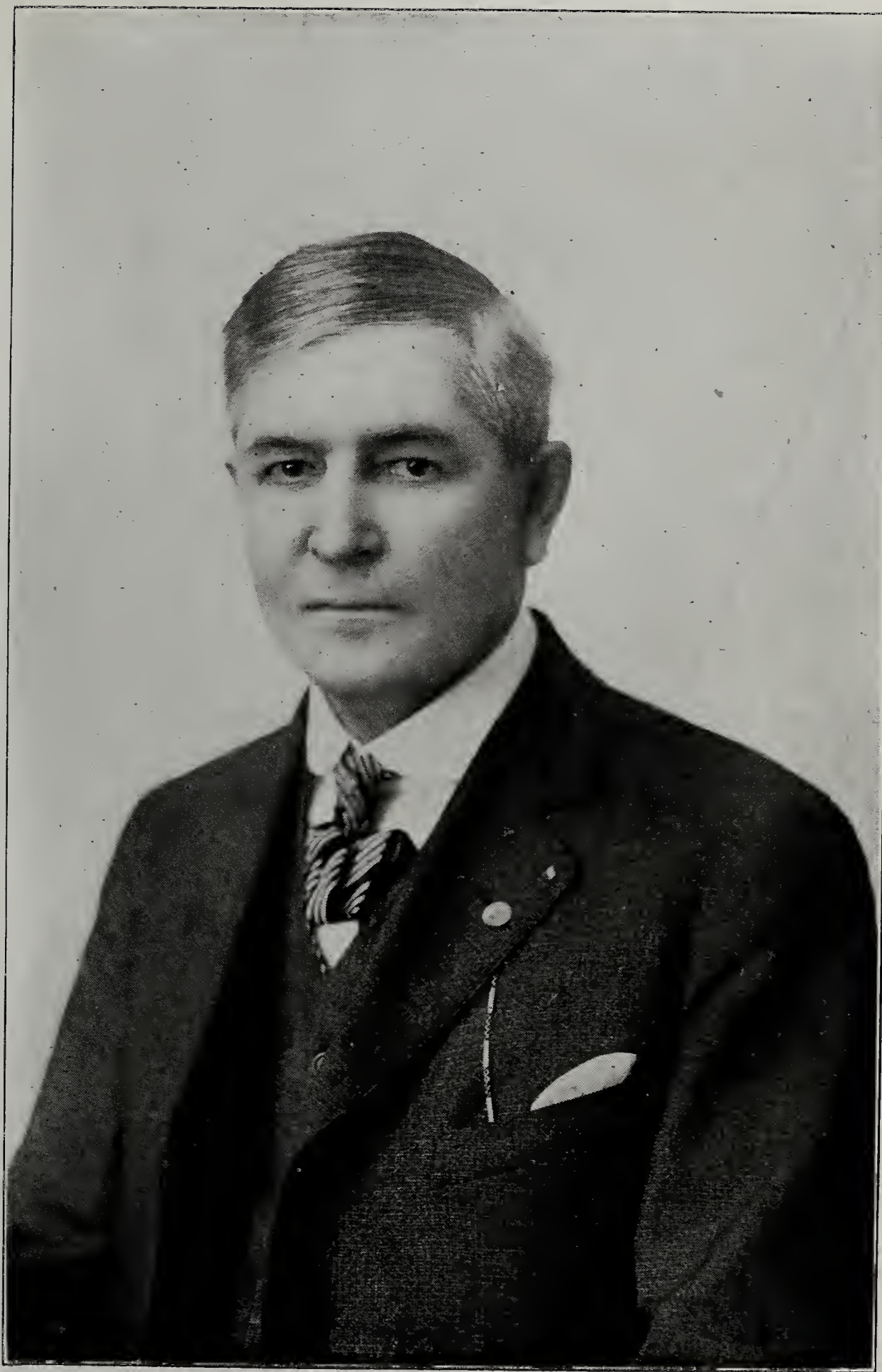


For a number of years it has been the desire of the leading citizens of Dade County that a history should be written giving to the world an accurate estimate of the lives and the achievements of this municipality from its earliest existence down to the present time, faithfully recording the struggles and sacrifices of the pioneers together with their reward. A task of this kind requires diligent research, accurate detail and faithful record.

Early in the year 1916 Hon. Aaron D. States, a prominent citizen of the county and a man in every way qualified for this great undertaking entered enthusiastically into the field but was stricken by the grim reaper before the harvest was gathered. Much of the material prepared by him was in a crude form and for a time the enterprize was jeopardized by the untimely death of Mr. States, but his labor was not in vain. After a few months, those having undertaken the financial burden of the enterprise came to me with the material and data gathered by Mr. States and



AARON D. STATES.



A. J. YOUNG.

insisted that I complete the work. It was with reluctance that I did so, and it is only by reason of the very generous efforts of those who have so kindly contributed articles that this work is at all possible.

Much of the history of Dade County slumbers in the tomb of the maker. In many instances only a partial record was preserved and Father Time has gathered to himself in the silence of death not only the history but also the historian.

No spirit of self aggrandizement prompts the effort necessary to the collation of this great work. Proper credit will be given to all those who have contributed to its success.

I realize the fact that of necessity, this history will be incomplete. Many important circumstances will escape the pen of the historian and many events fraught with human interest will be missed. It may be left to the historian of the future to write in greater detail of the facts and circumstances which have contributed to make Dade County the peer among the counties of the Ozark region, but it is to be hoped that when he shall pass along this road he will find here and there a footprint in the immortal sand which will guide him safely to his journey's end.

In presenting this volume to the people of Dade County it is the cherished wish of the editor that they will find in its pages many precious pearls of great price and memories of days which have long since passed into the valley of yesterday, thereby insuring its welcome into every Dade County home.

November 1, 1917.

A. J. YOUNG,
Editor-in-Chief.

Chapter 1

WESTERN GATEWAY TO THE OZARKS.

by

Aaron D. States.

A beautiful stretch of prairie country extends from the Kansas State line eastward. It remains prairie until it reaches the foot hills of the Ozarks at a point near the center line of Dade County where it merges into uplands that are covered with timber, interspersed by running brooks, fed by living springs. The outlines form a beautiful countour of natures arrangement, so much so, that tourists as well as native citizens, find in the picture rare beauty and considerable nature wonderment.

At the point where the level prairie land unites with the upland and the little hills, there is a richness in the scenery. Off to the east and the south as well as north, master hills show their verdant peaks while the rich valleys give evidence of the thrift of the husbandmen. Streams of pure water course these valleys and they are fed by living springs, that are found on both hillside and lowland.

The western gateway has a history that will never be recorded because of the fact in the remote past the pioneer cared but little save for the felling of the forest along the streams, and the breaking of the virgin soil and the building of his cabin. The cabin was always found near some friendly spring. The public highway was then unknown. Neighborhood roads supplied the need of primitive travel and many of this nature of roads are remembered by the elders of the present day—a few of them still exist and to some extent they are used, yet to the public highway, a prominent factor in the up-building of the country much attention is given, the main avenues for public travel. The neighborhood roads began to disappear some twenty years ago taking with them much of the rich pioneer history.

Tradition is faulty at times and, therefore, not altogether dependable. The old roadways that wind here and there, are easily traced by the marks in the woodland and on the hillside, that the wheels of the past have made. These old ruts and marks of primal history tell a tale of the days when the fathers used to go many miles to mill or to their post office or the store that used to furnish their needed supplies.

It would indeed be a difficult matter to learn who first discovered the western gateway to the Ozarks. Tradition says a company of men who were exploring the southeastern part of the Kansas territory in the first of the 30's stole across the line into Missouri territory and traveled as far eastward as the foothills. Another tradition tells us that back in the twenties, there came a few men of a daring spirit out into the wilderness of grasses and trees, among the Indians and all manner of wild animals known to this section and traveled as far westward as the junction of the level upland at a point somewhere near the center of the county and another tradition says some of these men of a more daring nature crossed the line into the wilds of Kansas where there was an abundance of buffalo, deer and other wild game. A search for the names of these men proved futile.

It is evident that this portion of the Ozarks was known to others long before these two supposed companies of men saw this country. One strong evidence of this fact is the old Fort, supposed to have been built by the Spanish many years before. It seems that these Spanish explorers and hunters of mineral wealth, built this fortification in order to protect themselves against Indian attack and to also give them a place to smelt their ores. Until recent years ashes and charred coal could be found at the lower end of the enclosure near the spring, that showed clearly that a vast amount of fuel had been used for some purpose. The banks of this enclosure are about extinct, the ashes and charred coals are all gone, nothing of any consequence yet remaining but the old spring—and it will not talk in the language of the historian. Had the

builders of this old fortification been so thoughtful as to chisel on the stone or brass the year they inhabited this portion of the Ozarks the whole country would extend it's thanks—but alas there is no record. This old fortification is out on Son's Creek about seven miles northwest of Greenfield.

There is but little question but what the upper Limestone and Son's creek country were the first places of resort for the Indian and also for the first white people. The Indians left traces of their habitation in the way of arrows, stone hammers, arrow points and other Indian chattels, that points clearly that they were the first here and of consequence, were the first to enter the Ozarks from the east and north and pass out through the western gateway. Many Indian relics were found in the upper Limestone and the upper Son's Creek country. In the entire western gateway in Dade County is one of special interest to the nature lover, the Sac river hill, the Limestone and Son's Creek and the fertile valleys form a scene that is truly splendid. This gateway north and south and about the center, was settled about the same year. Settlers were attracted to this section by the mild climate, the richness of the soil and the abundance of water supply. They came from Tennessee, Kentucky and a few from Virginia. This was nearly 83 years ago. Here they found nature gardens at every turn and many of these gardens afforded food stuff for their cabin. Flowers were here in abundance in their richest beauty and they are still here. The fire pink, the wild rose, the primitive verbena, the first trumpet vine and the first violet, found their home near this gateway and they have been standing vigil all these years, welcoming the worthy to admission into a country that is becoming one of the richest in the middle west. All manner of nut bearing trees grow along the friendly streams, and they gave succor and aid to the early fathers. They were many wild fruits such as wild grapes almost as large and sweet as the concord of today, luscious persimmons and toothsome blackhaws. In those early days it was no trouble to make the product of both field and garden pay.

There was no drought and there was precious little cultivation needed because of the richness of the soil and the absence of weeds. It is said weeds were not known for a long time after the first settlements were established. Weed seed was brought to this section by the birds and the pressure of high winds. In this particular there is a vast difference, the weed industry seems to be chief where greatest care is not observed.

Spring and Autumn months especially the months of April, May, June and October, are kin to the valleys of Arno throughout the western gateway. Almost any year the plow can be seen going in the field in the months of December and January and many of the early gardens are made the latter days of January and the first of February. Some years nearly all the spring plowing is done in the winter months. Many years the pasture remains clean and profitable the entire year with the exception when there is a coat of sleet on the ground. Cattle and sheep have been known to feed from the pasture fields the entire winter months; the climate as a rule, is mild and healthful, the mercury seldom goes below the zero mark and most winters it remains at least to forty degrees above. Some winters the mercury registers as high as 60 to 70 degrees several days at a period. Most years the early spring crops are planted the latter days of February and the first days in March. Sometimes there is a cold wave period that strikes this country in early winter and remains until the dawning of spring—this is a rare section.

The mild climate enables the stock man to care for his herd with but little extra expense in winter, over the summer months when pasture is at its best. The dairy-men find this country an ideal place to carry on his vocation. This is a real natural dairy country, and the business has been neglected to a great extent. The never failing water and the abundance of the grasses linked with mild climate and the proximity to market, makes this country an ideal country for such culture. There is not much need of expensive dairy barns or sheds, yet, many who are now engaged in the business find it profitable to

protect their herds from storm and sleet though these barns are not put into actual use save a very few months in the year. Many herd owners use well covered sheds with openings for the stock. These sheds prove to be good herd protectors and they are practically inexpensive when compared with the results they obtain; they are the best paying improvements that can be made on any dairy or stock farm, for it is a well known fact that chilly days and damp cold seasons are not very conducive to the growth and development of any nature of stock. Some day Dade County will be one of the banner dairy counties in the middle west.

Over in Barton county, north of Lamar there is a point that is called the Ozark divide. At this point a part of the water runs north into the streams that find their outlet in the Osage river and a part flows south into what is known as Muddy, thence into Spring River. This divide is noticeable to the naked eye and many points in Barton and places in Dade County. The first little hillocks of the Ozark range are to be seen in western Barton County and these little hills and rolling prairie are very prominent until they reach half way across Dade County, then merge into real hills where the upland and the valleys give protection to the soil tiller, where there are many prosperous, happy homes. There are many of these homes at the western gateway; some of them are really ideal country homes. Throughout the Lockwood and Arcola districts there are many of these homes. There are a number of ideal farms in these districts and the number does not diminish as travel is made eastward through the entire county, to the Green County line.

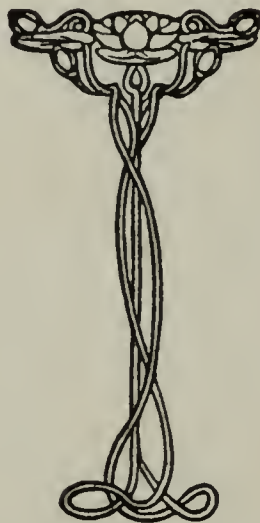
The early fathers seemed to like the wooded district of Dade County better than they did the prairie district. Here is where they built their first cabins, their first church, their first school house and their first village. This was on account of the water supply and the head of timber to build their cabin and otherwise improve their farms. Forty years ago land in the Lockwood district sold as low as two dollars and fifty cents the acre. It

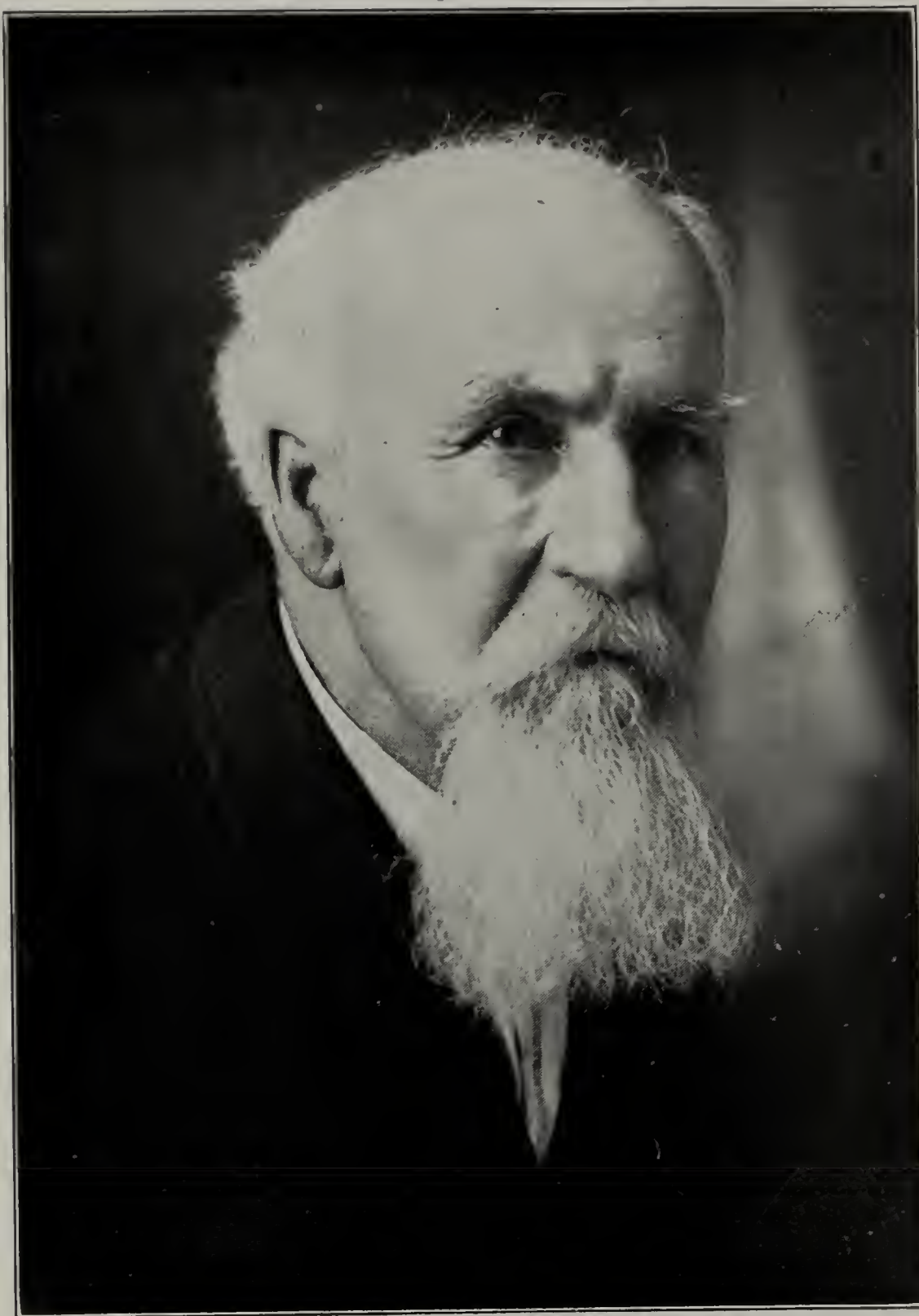
was then a wilderness of grass and remained so until the advent of the Memphis Railroad about the first of the 80's. These same tracts could not be bought now for much less than \$100 the acre, and many of them would demand a much higher price. The building of the Memphis Railroad, up to the time of its building, was the greatest event in the history of the county. Soon after the completion of this railroad the western half of Dade County was a real mecca for the home seeker, resulting in the turning of the wilderness into a veritable garden. Too much credit cannot be given George H. Nettleton and J. E. Lockwood, promoters and builders of this railroad, for the good that has resulted from the building and completion of this splendid highway of steel. It has been the savior of central south Missouri.

Conditions at the western gateway of the Ozarks remain pretty much the same until the Greene County line is reached on the east. The heretofore waste lands are now coming into use, especially the hill lands, which, heretofore, were covered with grasses, thickets and briars. These hill lands are being cleared and the soil is being brought into use in the raising of grasses, thus adding to the material worth of the county in the way of land protection. This section seems to be the home for all the grasses, the clover, blue grass and timothy thrive in almost every section. Blue grass and clover seem to spring simultaneously by the roadside, the newly cleared hillside and in waste places—this is especially true of the clover. This aid of nature assists materially in making the country the ideal country for dairy herds and the raising of young cattle. Pasturage is abundant from early spring until the extreme dry weather which usually comes the latter days of July and the month of August. Then when the early fall season begins the grasses begin to take on new life and long before frost the fields are covered with the rich crop of splendid feed that often lasts throughout the winter months—especially during the open days of the winter.

Hill lands that sold for \$5 the acre a few years ago bring from \$25 to \$30 the acre and many of the upland

farms demand as high as \$75 the acre. Some of the valley land bring \$125 to \$140 the acre—it might be well to state not many of the valley land farms are changing ownership because of the fact there is no better land in any country in the way of productiveness or in the raising of diversified crops. The farms that contain part valley and part upland are considered the best. These farms are giving the best record. The pioneers thus believed, for many of them entered land that had a touch of real rustic nature as well as plenty of bottom land which they cultivated. This is one great reason Dade County as a whole was slow in converting its hill land into helpmates. It has been lately proven that much of the upland is about as rich as the bottom land along the various streams.





MASON TALBUTT.

Introduction to Dade County History

WHY I LIKE MY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

by

Aaron D. States.

I live neither in the north or the south, the east or the west—my country is Missouri, the center State. I possess a very small portion of Missouri, yet it is my adopted asylum—it is my country. Why do I like it, listen!"

It is south Missouri where the Ozarks play with the gossamere clouds and the mellow sunbeams, that dance over meadow, woodland and tangled wildwood and play hide-go-seek amid labyrinth and dell. Where the purest crystal water flows in classic rivers and streams and from never ceasing nature wells and springs, that give health and life. Where talkative, babbling brooklets quench the thirst of the herds, on its mission to the 'father of waters,' passing through bewitching nature gardens, tickling the rootlets of herb and fern, then spreading into a broader and deeper current to gladden the hearts of the husbandmen. Where the golden sunlight warms the earth the quickest after the snows and the sleets. Where the earth responds to every honest touch of the soil tiller and assures him plenty with some to spare.

Not so very far from thriving cities, near the trackage of the endless steel rail with the master city of the middle west hard by. Near a modern village of schools and churches and where everybody is hailed as brother, and, should I forget to extend the day benediction in passing it would be sufficient cause to create a desire in the afflicted to learn, "What on earth has happened?" In a country where the countryman and the townsman sit in the same pew, attend the same social functions, whose

children attend the same school. Where the modern car is found, both in town and country, where the public highways are being made ideal and where all modern improvements find a people ready to adopt every measure that strengthens industrial worth and broadens the sphere in making life worth while. Where are no strangers and should one come within our gates he is soon a brother. A country where boosters live, live not alone for self but are willing that others shall live. Where mutual interests are considered above par value—a country where the principles of a common brotherhood are practiced, at least in part.

The Ozark range of mountains is distant kin to the Rockies. They extend two hundred miles east and west and average a little over a hundred miles in width. This scope of country, the Switzerland of the middle west is fast becoming the pleasure resort for thousands of pleasure seekers each year. They find all kinds of nature wonderment, little cascades, bewitching grottoes, fruitful fields and gardens with farm and town homes, that are akin to the homes of city streets. Pleasure resorts abound everywhere. Community houses shelter the weary pilgrim, log and cobble stone bungalows with verdant gardens, greet the visitor in all the mountain country. No visitor need to be too far distant to hear the pealing of the high school and college bell, in order to find pleasure and healthful zone. Mountain roads are being made ideal, their gentle slope and graceful windings, through nature's panoramas, gives the visitor a touch of the sublime and the beautiful. The artist, the literatus and the seeker of health, climb the mountain peaks, and with glass, can see into four states. This is the home of "The Shepherd of the Hills."

I am a child of nature, I love my mother. She has fed me and clothed me all these years. She adorns the walls of her home with master paintings, she seeks to soothe sorrow and strengthen hope and faith. After awhile she will clasp me in her bosom and there I will sweetly sleep.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY.

by

Aaron D. States.

The Indian tribes that once roamed over the territory known in the early history as Barry County, of which a part is now Dade County, left but little trace of their occupancy, save in arrow heads, stone hammers, and a few stones they used to grind their corn.

Thousands of arrow heads have been found in the upper Limestone Country, along the banks of Son's Creek, over on the Sac and in many up land districts. There are but few living who saw the Indians, mostly Osage when they occupied this portion of the country, prior to and after the first white settlers. Tradition, with but little historic record, says that the Cherokees and the Delawares were here about the same time, the Cherokees coming from the Indian Territory in 1835, soon after their arrival from Georgia, and, the Delawares coming into this section soon after their arrival to their new reservation on the lands comprising the country, in Kansas, at the fork of the Kansas Missouri River junctions. This was sometime during the year 1829 and 1830. They strolled over south Missouri in search of game, yet, they never had possessed a reservation here. Their reservation was ceded to them for all time, yet it was not long until they ceded back to the United States their lands—this was in the early fifties. Many of them were loath to leave their homes when asked to join their kin in the Indian Territory. Some are of the opinion, seasoned by facts, that this tribe on its journey to the Indian Territory found plenty of game in Western Missouri and eastern Kansas, and that when they found the life flowing rivers in south Missouri, this country was a sort of Mecca to them for a number of years. Game was plenty, a few buffalo, plenty of deer and bear, and the rivers and streams were well supplied with fish. Early settlers saw ruins of their wigwams and their little fortifications. The Delawares were peaceful people and somewhat industrious. They loved their home

in the reservation and they were loath in giving it up to the white settlers. A few Indian families, decendants from the Delaware tribe, still live in the old reservation beyond the Kaw.

When the last century was young the north part of Missouri suffered from Indian invasion and there were a number of massacres. The Indian history of that part of Missouri, is exceedingly interesting. At that time there were no permanent white settlements in this section of the state—there were a few white explorers, who were in search of gold and other valuable metals. We have record of this class as early as 1814, yet the record fails to state the names of the parties, or their success in the attempt, neither does it reveal and information whatever, concerning the Indian occupancy.

The truth of the whole matter is the fact that the early settler of north Missouri had but little knowledge of what the state possessed or rather territory, south of the Missouri River. Many descendants of these old time settlers of that section are still ignorant of this information, little knowing that a mighty empire lies south of the Missouri River and extends to the Arkansas State line, a part of which, is Dade County. Because of the first settlements being made in central and northern part of Missouri was on account of river transportation though very incomplete, yet it afforded a way for the immigrant and explorer to reach the interior of the then territory, a way of travel that was considered in a measure modern.

A few Indian graves have been found in sections of Dade County but they did not produce much historic interest. Dr. William Harrison, late of Greenfield, now of the city of Tulsa, Okla., in connection with Brother Edwin, used to delight in assembling Indian relic and at one time their collection was considered one of the finest in the country, each relic in this collection was found in Dade County. The collection was sold to — — ————, Kansas City at a good price two years ago. Dr. Brooks at Golden City, Missouri has a splendid Indian relic col-

lection. He has been engaged for a number of years in the assembling of his collection and he prizes it highly. It is a rare collection and some day it will bring him a good price, each relic in this collection was found in western Dade and eastern Barton counties. Mr. Brooks has it on exhibition in the post office lobby at Golden City.

There are other smaller collections. It is conceded that the first occupant of the territory composing Dade County were the Osage Indians, who claimed dominion over all the land, lying between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, embracing a greater portion of the states of Missouri and Arkansas. The Iuan Paw Indians also claimed dominion and were original occupants of a portion of this country in Missouri and Arkansas. Tradition says the first Indian occupancy was at the very beginning of the last century. If they inhabited this country at an earlier period they left no historic trace of the event. It was at the time the Indians were being crowded from their happy hunting grounds in the territory of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to a more congenial portion where they would not be molested by the whites. At that time St. Louis was a pretty active river village and its principal trade was in fur production and trading with the Indians. Exploration parties explored a portion of the interior part of the Missouri territory. The Indians soon settled in portions of Missouri and it was not long until they had roamed the state and many tribes were delighted in the prairie districts of Kansas.

As early as 1834, we find that a missionary named Joseph Meeker, found his way into Kansas and preached to the Indians. We have no record of Indian mission work in this section of Missouri. The white settlers were slow in making the Ozark country their home. There are no great water ways in the Ozark country that would furnish transportation for the early home-seeker, and it was a very difficult matter for the home-seeker to find any sort of a trail that might give some evidence of partial civilization until the year 1830. It is true that earlier, though but a few years, they found their way to Spring-

field on the east and to the present post on the north, where Kansas City now flourishes. The ox team then afforded about the only means of transportation. The country was pretty well inhabited by Indians and there were but few scattered white settlements. This made it undesirable for the first fathers to start on a journey through a wilderness inhabited by a people who are supposed to be the white man's greatest enemy. Though this belief, founded upon some principles of fact if any new settler experienced trouble with the Indians while en-route through Missouri to his new home in Dade County, it was never recorded and the fact forgotten.

The numerous herds of buffalo attracted the Indians from Missouri into Kansas territory at an early period and occupied the territory sometime after civilization entered that country. A great portion of the early inhabitants of Kansas went to that country from Missouri, as well as from the States or districts farther north. The Indian always loved the buffalo chase, the excitement and its profit appealed to him. There were but few herds of buffalo in Missouri, three quarters of a century ago, except in western Missouri, where prairie country abounds. The Indian always had a liking for rivers and lesser streams, where they could build their wigwams and found their villages. Southern Missouri and especially the southwest portion seemed to be an ideal place for such industry. Primitive Barry county once had many signs of Indian habitation, especially in the wooded and rural districts. The game here was not so large, yet the country appealed to the Red Man for a sort of a home land. At no time in the early history of Dade County does it appear that the Indians gave any great amount of annoyance to the early settlers except their petty thieving and their delight in giving fright to women and children, who always dreaded the autumn months, the time when the Indians would flock here on their way back to the Indian Territory from their hunting trip to northern Missouri. They seldom stole except things to eat, and once in a while they would take a calf or a hog.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

FORMATIVE ACT—Dade County was organized in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved January 29, 1841, and an act supplemental thereto, approved February 15, 1841. That part of the first act relating to the organization of this county, reads as follows:

“An act to organize counties therein, named, and to define the boundaries thereof.

Section 10. All that territory included within the following described limits, viz: Beginning at the middle of the eastern boundary line of Township 28 of Range 25; thence north on the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25, to the township line dividing Townships 34 and 35; thence west on Range 29; thence south to the northwest corner of Barry County; thence east to the place of beginning; is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of the county of Dade.

Section 11. Josiah McCreary of Barry County; William Coulfield, of Greene County, and Winfrey Owens, of Polk County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice of said county.

Section 12. The circuit and county courts of said county shall be held at the dwelling house of William Penn, in said county, until the permanent seat of justice of said county is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct.

Section 46. The commissioners to select the respective county seats aforesaid, shall meet on the second Monday in April next, at the places for holding courts for the counties, respectively, in which county seats are to be located, for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Section 48. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission in each of said counties three persons as justices of the county court, and one person as sheriff; and the persons appointed and

commissioned as aforesaid shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 49. The circuit and county courts, or judge or justices thereof in vacation, shall appoint their respective clerks, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for clerks, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS—The supplemental act provided that the county court of the several counties created by this act should meet on the first Monday of March following its passage, and that they should then, or at a subsequent term to be held in that month, appoint a county assessor, and that the collectors of the revenue of these counties should be allowed until the first day of February, 1842, to collect and pay in the revenues of their respective counties. It also provided that the seat of justice of the county of Dade should be located within four miles of the center of the county, and that the county courts might appoint surveyors to serve until August following, when surveyors should be elected.

In accordance with the foregoing laws, Gov. Thomas Reynolds appointed and commissioned Nelson McDowell, William Penn and David Hunter as justices of the county court, and Asa G. Smith as sheriff of the county. In further compliance with the law, these justices met on the first Monday of March, 1841, at the residence of William Penn (on Pennsylvania Prairie), and then and there organized their court, and appointed Joseph Allen as clerk, and thus completed the organization of Dade County. It was contemplated by the prime movers for the organization of the county that the seat should be located on Pennsylvania Prairie; but the clause in the supplemental act requiring the seat of justice to be located within four miles of the center of the county defeated their project. Soon after the county was organized, the commisisoners appointed by the act creating it to select the permanent seat of justice met as directed, and selected the site of the present town of Greenfield, consist-





W. R. BOWLES.



PHIL S. GRIFFITH.

ing, as then selected, of fifty-one acres, and procured title for the same for the county, from the owners, Matthias H. Allison and Mary Ann Allison, his wife, by deed dated April 14, 1841. This tract of land was donated to the county by the grantors, for and in consideration of the location of the county seat thereon, and it consists of the northwest quarter of the northwest of Section 19, Township 31 north, Range 26 west, together with a strip on the north and west sides, sufficient in width to make the whole tract contain fifty-one acres.

After the site for the county seat was selected, the sessions of the courts were held at the residence of Matthias H. Allison, at Greenfield, until June, 1842, and on the 20th day of that month the county court met for the first time in the first court house erected for the county. As soon as the site for the seat of justice was selected, the county court appointed John M. Rankin commissioner of the county seat.

COUNTY BOUNDARY—By reference to the description of Dade County, as given in the act creating it, it will be seen that the county extended nine miles south of its present southern boundary, and ten miles north of its present northern boundary. Thus it included all of Township 29, and the north half of Township 28, now comprised in Lawrence County on the south, and the north two-thirds of Township 33, and the whole of Township 34, now comprised in Cedar County on the north. The east and west boundaries of the county remain on the same lines described in the act of creating it. The county was reduced in size to its present limits by an act entitled, "An act to define the limits of several counties within the State," approved March 28, 1845. The section describing it reads as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 25; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 29; thence south to the township line dividing Townships 29 and 30; thence east to the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25; thence north to the beginning." This makes the county consist of Townships 30, 31, 32 and the south one-

third of 33, and of Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and the east tier of sections in Range 29, thus making it twenty miles north and south, and twenty-five miles east and west.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS—Immediately upon the organization of the county, it was subdivided into municipal townships, but no record pertaining to their formation has been preserved. In May, 1854, a new township, named North, was formed to comprise all that part of Center Township lying north of a line running from the southwest corner of Section 19, Township 32, Range 27, east, on the section lines to Sac River; and Prairie school house, near the residence of Benjamin Appleby, was the place designated for holding elections in the new township. In February, 1860, another new municipal township was formed in response to a petition signed by Wiley Irby and others to the number of 81. It was named South, and was bounded as follows: Beginning two and one-half miles west of the range line between Ranges 26 and 27, on the township line between Townships 30 and 31; thence running due south to the county line between Dade and Lawrence Counties; thence running due east with said county line to the range line between Ranges 25 to 26; thence north on the range line to the township line between Townships 30 and 31; thence west to the place of beginning. The place for holding elections in the new township was fixed at Finley's mill.

On the 11th of June, 1860, the county court, on petition of John A. Ferguson and fifty others, created a new township as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Dade County; thence east to the line between Ranges 27 and 28; thence south seven miles to the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 32, Range 28; thence west with the subdivisional lines to the Barton County line seven miles; thence north to the place of beginning; to be known by the name of Horse Creek. The place for holding elections in the township was fixed at the residence of William Cantrell.

In August, 1882, the municipal township of Washington was formed out of parts of Townships South, Smith

and Center; embracing Sections 3 to 10, inclusive, in Township 30, Range 26; Sections 31 to 34, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 26; Sections 34, 35 and 36, in Township 31, Range 27, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10 11 and 12, in Township 30, Range 27.

On the 8th of May, 1883, the municipal township of Lockwood was formed, comprising Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 30, Range 27; Sections 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 27; Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in Township 30, Range 28; and Sections 13, 14, 23, 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Township 31, Range 28. Afterward, on the 8th of May, 1888, Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 31, Range 27, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in Township 31, Range 28, were added to Lockwood Municipal Township.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The County of Dade lies on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain Range, in the southwestern part of Missouri, is the third county north of the Arkansas line and the second east from the Kansas line, and is in latitude 38 degrees north, and longitude 94 degrees west. It occupies portions of Townships 30, 31, 32 and 33 north, and Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 west of the fifth principal meridian, and is bounded on the north by Cedar, on the east by Polk and Greene Counties, on the south by Lawrence, and on the west by Jasper and Barton Counties. Its area consists of 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres; being 25 miles in length, east and west, 20 miles in width, north and south.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES—The dividing ridge or summit of the Ozark Range, between the waters which flow northwardly to the Osage River, and thence to the Missouri, and the waters which flow southwardly to the Neosho River, and thence to the Arkansas, runs diagonally across the southwest part of the county. The average elevation of the county above sea level is about one thousand three hundred feet, and the surface

is about equally divided between timber and prairie lands. That part lying in the timber and near the water courses is rolling, and in many places very rough and hilly, while the western portion of the county, more especially, breaks down from the elevated Ozark ridges into the beautiful valleys and broad prairies of the Neosho and Osage basins.

STREAMS—Several cold, swift streams course through the country from south to north, which, with their numerous tributaries, furnish an unfailing supply of the best water for use, and water-power inexhaustible. Turnback heads in Lawrence County on the south, and flows into the center of the county, where it is joined by Sac River from the east, and together flow into the Osage. Limestone Creek rises in the southwestern portion of the county, and empties into Turnback near Greenfield, and furnishes power for mills. Other and smaller streams, Son's Creek, Horse Creek, Cedar Creek and Sinking Creek, traverse considerable portions of the county, and are fed by never-failing springs of pure cold water. Along Sac River, Turnback and Son's Creek, the surface of the county is bold and precipitious, with fertile valleys composed of the richest loam lying between the picturesque hills and bluffs. These hills are covered more or less densely with all kinds of oak, hickory, and other valuable timber, and furnish good grazing. Maze Creek, a branch of the Sac River, enters the county from the east, and flows in a northwesterly direction, across the northeastern portion. Muddy Creek, being the only one in the county south of the dividing ridge, enters the county from the south, and flows in a northwesterly direction across the southwestern portion thereof, into Barton County and into the Neosho River. The larger streams of the county, at all times, afford abundant supplies of stock water, and abound in a variety of choice fish. Many portions of the county are well supplied with springs of pure, clear water, and excellent well water may be obtained in almost any part of the county, at a depth of from twelve to twenty

feet, thus assuring an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

PRAIRIES—In the northwestern portion of the county, is Crisp's Prairie, some 12 by 3 miles in extent, named after its first settlers, the Crisps. It is a beautiful rolling section of country interspersed with groves, and is in a high state of cultivation. Rock Prairie, in the southeast corner of the county, is another fertile and beautiful region covered with fine farms, and all the evidence of fertility and wealth.

Pennsylvania Prairie, named after Judge William Penn, an early settler, is situated in the southern portion of the county, between Turnback and Limestone Creeks, and above their junction. It is one of the richest and oldest sections of the county, and is especially noted for its fruit growing. After leaving the hills along Turnback Creek and Sac River, going westward, one enters that vast prairie country, stretching from north to south across the entire width of the county, and extending westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

The streams that water this grand region flow but a few feet below the general level of the rolling prairie, and are narrowly fringed with trees, and from the eminences one can trace the line of waving trees until the eye loses the outline in the dim distance.

SOIL—The prevailing country rock is a sandstone and limestone formation with large areas of flint and chert cropping out in the most broken parts and along the streams. The overlying soil on the uplands in the eastern part of the county consists of a red clay and subsoil covered with a red, or what is termed a "mulatto," loam. For wheat, corn and tobacco raising, it is unsurpassed. The valleys along the streams are alluvial deposits of rich, black loam, from two to six feet in depth, overlying sub-deposits of gravel and limestone, and yield corn averaging from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, according to the season and thoroughness of cultivation. The prairie, or the western part of the county, is composed of a clay subsoil, overlaid with a rich dark soil varying from

one to four feet in depth, resembling the prairie soil of Illinois and Iowa, and grows all kinds of cereals in extra abundance.

TIMBER—The entire eastern portion of Dade County with the exception of the prairies and cleared lands, is covered, and in many places densely, with a light growth of timber. The timber on the uplands consists of the oak in its several varieties, hickory, and a few other hardwood varieties, while in the valleys and along the streams it consists of black and white walnut, ash, soft maple, sycamore, elm and a few other kinds, including also oak and hickory. All the timber of the county, though some of it attains a great thickness, has a short and stubby growth. in length it will not compare with that of Eastern States. Along the bluffs of Son's Creek several groves of cedar exist, but the trees are not sufficient size to be of use except for transplanting for ornamental purposes. Much of the timber consists of what is known as "second growth," all of which has grown since the settlement of the county began, and since the Indians ceased their annual burnings over the surface of the country. In some places this "second growth" timber is very fine—is not scrubby, but smooth, and grows rapidly, and is already valuable for fencing purposes. There is yet an abundant supply of wood for fuel, easily maintained at moderate cost. Young timber grows rapidly when planted on the prairie, and there are some fine groves in the western part of the county.

CLIMATE—The climate of Dade County is a happy medium between extremes of heat and cold. The winters are mild and short. Snow rarely falls before Christmas, and never exceeds but a few inches in depth, and seldom lies on the ground longer than three or four days at a time. Mercury seldom falls to zero, and is not much of the time below freezing point. This is a "sunny climate," even in winter, and, except when it is raining or storming, the outdoor laborer never has to lose a day's work on account of the weather; and the contour of the country being, as it is, somewhat rolling, and well supplied with

forests, it is never visited with severe storms or cyclones. There are no swamps or stagnant pools of water in the county; consequently it is clear from all malaria, except what is caused in all new countries, by the upturning of the virgin soil. Though the summers are long, the heat is never excessive, being tempered as it is, with the high elevation and the breezes from the west. It is doubtful whether a more healthy country than the Ozark Range can be found anywhere on the continent. Fevers of the typhoid type are rare, and lung and bronchial diseases are comparatively unknown. The water is pure and healthy, and entirely free from alkali or other deleterious substances.

WILD ANIMALS AND WILD FOWL—When the first settlers landed here they found the forests inhabited by buffaloes, bears, panthers, wolves, wildcats, catamounts, elk, deer and all the smaller animals common to this latitude. Wild fowls, such as geese, turkeys, ducks and smaller birds, were also natural claimants of the territory. The buffaloes soon fled to the westward and became extinct; the bears refused to flee, but have become extinct. The wolves, the animals of the cat kind, were very numerous. A war of extinction was begun on them by the early settlers, and it has been continued, so that not many of these animals now remain. The deer were so plentiful that they were found in herds or droves. They have been hunted and slain for food, but a few still remain—enough to amuse the hunters. The elk are extinct. The smaller animals, such as foxes, raccoons, rabbits and the like, abound in considerable numbers. Wild turkeys were once so abundant that the early settlers killed all they could consume. Wild geese are very scarce now, but the turkeys and ducks, even yet, abound to some extent. The small birds—the songsters—in great numbers, still make the groves ring with their music.

Chapter 2

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

In order to give a more extended list of the early settlers, there has been compiled from the records a list of the names of those who entered lands in the several congressional townships in the county at or prior to certain dates; care being taken to give only the names of those who became actually settlers, and omitting reference to those already mentioned. The townships and lists are as follows:

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 25—The first entries were made in this township in 1844, by James Hembree, Moses Theobald, James Douglas, Lysander S. Dunn and Samuel Harris. Entries 1845 were made by William Dunn, David C. Eastin and M. E. Brown. From 1845 to 1849 entries were made by J. H. Hardin, Samuel Nickel and others.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 26—The first entries in this township were made in 1840, by Thomas Box, C. J. Morris, Samuel Carr, Reuben Carter, E. F. Morris, C. Beckham, Jesse Scott, John Rice, William Mallory, William Snaden, William Williams, Sterling and John Salling, Absalom Renfro, David, A. D. and John Hudspeth, William Snaden, Rich T. Willis, Daniel W. Scott, Jas. M. Snaden, John Gamble, Jesse O. Scott, Jas. Ventioner, John Bowles, A. S. Yokum, and others heretofore mentioned. Others and succeeding early entries were made by Jacob Cox, Alex. Russell and Andrew Gilmore.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 27—First entries in this township were made by Joshua and Alexander Ragsdale, Isaac Preston, Jonathan Parris, Britain Finley, William Merrick, Robert Allison, John B. Parris, Jacob Reed, Andrew Allison, David Moore and William H. King. Soon after entries were made by Jesse Dougherty and others.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 28—The first entry was in 1852, by Robert Bird. Others were made in 1854 by David Crandall and Henry Bird.



BEN M. NEALE.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 29—Only the eastern tier of sections was in Dade county. The first entries were made in 1856, by William Russell and John Thompson.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 25—First entries were made in 1844, by E. B. Miller, Thomas Stockstell and Samuel L. and L. L. Carlock. Subsequent early entries were made by James Leeper, Reuben Carter, Calvin Wheeler, John D. Ragsdale, Daniel M. McGee, Henry H. Pemberton and John M. Tarrant.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 26—Entries in this township date from 1840, made by Joseph R. Davidson, Elijah McMillen, John M. Rankin, Emerson C. Scott, C. L. Bidstrap, Isaac Stockton, James West, Charles Hoover, John and Joseph Salling, and others heretofore named. Soon thereafter entries were made by J. N. Weir, Isam A. Young, Ramson Cates, A. Cowan, John Tarbot, W. R. Rankin and John M. Dicus. Many other entries were made during the forties.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 27—First entries were made in 1840, by Thomas A. Dale, John C. Wetzels, William Fleisher, William Arbagast, Joshua Carman, John Finley, William McMillan, and others mentioned as early settlers.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 28—The first entry in this township was made in 1853, by Joseph Lawrence, and the second in 1854, by Thomas Smith.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 29—The first entry is 1854, by Stephen L. Butterfield.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 25—First entries in 1839 were made by Pierce Asbell, William P. and Thomas Hudson, James G. Berry, John C. Kirby, Jesse M. Finley, Stephen Grey, Tully C. Kirby, Isiah Kirby, Joel Dobbs, James H. Gaunt, H. Rook, D. B. Baker, William and J. P. Edge.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 26—First entries were made in 1840, by James Hobbs, L. T. Dunnaway, Eber E. White, William M. Roark, S. E. Seybert, John F. Johnson, Thomas Fleming and William Johnson.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 27—First entries in 1840, by John Asbell, John W. Thompson, Martin L. Hembree, James Cole and Washington Farmer.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 28—First entries in 1853, by William Farmer, John Acock, Benjamin Hanley, William H. Amos, and Thomas Rhodes.

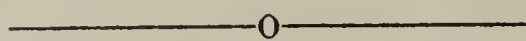
TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 29—First entry made in 1853, by D. Dewey; next in 1854, by William and Jacob Sears; the next in 1855, by Isaac Darneel and Washington Farmer.

TOWNSHIP 33, RANGE 25—First entries were made in 1845, by John Lindley, Edwin Pyle, Samuel D. Clark, Galehu Moore and L. T. Dunaway.

TOWNSHIP 33, RANGE 26—Ezekiel M. Campbell, and others already mentioned in 1840.

TOWNSHIP 33, RANGE 27—The first entry was made in 1840, by Isaiah Lynch. Subsequent entries were made in 1850, by John Underwood and Aaron Russell.

TOWNSHIP 33, RANGE 28—First entry made in 1842, by James W. Bass. Later early entries were by Asa D. Lacy and Robert Poindexter.



EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WASHINGTON, SMITH AND LOCKWOOD TOWNSHIPS.

by

Howard Ragsdale.

Probably the first settler in either Smith, Washington or Lockwood Townships, was made by a man by the name of Box, who settled on Turnback Creek prior to 1834. William Landers, whose father settled at the bluff spring just this side of the old Hoyle Mill on Turnback, in 1843, was then twelve years of age, and in his recollections of pioneer days, states that at that time there were but three white families in Dade County. Besides his father's family, and that of Guy Clopton, who

had settled on Sac River at what is now known as "Bill's Ghost House," the Glenn family, near Cory, and the Box family, some five miles further up Turnback from where the Landers family settled, in the spring of 1837, the McMillen family settled on Limestone Creek about a mile and a half below what is now South Greenfield; and at this same time the Penn family settled on what is now Pennsylvania Prairie. In October, 1837, Joshua Ragsdale came to where Penn had settled, and finding that Penn had taken up a great amount of land, decided to move further north, and with Mr. Penn as a guide, discovered what is now called Buffalo Springs, about one and one-half miles west of South Greenfield, and there he settled. About this same time App Renfro, father of Joe Renfro and Lewis Renfro, settled on Honey Creek near Pennsboro. The Sallings family had come in some earlier, the exact day the writer is unable to ascertain, but it was prior to 1837, and the exact location of their homestead is not known, except it was on Limestone. The above families constituted the settlers until about 1841, when the Daughtery family moved in to the settlement. Of this family there were three families, John Daughtery, who settled on what is now the Sam Daughtery farm, about four miles south and west of Greenfield; Jesse Daughtery, who settled about a mile and a half west of South Greenfield; and Frederick Daughtery, who settled near Limestone Creek, near what is called the Limestone School House. About this time, possibly a little later, the McLemore family came. Of this family there were four, John McLemore, who settled on Limestone; Arch McLemore and Wesley McLemore settled on Sac River, north of Greenfield, and Jack McLemore, who settled near Walnut Grove in Greene County. Lewis Spain about this time settled also on Limestone, just above the John McLemore place, and the Preston family also settled in the early forties on the head waters of the west prong of Limestone Creek, in what is now Smith Township and in what is known to this day as the Preston settlement. Of this family there were three of the men that were heads of

families, to-wit: Harrison Preston, Henry Preston and Isaac Preston. In this same period the Moore family, the Snadon family and the Speer family settled on Pennsylvania Prairie. The Cates family also settled near the old Dadeville Spring about the same period. The Bowles family settled upon the head waters of the east prong of Limestone Creek.

According to William Landers, when his father first settled, the country had never been surveyed. He states that he as a boy assisted in making this survey, and that until the country was surveyed, there was no land office and no entries of land could be made, which retarded emigration. When the McMillens and Ragsdales, Penns and Renfros settled, emigration for some time was very slow on that account; but as soon as the land office was established at Springfield, emigration came rapidly, which accounts for such a rush in the early forties. There are some families who were early settlers, who have lost their identity. The Bogart family is but a memory, but they were among the early settlers in those townships. The McNeese family, another pioneer family, has also lost its identity. They also settled in the Limestone country in an early day, but of this family there was but one boy, and after the Civil war, he never returned. Monroe Morris was a pioneer of Smith Township and father of Bud Morris of Lockwood, and of Elvis Morris, Jesse Morris and Bailey Morris. Among those who also joined in the rush to secure homes in the Limestone Country in the early forties was the Davidson family. The elder Davidson was a minister and one of the very first in the county and in the William Lander's recollections, he states that Davidson was the first preacher he remembered, except an Indian convert, who preached some among his people and whites when they settled on Turnback in 1834. Of this family there were four boys, George Davidson, Wesley Davidson, William Davidson and James Davidson. William Davidson now owns the old homestead on Limestone. Practically all the settlers mentioned before settled in Washington and South Townships and a few in Smith

Township. The Matlock family were among the early settlers of Smith Township, settling some two miles southwest of Kingspoint. The Simpson family, relatives of the Matlocks, settled on Horse Creek, some ten miles northwest of Lockwood, and William Wagner also settled in this same point of timber at the same time. This was in the early forties.

The Simpson family were noted for being great hunters. At that time western Dade County was infested with a multitude of wolves. They were a menace to the settlers' stock and became so bold that steps had to be taken to combat them. The Simpson boys began the work of extermination. They secured a quantity of poison, and would kill a deer, and after thoroughly poisoning it, would drag it over the prairie, and hundreds of wolves were killed in this way. William Wagner has lived up until only a few years since, the Matlocks have all passed away. Of this family Uncle Luke Matlock was the quaintest character, he wore homespun jeans clothes to the day of his death, which has only been some ten years ago. This family was composed of Uncle Luke and some two or three sisters, none of whom ever married. It is said they clung to homespun clothes and old methods, to even cooking on the fireplace even to this generation. In this same period of the early 40's the Scott family also settled near Pennsboro, and of this family Uncle Bud Scott, a noted pioneer, who just recently died, was a member. The first settler in Lockwood Township was Jack Finley, whose homestead can be seen to this day on the Greenfield and Lockwood public road. Lockwood Township was slow in being settled up, and old-timers being slow to settle on the prairie. Alex Ragsdale and William Cunningham and Jesse Cartwright also settled in this township about the same time. Just prior to the Civil War Judge Wells, formerly a member of the Dade County court, came with a man by the name of Welty, the two coming from Iowa with a large band of sheep, and they took land in what is now Lockwood Township, and about this same time a man by the name of Churchill, settled just west of Kings-

point. He was from the same neighborhood of Wells and Welty. Churchill built what was in that day a fine house on his prairie farm, but Wells and Welty were single men and boarded with Alex Ragsdale. In the election of 1860 over the protest and warning of Alex Ragsdale, these men at Kingspoint voted for Lincoln for president. Ragsdale had lived there since 1837 and knew the danger but despite his protest they voted the night of the election. Ragsdale had secured information to the effect that they would probably be mobbed that night and came home and told them to get away. They loaded up their effects, drove up to Churchill's, assisted him to get a few of his effects together, and by midnight they were headed for the Missouri River. The mob came to Ragsdale's in search of Wells and Welty, and another bunch went to Churchill's, but they had just gotten away under cover of darkness. Welty and Churchill never returned. For years the Churchill homestead stood tenantless on the prairie, finally decayed and went to waste. Ragsdale sold the sheep for Wells and Welty and remitted them the money. After the war Wells came back and settled near south Greenfield, was afterwards elected County Judge of Dade County, and died at his home in Dade County a few years ago a respected citizen, but he never forgot his first vote in Dade County and his hasty flight to save his life from the Missouri pro-slavery men. Jacob Cox was another very early settler of Limestone. He was the father of Sam W. Cox of South Greenfield.

For most part the pioneers depended upon home industry to produce everything in the way of tools that was used. John McLemore was the country blacksmith and made about everything in the way of tools. Joshua Ragsdale was the county tanner, tanning the hides for leather that was used for use in those days. He was also a cooper by trade, and supplied the country side with barrels, tubs, pails, etc. The Speer family were millers and had a mill on the headwaters of Limestone, and supplied flour and meal (mostly meal) to the pioneers. At this place was also a cotton-gin, where the early settlers had

their cotton prepared for use. Aunt Patsy Morris, wife of Arch Morris, one of the early settlers on Limestone, was considered a good doctor and attended to a great deal of sickness of the neighborhood. She was the mother of Dr. Morris, remembered by many of us today as a physician at Greenfield. Among some of her treatments were witch methods which were greatly believed in at that day and time. The Finley family was another very prominent pioneer family, and owing to its numerous members now residents of Dade County reference can be had elsewhere to their history. Suffice to say in this sketch that Jack Finley, as before stated, settled on Son's Creek in Lockwood Township. Another one of the older men settled some three miles southwest of Greenfield, and another, James F. Finley, settled northeast of Greenfield, Thomas Finley at Pilgrim, and Milton, who was a bachelor, settled just east of Greenfield, and one of the girls married Judge Wetzel, father of J. L. Wetzel. The aforesaid people compose the first settlers of southwestern Dade County. For the most part they came from the south, principally from Tennessee, and were industrious, honest and in most part far-seeing, and intensely religious. To many of the later day people it is a mystery why the first settlers chose what is now the most undesirable lands to make their homes, usually at a spring, with glade and rough land about; but it must be remembered that there were two things the pioneer was compelled to have and that was wood and water. The present day of drilling and blasting was unknown. The only method of fencing was by use of rails, there was practically no timber except along the water courses, and strange as this may seem it was impossible to farm on the prairie on account of a certain kind of fly now about extinct (small green fly). It was impossible to use work animals except very early in the morning and late at night, on account of the pests, and aside from all this, there was no market for anything, money was very scarce and what there was, the pioneer market except a little local market to the new settlers, who put into land as fast as he could get it together. The first

had to purchase provisions for the first year, was when the gold fields were opened in California, when there was a great demand for oxen and supplies for the great wagon trains bound overland for the gold fields. Fort Scott, Kansas, then a United States fort, also required provisions, and here the pioneers found a market for their bacon and dried fruits. This trade with Fort Scott was the first real stable market the first settlers had for their products, and in this connection might be related the most tragic events of the early days. McBride and Etter, two prominent early day settlers, had taken a load each of produce to Fort Scott to sell, and after disposing of their produce started home, near Greenfield. They reached what is called "Ruphs" Point on Muddy Creek just over in Barton County, and there camped for the night. "Ruphs" Point is a point of timber where it juts out into the prairies of Barton County. That night both were murdered, including a small son of Etter's, who accompanied them. Their bodies were never recovered, their money was found in an old "polk root" stem, where they had evidently hidden it, themselves, before retiring. Their horses were found grazing on the prairie, the wagons were found hidden in a deep pool in Muddy Creek, entirely submerged, the end of the wagon tongues being tied to grape vines, but no trace of their bodies was ever found. Jesse McBride, William McBride and Robert McBride, well known in Greenfield, being merchants there in bygone years, were sons of this McBride. Mrs. Alexander Lack of Lockwood and Mrs. Dave Burns of Marion Township, were daughters of Etter.

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THE BOONE FAMILY.

by

Howard Ragsdale.

Nathan Boone first settled in Missouri at the village of St. Charles on the Missouri River in the year 1799, and it is said that he built the first stone house ever built in Missouri. Nathan Boone was the youngest son of Daniel

Boone, the famous frontiersman of Kentucky. Shortly thereafter, his famous father came to live with his son, Nathan, and there he lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1820. (The writer of this article is indebted for the facts herein set forth to "Aunt Mary" Hosman, who died something like a year ago at the age of 92 years). Aunt Mary was the youngest child of Nathan Boone, and shortly before her death she wrote her own personal recollections of the Boone family, and requested me to put it in shape for her and write it on a typewriter. She stated that she desired to sign this statement with her own name, and leave it for her children, so that they might know the true facts concerning her family. As a compensation she gave the writer of this article a copy for himself.

Daniel Boone, when he came to Missouri, came to stay. He felt that he had been badly treated by the Kentuckians. His lands had been taken from him for the reason that some way Daniel Boone could never get it into his head that he had to get a title from the Government. The old frontiersman could not understand this and failed to get his government patents, and lost his lands, and to the day of his death he never returned to Kentucky. According to Aunt Mary, if her father, Nathan Boone, had been living at the time Kentucky came and removed his remains and built that splendid memorial of marble at his tomb, their journey would have been fruitless, for she says Kentucky should never have had the privilege of taking his body back. A few years back when that State had its great homecoming many inducements were offered to Aunt Mary as the only living grand-child of Daniel Boone, to go back as a guest of the State. She refused, doubtless remembering the injustice, as she termed it, of having driven her grandfather almost penniless from its boundaries, when he had given the best part of his life and had done more than any other one man had ever done for that famous State. Aunt Mary Hosman during the last years of her father's life spent a great deal of time with him, and to her he told many things that have never been written, and will never be written about Daniel Boone. It is so un-

fortunate that some competent writer did not spend some time with Aunt Mary and write her history. It would have been a valuable addition not only to the local history of Missouri, but would have thrown much light on events of historic interest.

Daniel Boone was not content while living with his son in St. Charles. The settlement and village was not of his nature, and one day, Aunt Mary says, her father told her that Daniel without a word of parting, took his old rifle and a young negro slave of his son, Nathan's, and disappeared. No one knew where he had gone, days passed and no tidings came. He was at that time over eighty years of age. The neighbors and friends of the family became very much excited and urged Nathan Boone to get up a searching party to try and hunt him up, but Nathan told them it was no use, they could never find him, and that as far as he was concerned he had no fears, because his father was so thoroughly posted in woodcraft, that it would be absolutely impossible to lose himself so long as he stayed in the woods, and that he knew his father would never leave the timber belt. Days passed into weeks, and weeks into months and late in the autumn, as suddenly as he had disappeared, back came Daniel with the negro slave. He told them of his wanderings and claimed that he had been up the Missouri River and thence across the State and to the mouth of the Kaw River, and that he had come back by the way of the wooded water-sheds of the Osage, and he seemed to be as happy and spry as a boy. He told of his discovery of some salt springs on his travels and fully described the whole trip. This was the last hunting trip of Daniel Boone, for he passed away shortly, and was taken by Nathan Boone and friends and buried in the Bryan cemetery in Callaway County, this State.

Nathan Boone was prominent in the early history of the State of Missouri. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention ever held in Missouri, in 1820. Nathan Boone was also the surveyor who surveyed out the famous Boone Lick Road, the first State Highway in the State of Missouri. It ran from St. Charles, Missouri, to

Old Franklin, Missouri, and was the fore-runner of the Santa Fe Trail and the old Oregon Trail. Nathan Boone surveyed this out in the year 1814, some years before Missouri was admitted to the Union. The State Legislature, in 1913, appropriated three thousand dollars to place "markers" along this now historic trail, and yet, the man who surveyed and laid it out, and gave it to Missouri, lies in an unmarked grave in an old field on the border of Greene and Dade Counties. Not even a rough stone marks the grave, and the careless farmer plows by and the plow-share turns the soil over the grave of this historic man.

Nathan Boone when he came to this country did not come without first having looked the country over. Years before, while in the employ of the Government as a Government surveyor, he had surveyed over this country and had fallen in love with the Ozark Hills, and as he grew old, and had retired from active life, in the year 1837 he brought his family and slaves and settled just two miles north of Ash Grove. Here he engaged in farming, and became very wealthy. At the time of his death he owned some twelve hundred acres of land and many slaves, and other personal property. Aunt Mary says, when she was young and when her father was in the Government service, he was, in addition to being a surveyor, a Captain of a Company of Dragoons and that his trips often took him among the Indians. He also surveyed and made a plat of the Canadian River for the Federal Government. His last years were spent in the quiet of his home. He lived a life of retirement and in 1856 died and was buried on the old homestead. Then followed the Civil War. The Boone family went with the South. Franklin T. Frazier, a son-in-law of Nathaniel Boone, was a State Senator from this district. He voted for secession from the Union and later went with that part of the legislature that went to Neosho, Missouri, to set up another State Capital and pass and act of secession and failed. After the war and the Boone family returned, nothing was left, their slaves had been set free, all personal property gone, and just the land was left. The Boone family had been reared in ease and luxury and knew nothing of work before the

war; their slaves tilled the soil and the income was a matter of course. The result was, the Boone family had hard luck financially and with the exception of Aunt Mary Hosman and Mrs. Franklin T. Frazier lost the fortune that their father had left them. They left again for the South so that today none of the family of Boone remain, who bear the name of Boone. It is true the Hosman family and the Frazier family remain, but the name of Boone has passed away, and Nathan Boone, that great character of early Missouri, who was one of the most prominent men in the making of this state, sleeps in an unmarked and almost unknown grave among the hills of the Ozarks.

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JOHN CRISP.

In the year 1818, Redden Crisp and his son, John, came to Cedar County. From there they went out east of Dadeville to what is now known as Crisp Prairie, and settled. About the year 1820 John Crisp married Malinda English. John Crisp and his wife went to what is now known as the old home place, about one-half mile northeast of the Crisp store. There they raked up the leaves, spread out their blankets and spent the first night. Next day, both helping, they started to build a little log house which served as their home for the next few years. During the year 1849, he went to California to dig gold. Mrs. Crisp with her children was left at home in charge of the farm and a few slaves. One day while he was away, she saw a savage approaching the house. She went in and closed the door. It was fastened with a wooden pin. There was a way of reaching in from the outside and opening the door. This the savage tried to do, but Mrs. Crisp kept striking at his hand with a wooden poker until she broke the Indian's arm. In order to gain revenge, he shot off his gun with one hand into the grass to set fire to the cabin. Only the path around the house saved it until the slaves in the field got there and put the fire out.

John Crisp was very successful in the gold fields. He returned by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and New

Orleans. His gold he brought back in a leather trunk. There were many thieves on the boat, and all the rest he had for twenty-four days and nights, was sitting astride his leather trunk. He had been gone three or four years. Of course he had gone to California along with one of the numerous wagon trains of that day. While in New Orleans he bought more slaves to cultivate his farms.

Mrs. Crisp died soon after his return. They had nine children. Only one of these, Aunt Lettie Baldwin, is left. About the year 1855 he married Millie O'Connor. Ten children were born to them. Five of whom are still living. John Crisp had 1,600 acres of land all in one body. He had entered all of this except the 160-acre homestead. Mrs. Crisp died in 1874. Mr. Crisp, 1876. His sale lasted for three days.

FORTY MILES ON AN OX.

Experience of John Crisp, Dade County's First Settler.

The following scrap of history taken from the Springfield Leader and dated at Cane Hill, Mo., may be of interest:

In last week's issue of the Leader I noticed, under the head of "Scraps of History of Southwest Missouri," that John Crisp was the first settler of Dade County and that he had to go forty miles to the nearest justice to get married. I was well acquainted with "Uncle John." His fine farm is just two and one-half miles west of this town. He settled it in 1820. It is one of the finest tracts of land in Southwest Missouri. His wife, a Miss English, lived at that time one mile southwest of this place. He mounted his intended wife on a large ox and took his rifle on his shoulder and walked by the side of the ox to Justice Fulbright's at Springfield, where the justice made them man and wife. After getting married he bought his outfit for housekeeping, consisting of two tin cups, two tin plates and two knives and forks, in Springfield, and his wife carried it home on her ox. The old gentleman has been dead eighteen years. He was an uncle of Hon. John T. Crisp, of Jackson County, Missouri.

Chapter 3

REMINISCENCES OF J. W. CARMACK.

Dadeville, Mo., January 20, 1917.

I have been solicited to give a statement of myself, also of some facts to my knowledge of Dade County, Missouri. And in response to the solicitation I submit the following statement for publication in the Dade County History:

May 26, 1838, I was born in Overton County, Tennessee, near Livingston, where my father, John Carmack, resided until April 1st, A. D. 1853, when he embarked for the west with his family of wife and seven children, three boys and four girls, equipped with two yoke of oxen and wagon, one horse and carriage, two cows and two dogs. My mother, grown sister and little brother, three years old, rode in the carriage, the three little sisters rode in the wagon. My father and larger brother walked and drove the cows, the dogs followed. I was mounted upon the rear wheel ox upon a new saddle, with line in hand tied around the horns of the lead ox. This position I held from Tennessee to Dadeville, Missouri, landing June 14, 1853. I was then 16 years old, had been conductor of this train the entire march (conductors are very important). Here we met Col. Thos. Dale, Dr. Samuel Bender, and Reverend N. Fisk, who were Tennesseans. They prevailed upon my father to locate here. We drove two miles west of Dadeville and camped at W. A. McMaster's. Next day my father went to look for a location. My brother, 14 years old, took care of our teams. I hired to James G. Berry to work in harvest. He paid me 35c per day. In a few days my father had bought of David Pyle his homestead claim. Then entered the land in Sections 5 and 8-32-25. Mr. Pyle vacated and we moved in at once, where he remained until his death, December 24, 1856. In this neighborhood, Dr. J. H. Mulky, Peter Gearheart, Burket Jones, J. M. Gaunt, James G. Berry, W. G. Dodson, Alfred Divine and Bird Hembree, had located.

They all had children and no school to send them. The above named parties resolved to have a school. Burket Jones gave a school house site upon his land near a spring. All parties went to work cutting and hauling logs for the building. My father made the boards to cover it with, while others put up the building. Levi Jones and I made rails for 25c per hundred to get money to get nails to put the roof on with and to pay for muslin to make the window lights. The windows were made by cutting a log out of the sides of the house, then stretching cloth over the openings, writing desks were made by boring auger holes in the logs of the building, driving wooden pins in the holes and laying boards on the pins; the seats were made of split poles with wooden legs. The gables of the house were weather boarded up with clab-boards. Door shutter made from side boards of old wagon box and fastened with chain and padlock; no floors in the building, no stove. Being anxious for school the building was proclaimed ready and christened as West Center School House, this being the sixth week in construction from the stump to completion. At this juncture, Mrs. Burket Jones prepared a sumptuous dinner and spread to all participating in the building work. When summoned all parties and their families appeared on the scene of action. The men folks bringing their guns for a deer drive after dinner. After dinner the men with guns and Uncle Burket Jones with dogs marched to a clump of bushes a half-mile from his house. The gun men took stands near by, uncle Burket went to the opposite side of the thicket with the dogs and ran the deer out (about twenty in number). John H. Dill, John M. Gaunt and my brother, Hardin, each shot a deer. Uncle Burket came to the house, hitched his horse to a bobsled and went for the deer, brought them in, unloaded them at his door yard, where they were dressed and divided and the hides sent to the tan yard. Carter S. Pyle was at the feast, here he proposed to teach a three months' subscription school and would take in any kind of stock or produce. This proposition was accepted, and on the following Monday morn-

ing he opened school with 26 scholars (warm weather), no floor in the building, no stove, and in a few weeks had more pupils. His school was a success. When the term was ended and subscriptions paid up, he was the best prepared man for the winter in the neighborhood. He had corn, potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beets, tomatoes, hay, oats, pumpkins, chickens, sheep, hogs, pigs and calves (choice calves worth \$2.50 each).

School district then organized under the law. Levy made to run three months school next year, also for incidental expenses, flooring the house and buying a stove. Mr. Pyle then proposed to teach the next school and wait for his pay until the taxes levied was collected. This proposition was accepted and the school taught. At tax-paying time the taxes were promptly paid by all except J. G. Berry, who was opposed to the organization and levy. He was sued for his school tax, the board obtained judgment and execution against him, then sold a horse under execution for \$3 to pay said tax; then the name of the house was changed from West Center to that of Point Victory. Later a move was made and carried to change the site one-half mile and to build a new school house. In this wrangle two of the board had a fist fight, but proceeded to move the site and build a new school house. Then christened the building as War Eagle. Some years later the name was changed to Jones, which name it now bears, still situated on the Jones land. This district has turned out some very efficient teachers.

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FIRST SETTLERS.

In the first settling of this neighborhood the settlers had to labor under many disadvantages, go through various hardships. We had good land, but covered with wild grass about knee high. When broken out would produce all kinds of grain and vegetables we needed to live on, no money to pay for labor (John Tyler was president of the U. S.) I made 10 feet rails at 25c per hundred to fence a good sized farm, took most of my pay in bacon at 3c per pound for my father's family. My father was unable



SHERIDAN B. PYLE.

to work for some time before his death. After his death I had to look after my mother and family. During my father's life time, we had fenced and broke out 20 acres of land. He had a few sheep, hogs and cows and two yoke of oxen at his death. In the spring following his death, I broke ground with oxen for a crop, Eber E. White let me have a horse to make my crop. My brother, Hardin 17 years old, took our teams and wagon and freighted goods for the merchants at Dadeville and Greenfield from Boonville and Syracuse, Missouri. We raised cotton from which my mother and sisters manufactured our wearing apparel. Mr. Wright Graft had a tan yard that furnished leather for shoes for the neighborhood. The demand for shoes was very urgent. Mr. Sammy Mack, the shoemaker, would take the hides from the tanner before they were blacked and just as they were rubbed out of the tan, oose and dried, would make the shoes. When finished they were about the color of a bull frog. Then the polish was put on by dissolving copperas in water. Pour this upon the bottom of an iron wash kettle then rub with a cloth to polish. This shoemaker also manufactured horn combs for all the neighbors. At that time I was not acquainted generally over the county, but as far as I was concerned the conditions seemed to be about as that of our neighborhood. The west half of Dade County was sparcely settled prior to the war of 1861. Of my father's family of nine that landed in Dade County, Missouri, June 14, 1853, only three are living. My eldest sister, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, who is 85 years old, living in St. Louis, Missouri. Myself, now near 79 years old, J. G. Carmack, 67 years old now at San Francisco, California. My mother lived to the age of 93 years. She was the last Revolutionary daughter of Dade county, daughter of Paul Chapin of New Jersey, who was a drummer boy in Washington's Army and was a commanding Major in the war of 1812.

My educational experience before leaving the State of Tennessee: I had attended school nine months, could spell, read and write. After establishing our school at Point Victory in Morgan Township, I attended two, three

months terms, where I mastered the old Blue Back Speller, the Fourth Reader, Smith's Grammar and Smiley's Arithmetic. Later on I hired to John M. Gaunt to work for three months at \$10 per month. With this \$30 I went to Professor Rhea who was teaching in Springfield in a little brick school house on St. Louis street near what was called the Dead Sea (a place they made whiskey). This was called a High School. He took me in for three months giving me board and tuition for my \$30. He advanced my studies in addition to reviewing, gave me history, algebra and geography. In studying this geography and with his explanation, found that this earth was not flat as supposed. When the term closed, he gave me a very complimentary grade card, which served me well later on. I got a job of work and got me some more clothes. Alexander Rutledge was then County School Commissioner, I approached him for examination for teacher's certificate to teach in Dade county. He took my examination, granted the certificate, then proffered to help me get a school. In a very short time he wrote me telling me he had a school for me in his neighborhood at a school house near the old Bates Mill on Limestone Creek near Smith Pelt's farm. I went, took and taught the school with success. By this time the Civil War was at hand, so I taught no more until after the close of the war, then taught in the Public Schools in this county for six years. Since that time, I have worked at various avocations, farming merchandising, milling and livery. My home had been in Morgan township since 1853. Cast every vote I have given in Morgan township except one I gave in the field while a soldier in the late war. What I could say of Dade county politics would not be of much interest as all are aware that dishonest politicians, the boodlers and inefficient officers have lowered our financial standing.

J. W. CARMACK:

ATTACH TO MY STATEMENT MADE OF MY FIRST SETTLING IN DADE COUNTY.

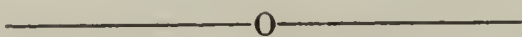
by

J. W. Carmack, March 18, 1917

In the year 1853 my first acquaintance in Dade county the following named persons were most prominent characters: Nelson McDowell, Col. Shields, John T. Coffee, Arch M. Long, Peter Hoyl, Thos. J. Bishop, Andy Hudspeth, John and Bob McGuire, Joseph Lawrence, R. S. Jacobs, Jack Stumbeaugh, John Wetzel, Sam Appleby, J. T. Hembree, S. E. Shaw, Silas Seybert, Judge Travis, Rev. Murphy, E. E. White, Thos. Dale, Chas. Montgomery, Sr., J. M. Clabough, Silas Hobbs, John T. Crisp, Dr. H. Mulkey, Rev. N. Fisk, Dr. S. Bender, J. M. Tarrant, Pierce Aspbell, H. P. McPeak, J. Lindley, M. Craft, L. L. Carlock, H. Edge, J. D. and W. F. Ragsdale, Isiah, J. C. and T. C. Kirby, Daniel McGee, B. Logan, Rev. J. D. Montgomery, Rev. Garrett, L. H. Hembree, Mart Rector, F. M. Compton, Henry, Doc. and J. C. Pemberton, Rufus and W. A. McMasters, J. G. Berry, W. G. Dodson, J. B. Clark, Alex. Patterson, Jesse Potter, Bennett Pyland, B. Maxwell, Rev. Chas. Cox, Peter Gearheart, J. M. Finley, W. N. King, Burkett Jones, Reuben Cantrell, W. B. Landers, Wash Cotner, Alex. Douglas, Dr. S. Bowles, W. K. Latham, M. Allison, J. P. Griggs, Dan Bailey, J. M. Stummons, Sol. Wilson, Jas. Wheeler, James Hoover, W. Y. West, John Stockton, J. McClam, Jordan Grant, L. T. Dunaway, Thos. Stockhill, Col. J. M. Smith, W. and R. Cheek, F. Delosier, Rad Scott, Capt. Pedro, J. H. Stanley, Ed. Hayward, J. C. Woody, J. W. Frieze, A. and W. W. Divine, E. S. Rook, A. Morgan and Samuel M. Wheeler.

The only one living of the entire list is the last name mentioned and he is nearing the century mark in years. Many of my acquaintances at that time who were then young men are still living in Dade county at this date, 1917. One young man at that time of my acquaintance, I will mention viz: Thomas McConnell, a neighbor of mine

who died just after the close of the Civil War, June 14, 1864, when Kinch West's guerrillas burned Melville. When leaving the town, they passed by his house (he in bed sick). They carried him out into the yard with his wife and two children, then set fire to his house burning it to the ground with contents. The neighbors joined in and built him a little house upon the premises where he remained until his death. His family consisted of wife and two little boys. T. A. McConnell, late sheriff of Dade county and J. B. McConnell now occupying the home. His widow, N. C. McConnell, later on remarried to Eldridge Miller. To this union were born C. I. and Clarence Miller. Mr. Miller died and she was again left a widow and as such died after having lived a long and useful life, and was highly respected by all who knew her.



GREENFIELD AND ITS PEOPLE IN 1867.

by

Seymour Hoyt.

After a dreary ride over the rocks which lay between this town and Bolivar I landed in Greenfield, April 8, 1867. The "Greenfield House," located on the southwest corner of Main and Garrett Streets, where the neat little cottage occupied by Postmaster Bowles, stands, was the only hotel in the town, and my first stopping place in Dade county. The building was a two-story frame, two rooms long facing Main Street. The upper story was reached by an outside stairway leading up from the porch which extended along the front of the building. The hotel was conducted by John W. Murphy and wife. Across Main Street was the two-story frame residence of the Rev. W. R. Fulton, pastor of the Presbyterian church. D. W. Edwards now owns the residence and has added to and changed its appearance materially. On the next block south and near the Public Square was, and is, the house owned by D. C. Easton, and now the residence of his daughters, Misses Ollie and Frank. Across the street was the residence of

R. S. Jacobs; the broad porch added by its present owner, J. E. Shaw, makes a decided change in its front. On the corner south, fronting the Square was Mr. Jacob's one story frame, where he had his general merchandise store, with John Bell, clerk. The building was about twenty by forty feet with a ware-room on the west about fifteen feet wide. West and near the center of the block was a one-room frame building unoccupied. On the corner where the Dade county bank stands, was the one-story frame where John E. Garrett had a general store. On the lot occupied by Eastin's "Daylight Store" was a low two-story frame, two-rooms long, fronting the Square, with a one-story frame at the northwest corner. Nelson McDowell and Robert McBride, owners. In the lower south room Robert McBride and John W. McDowell had their stock of goods. Mr. McBride lived in the north lower room, and also had two rooms above with the one story frame for a kitchen. In the third room of the second story Judge McDowell had his Real Estate Office. South of this building was a one-story frame, some thirty feet deep. It had not been occupied for some years, and the front had nearly disappeared, what was left had a distinct leaning to the south. Newton H. McClure bought the building straightened the frame and made it into a neat store from which he dispensed a stock of general merchandise. The C. E. Tarr brick now stands in its place. South and on the corner fronting the square was a two-story brick, the south two-thirds owned by Wm. K. Lathim and stocked as a general store. On one side in front was the post office, John J. Lathim, post master. Its furniture consisted of perhaps a dozen boxes for letters, as many, only larger for papers, a cancelling stamp, pens and a bottle of ink. When the tri-weekly mail came in from Bolivar, we were all scooted into the street, while the mail was being distributed. I think it was in the latter part of the year, that the west end of that part of the building from the roof to the second floor dropped out and was not repaired until bought by Jesse W. McBride and rearranged for a drug store on the first floor and a residence

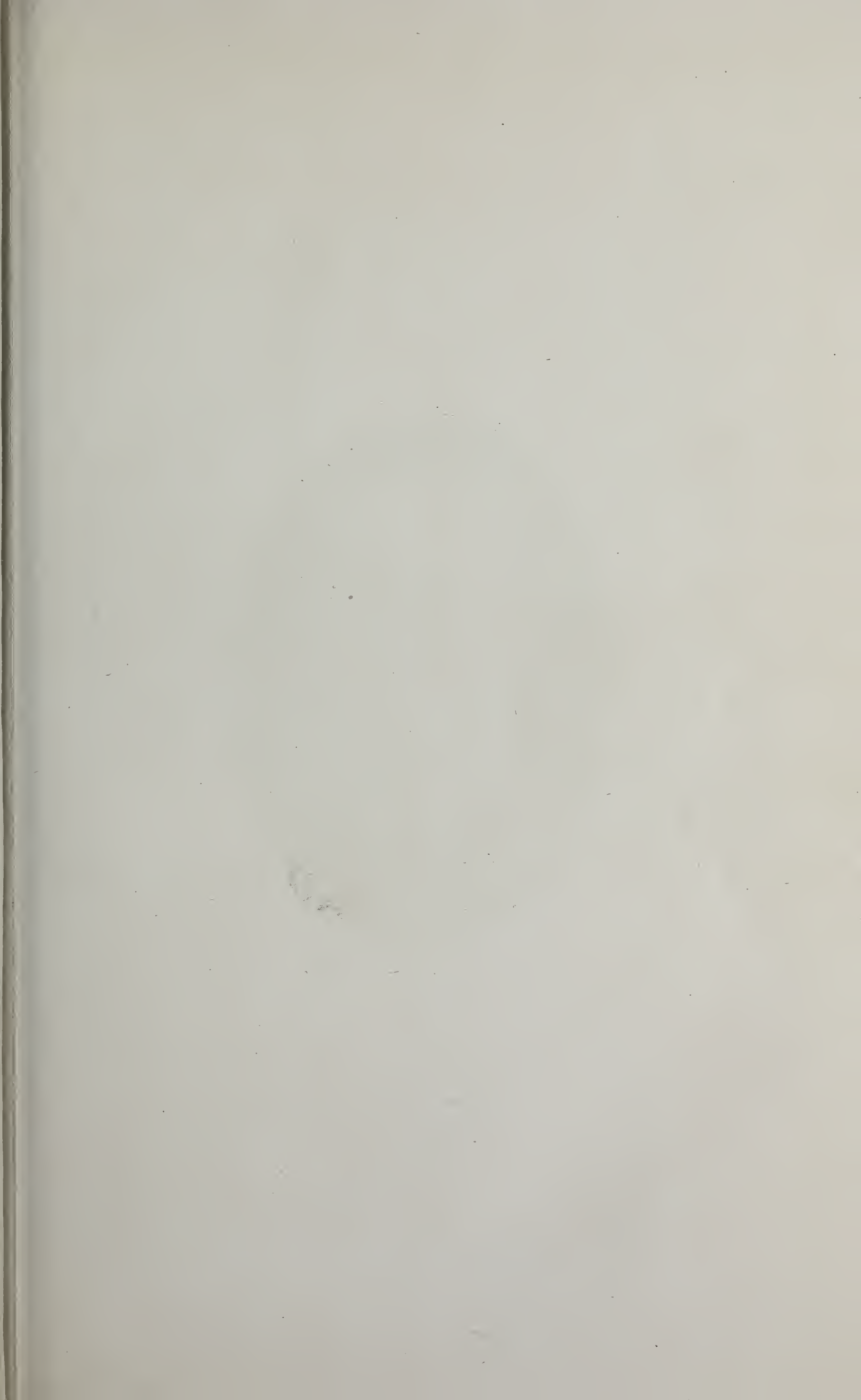
above. The north one-third was owned by Dr. Samuel B. Bowles and on the ground floor, he dispensed drugs. The entire second floor was vacant. On the south side of the square on the corner where Mr. Snead had his drug store was a little one-story frame, some fifteen by twenty feet, where Dr. Samuel Bender had his office. On the lot where Harrison Bros. now sell furniture, there stood a one-story frame about fifteen by twenty-five occupied by J. S. and Wm. H. McBride, twin brothers, as a general store. Jesse W., a younger brother, was their clerk. On the corner where the people now go for their mail was a two-story brick with an attic. The building was about forty-five feet long, fronting the square, two rooms deep with a one-story ell at the southwest corner. A broad hall ran through the center of the main building. The east lower front room was used by all the courts, Circuit, County and Probate and was also the office of Nelson B. McDonnell, county clerk. The rear room was the office of Arch M. Long, clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. The west lower part of the building was occupied by R. B. (Uncle Dick) Cook and family, also the east rooms on the second floor. The west front room, second floor, was Shafer and Merrills' Law office, and the rear room, the Vedette office, John W. Murphy, owner and editor. Mason Talbutt and John P. Griggs compositors. The attic was used by the McBride Bros. as a store-room. East across the street was a low-story frame, some thirty feet long, fronting west. The lower story just being fitted up by Lewis M. Murphy for a tin and stove shop. The upper story was vacant. North, across the street, on the site of Grether's Hardware Store, Watson had kept up a small one-story frame, where he sold whisky. His license expired July 4th and was not renewed. About where the "Bijou" stands was an old frame of one-story, with a side room on the south which Jesse Cartwrite used as a stable. The main room was not occupied. Next north, in the center of the block stood the fourteen by fourteen foot law office of W. C. McDowell. Next, a one-story frame where John Harrison made and sold harness and saddles.

Next and on the corner, a frame house of four or five rooms, the residence of Jno. H. Howard and family. Across the street, on the corner now occupied by the R. S. Jacobs Bank building, there was a one-story frame about sixteen by forty feet filled with a stock of general merchandise owned by John H. Howard and Company. There was a shed room on the north where Temple E. Bell had a harness and saddle shop. The square was a picture of desolation. In the center a pile of broken brick and plaster, what was left of the courthouse, burned during the war, and around it stood a lot of apparently dead locust trees, used as hitching posts, the ground tramped and cut up between. Not a vista of grass or fence to be seen.

On the northeast corner of Main and Garrett streets was the Presbyterian church of brick, since torn down and replaced by the present structure. A short distance north was the residence of Dr. Bowles, since remodeled by J. L. Wetzel, its present owner. On the west side of the street and a half mile north of the square was the house owned by Matthias H. Allison, then, the residence of Columbus Talbutt and family. It was in this house, the first session of the Circuit Court was held, after Greenfield had been located and established as the county seat of Dade county. The first building south of the square on Main street (after the frame at the southeast corner, before described) was the home of Wm. H. Brasington, the first furniture dealer in the town after the war. This house was a part log and part frame, since remodeled and now owned by Silas Montgomery. Across the street south was the residence of Wm. Griggs, father of J. L. Griggs, now owned by C. W. Montgomery, Judge of Probate. Opposite, on the west side of the street was a one-story frame occupied by Robt. L. Butterworth and family. On the southeast corner of the block where Jos. Rubenstein has built his residence stood a one-story frame occupied by Temple E. Bell and his sisters, Annie and Nannie. South of Wm. Grigg's residence on the east side of the street was a story and a half log house, afterward remodeled and now owned by G. L. Carr. South and on the west side of the street is the

John F. Johnson place, then owned by Nelson McDowell. The east end was of log with oak siding, on the west a one-story frame has been added with a two-room ell on the south. Judge McDowell afterwards added a story to the first two rooms and the building still stands there, but so changed by alterations and additions that it bears no resemblance to the original structure. Although nearly fifty years, have passed, my mind's eye can see, so clearly, those two rooms, for it was there I courted and married the brown eyed girl, who now sleeps so peacefully in Greenfield's beautiful little cemetery.

East of the Silas Montgomery corner, on the brow of the hill where P. L. Montgomery now lives, was the log house of his father, J. M. Montgomery. Down the hill northeast on the east side of the alley was a two room log house and on the west side another log, but unoccupied. About the rear end of Jas. Rubenstein's brick at the southwest corner of the square, there was a small one-story frame, unoccupied. On the southeast corner of the block, R. B. Cook, had his blacksmith shop, with Joseph H. Kimber, his partner. On the opposite side of the street in the rear of the now opera block, there was a two-room log house fronting the street where Wm. Griggs had a wagon repair shop, and south on the corner, was Henry Grigg's blacksmith shop. About where the water tower stands, there was a frame building with a loft used by Mr. Kimber as a stable. South across the alley from R. B. Cook's Shop, Arch M. Long lived with his family. About the spot where Howard Wetzel's cottage stands was a three or four room house occupied by Mr. Kimber and family, with whom I boarded several months after arriving in Greenfield. At the west end of South or Water Street on the site of the present M. E. Parsonage was a one-room log house with a "lean to" of frame, unoccupied. Near the north end of the depot grounds and close to the present track was W. G. McDowell's residence with a broad lawn on the north and east shaded by a natural growth of oaks. On west College street where County Clerk Webb's residence stands, a three-room cottage was being repaired and



later, occupied by Francis Clark and family. West of the place now occupied by Mrs. W. K. Pyle, W. H. McBride lived with his family and across the street in a one-story frame was the two brother, Jas. S., his wife and daughter. D. B. Bailey lived in a small frame on the lot where he built the present two-story brick. Farther west near the electric light plant, was the house where the owner, Benjamin Ragsdale, Sheriff, lived. On the north side of this street, east of the square and two-thirds of the way down the hill was a two-room log house unoccupied. Mrs. Sarah M. McCluer with her children, Kate and H. H., lived in a one-story frame on the lot where the brick now stands and occupied by the owner, Uel Murphy. Opposite on the corner of the alley where J. E. Shaw erected his garage, R. S. Jacobs had a small frame stable. At the then north end of the street, on the lot where Dr. Weir lives, was the two-story and ell frame of W. K. Lathim and family. On Garrett street that Reverend had just finished a two-story frame, since added to and now the residence of Jno. E. Scroggs. Northwest of this and nearly opposite the present residence of Judge Talbutt, stood a one-story building of four or five rooms, owned and occupied by Dr. Samuel Bender, wife and daughter. Coming back to east Garrett street and on the south side was the log house of John Harrison, since remodeled and changed out of all resemblance to its old self. A one story frame stood on the lot where Amos Helphenstine built the present two-story brick. In the school lot east, was the two-story brick, facing west, and called "in ye olden time." The Masonic Academy occupied the lower floor as a school room and the upper by Washington Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M. owner of the building. Opposite on the south side of the street there was a small frame where Prof. W. R. Bennington lived with his family.

In this sketch I have to the best of my recollection named every residence, business, church and school building as they stood in April, 1867. Several were outside the town corporations, but are now within the corporate limits. Saturday has always been a busy day in Greenfield,

and on that day every tree in the court yard would have one, sometimes three or four animals hitched to it. What struck me forcibly was the absence of vehicles. Each visitor came in on a horse or mule. The young people of that day may visualize the town as it was then while those of the present cannot, with the most vivid imagination, see those detached buildings with the waste places between. There were no graded streets, no walks of any kind, only here and there a few boards or "platforms" in front of the store buildings. There was a great sufficiency of loose rocks in the streets from the size of a basket ball down. The only street work of that year consisted in picking up the larger ones and dumping them into gullies on the side of the hill east of the square. Nearly all the citizens liable for poll tax worked it out that year. As before related the Circuit Court sessions were held in the east room of the brick, since rebuilt and called "The Delmonico." Imagine, if you can, the scene in that room when an important case was up for trial. There was the judge, John C. Price, with his six feet of brawn, often with a stubble of gray on his face of three or four days' growth, a home made corn-cob pipe in his mouth, the clerk at his side at a table about large enough to hold a minute book and ink bottle; on the west side a jury of twelve men, some smoking, the Circuit Attorney, Joseph Estes, Benj. Ragsdale, Sheriff and his deputy, Decatur (Dick) Underwood, the lawyers on both sides, perhaps a half dozen at a table some larger than the clerk's, a chair for witnesses and as many spectators as could crowd in, standing around. All this and these in that room not larger than eighteen by twenty feet. Can you imagine it? Strict order prevailed, however, no matter how crowded. Besides the officers named above, the County Court consisted of E. G. Travis, Presiding Justice; J. L. Hembree and Sam'l. A. Harsbarger, Associates; Benj. Appleby, Judge of Probate; Wm. L. Scroggs, Public Administrator. My memory fails as to the treasurer, surveyor and coroner. I think I have named the head of every family living in the town when I arrived, with one notable exception. Dr.

Wm. H. Jopes. Quite likely he lived in the house, which stood on the site now covered by the M. E. parsonage. The population of the town did not exceed two hundred. Some of these had their peculiarities, and striking ones. Dr. Bender was a very eccentric person. Pages could be filled with an account of his peculiar ideas. One is sufficient here and is inserted by request of Mr. States. The Doctor was partial to the perfume of the polecat and would extract it from the animals' gland and bottle it. He was bitterly opposed to the use of tobacco and should a man enter his office smoking he would immediately uncork the polecat bottle and sprinkle the contents over the floor, saying "You like your stink, I like mine." "Nuff Sed." October, 1916.

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UNCLE DANIEL WENTWORTH SCOTT.

Personal and Reminiscent.

Born in Kentucky on the 21st day of January, 1826 near the Cumberland River. The farm home was in Kentucky, while the barn and other farm buildings were in Tennessee. His father's name was Daniel Wentworth Scott. Elizabeth Flinn-Scott was the mother. The subject of this sketch was the second child. In 1830 the family moved from Kentucky to Morgan County, Illinois and remained there until 1837 when he moved with his family to Dade County when Uncle Bud was about twelve years old. He settled in the western district of Pennsylvania Prairie near where Pennsborro now stands. The son still owns a part of that old home. The Snadens came to this district about two weeks after the Scotts arrived. Lewis Spain was already here at that time and had a home in the same district. There were but few families in this portion of Dade County at this time. The newcomers in those early days were from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The Scotts came to this country in a wagon drawn by oxen. It took them nearly five weeks to make the journey from Illinois. Horses were then scarce. Oxen were

used almost exclusively. The man who owned a span of good horses was considered a rich man. There was not a buggy in the entire country. The nearest mill in those days was at Orleans over in Polk county. When they had corn to grind it was taken to a little mill on Turnback which was owned by Tom Beardon. In those days the citizens depended upon Sarcoxie for their mail. One of their number would go about once a month after the mail for the neighborhood and to mail his neighbors letters. Some of the mail was gotten at Springfield. At the time the Scotts came to Dade County there was not a home from Orleans to Turnback, the Frye ford.

In those days the Indians were numerous. In the upper Limestone district there were at least five hundred Indians camped the most of the time and they were at most all times friendly with the new settlers. At one time Uncle Bud and Rufus Hudspeth heard that the Indians were fond of dogs and having a good supply of their own they determined to do a little trading with the Indians. One night these two, then youngsters, went over to the Indian camp where there were many hundred of the red skins and bantered them for a trade. They failed to do any trading, the Indians saying they had dogs enough. There was a real Indian trail from the Cherokee Nation to the northern country. They would go north in the spring and in the late fall return with loads of fur and buffalo hides which they would sell to the settlers. This they kept up until the beginning of the Civil War.

The father of Uncle Bud died in July, 1860, the mother died in 1856, August 18th, during an epidemic of flux which sent terror to many a home at that time. They were buried in the cemetery near Pennsboro. The first one buried in that cemetery was Mathias Speer, an old bachelor who died about 1840. He was a lover of sports and took great delight in horse racing. There were several mile tracks in those days and when Mr. Speer died he requested that he be buried as near a race track as possible. David Hudspeth who owned the land between the Scott home and where Pennsboro now stands, permitted the

body of Mr. Speer to be buried near the race track that passed through it and that was the beginning of the Pennsboro cemetery.

On the fifteenth day of October, 1848 Mr. Scott and Miss Mary Ann Springer were married in the little old cabin that stands just north of Pennsboro. Soon after marriage he made the trip to California just after the famous forty-nine enactments. Made the trip in a schooner which was drawn by oxen. They were four months and ten days making the trip from Greenfield to Sacramento. When they arrived there the most of their provisions were gone and a part of their stock was dead. They had to sell what remained of their stock in order to get things to eat. They remained in California a little over a year and then proceeded to return home via the Isthmus of Panama. When they got to a point in the Mississippi River their boat collided with another boat and it was some days before he was able to buy a horse in order to make his way home. He was reasonably successful in his California trip. When he got home with his horse and his little budget, he went to his farm duties and when the war came, thieves came also, and took his horse. He was present at the Dildy Mill meeting in 1861, when the people met to declare on what side of the rebellion they were interested.

Uncle Bud remained absolutely neutral. He says he never killed a man in his life and he never had any desire to take life in times of war as well as in times of peace. The most of the people were in sympathy with the Confederates. He lost his first Presidential vote in being for Lewis Cass of Michigan. His second presidential vote was for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He has been a true Democrat all his life with the exception of casting his vote in 1864 for Lincoln. At that time he and the late Perry Farris were going across the country to Illinois. When they got to Quincy over in Hickory county, they were anxious to get a place to stay over night. They went to a home and asked for accommodation, the master of the home asked Uncle Bud who he would vote for and the reply came, "Uncle Abe, of course." This gave him a

passport to all the good things in that home and in almost all that community as it was pretty well filled with Federals.

The old Antioch Church was organized in 1844 and in later years Uncle Bud became a member. It was a log structure with an old fashioned fire place on one side. This old church has a history. The Stampers, the Saters, the Willis' and the Gambles, the Mallorys and the Funks. Harland Mulkey was one of the pioneer preachers and he is still remembered because of his sweet singing and he was a most excellent preacher. Allen Scott was another old minister, who still lives in the minds of the old timers and especially in the mind of Uncle Bud.

The temporary capital of Dade County was near the Scott home. It was located near the big spring. He was present at the first circuit court that was ever held in Greenfield. The county seat was moved from Dadeville to Greenfield in 1841. This was in the year 1842 or 1843. Judge Yancey was then on the bench. Joe Allan was then the county and circuit clerk. The famous Asa G. Smith was then sheriff. He is the man who absconded with the funds of the county, being county tax collector as well as sheriff. He attended the first 4th of July celebration ever held in Greenfield and he attended the last one. The first one was in 1841. Is there another living man who can say this? He was present at the first dance ever held in Greenfield. It was at the home of William Latham, just before he had completed his new house. The house still stands. Uncle Bud says when a man once gets music in his feet he cannot keep still. The first jail in Greenfield was built of logs and it stood near the old spring. It was built high and there was a trap door near the roof. A prisoner was taken to the top of the roof and then he was compelled to descend a ladder into the jail. When he was once safely inside the sheriff would take the ladder out and close the trap door. In this jail the notorious Pete Douglas was confined, waiting his trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, his master and mistress. This jail had three walls and it was impossible for a man in those

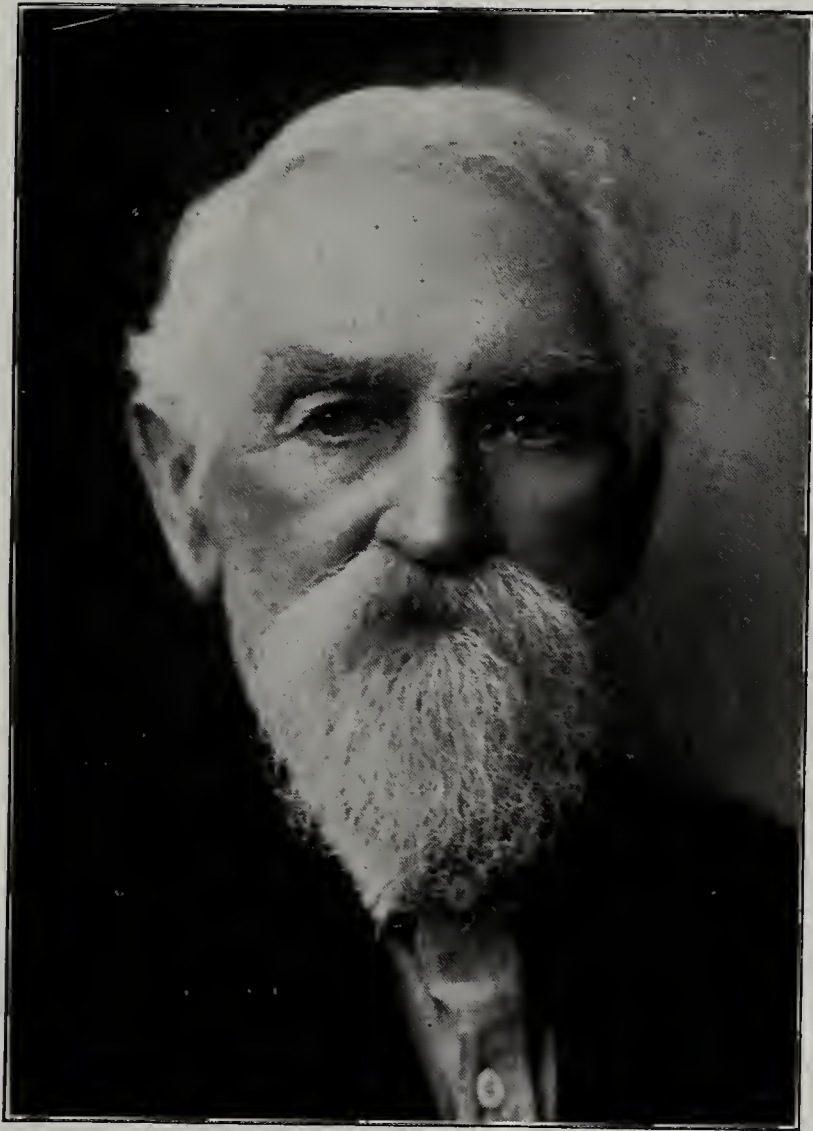
days to get out unless aided by man or the law. Pete was found guilty and he was hanged about a mile south of Greenfield by Sheriff Hedspeth. He was driven to the place of hanging sitting on his coffin, and when the wagon arrived at the right place the rope was tied around his neck and the wagon was removed leaving the body dangling in the air.

Mr. Scott is the only one living that was living in the Pennsboro district at the time he came there. He and Mrs. Scott lived happily together sixty-four years, seven months, and six days. This is by far the longest period of wedded life that has ever been allotted to any Dade county couple and it is doubtful whether or not there is another instance covering as many years in the history of the southwest. They courted three years and still courted sixty-four years afterwards. It touches his heart every time these days are mentioned to him. The memory of his wife is still very sweet to him and he loves to speak of her many splendid sterling qualities. She was a most excellent woman and her going is still lamented by the scores of friends who remember her as a true woman and a true companion to her husband and her home. There were eight children born to this home. Two died in infancy. The rest are living in or near the old vicinity. Tom who lives in Kansas City, is the only child away from home. Mr. Scott was a director in the Honey Creek School for thirty years and he at one time was township collector of Smith township. George Carmon brought the first reaper to the Pennsboro district some years before the war. Uncle Bud says it was a wonder. He saw the first railway train at Tipton in the latter fifties. He is well acquainted with the flint in making morning fire and many times he was sent by his parents to a neighbor to borrow fire. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. The old homestead was entered by the father and he and Uncle Bud have owned it ever since. No trouble to get abstract. While justice of the peace he was present at the marriage of one couple, Thomas Stovall and Martha Jane Douglas. The young couple rode up to Mr. Scott's front gate and told

the errand. Mr. Scott climbed on top of the fence and pronounced them husband and wife while they were seated on their horses. He has perhaps been on more juries than any other man in Dade county. He could not serve on a murder jury because of the fact he does not believe in capital punishment.

He is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Poindexter over in the Antioch district, his youngest daughter. The elder daughter, Mrs. Lucy (Scott) Sater lives at Miller. Dennis, is the youngest son and he lives at Pennsboro. Thomas lives in Kansas City, Mrs. Amanda Speer is a stister. There are twenty-three grandchildren and twenty-five great grandchildren. In 1839 there was a school house built of round logs in twenty feet of the present home of Dick Daigh. The neighbors assembled and in less than a day the house was built and daubed inside and out. There was no such thing as a nail in those days. He attended school in that building. The Moores, the Penns and the Pritchards, the Allison, the Myrics, the Finleys and the Snadons also attended this school. They went to school early in the morning and stayed until late in the evening being in study for at least ten hours. His first church was Antioch. Hiram Sampsel and his wife, John Adams and C. C. Coble were among the charter members. The first lights were made by obtaining a flat rock with a hole in it and then fill the hole with grease and place a string wick in it, the forerunner of the tallow dip and the common candle. These lamps were extensively used in the early primitive days.

The first lumber was sawed by a whip saw. His father and Thomas McBride sawed the first lumber in Dade county. Some of the first plank ever sawed in the county are still in existence on the Scott homestead in Pennsboro. The scales in those days were rudely made and rocks were used as weights. In those days about all that was needed was to plant, the crop would sure follow without much cultivation. The soil was new and rich and crops never failed. The hospitality of those days was never equalled. He delights to talk about the generosity and the faithfulness of the people of that early day.



J. W. CARMACK.

The Poindexter home is one of the best country homes in the Pilgrim-Antioch district. Mr. Scott is tenderly cared for by his daughter and her family and here is where he will no doubt spend his last hours. He has been ill for some months, the result of old age. He has been a reader of the St. Louis Republic since 1848. He was married in a brown green coat with the elbow out.



EARLY DISCOVERY OF COAL IN DADE COUNTY.

The coal belt of Dade County is located in the northwestern portion and consists of a large, uneven tract or territory underlaid with a vein of bituminous coal, of excellent quality from five to fifty feet beneath the surface. It was discovered by accident. About the year 1850, Robert Courtney, an early settler in the Sons Creek neighborhood was hunting wolves in the prairie near where Sylvania now stands. After an unusually long tramp he sat down on the ground to rest and in examining a craw fish hole noticed that the out-put was filled with fine cuttings of coal. The next day he returned with tools and uncovered a wagon load which he hauled to Springfield and sold for \$1.00 per bushel. It was then used exclusively for blacksmithing. This load of coal was taken from section 17-32-28.

Since that time coal has been mined extensively for local use, mostly by stripping and in some cases by slope or drift. In 1854 when the Homestead Company was formed in Allegheny City, Pa., headed by John Dyer, Sr., for president; Hugh McCluey, Alexander Pitcairn and John P. Flemming as agents of the company came to Dade county and placed land warrants on several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Sylvania. The promoters intended to build a manufacturing city at Sylvania to be supported by a surrounding population of farmers. The civil war blasted the enterprise and the ideal city was never built.

Robert McCluey is a son of Hugh McCluey, one of the original Homesteaders, and has been identified with the coal industry of the country from the beginning.

SAMUEL JACKSON WEIR, JR.

Personal and Reminiscent.

Samuel J. Weir, Jr., was born in Cooper County, Missouri, on December 27, 1830, some eighteen miles south of Booneville. Booneville was then a prosperous little village town. The father, Samuel Weir, Sr., went to Cooper County from Tennessee in 1818. He was a young man and had lately married Miss Polly B. Stevens, of Kentucky. The elder Weir established a home in Cooper County and lived there until the spring of 1840, when he moved to Dade County and established the Weir homestead near the northeast limits of the city of Greenfield. While a citizen of Cooper County, Father Weir first began the ministry, but did not enter the profession to any great extent until he became a citizen of Dade County. It is said that Father Weir married the first couple ever married in Dade County. He at once entered a large tract of land, and most of it is still very fine in productiveness, and it is now furnishing homes for many of their descendents. He was a hard-working man and a splendid financier, very successful in everything he undertook. He built the old log church on the Weir Camp Ground about 1842. Alexander Long was one of the elders of that congregation. Father Long was the father of the late Arch M. Long, who is still remembered by all the older citizenship. Rev. Jeff Montgomery was one of the ministers of this church. He came here in the early forties. Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. Johnson were ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at that time. Joseph Davidson, the great-grandfather of James Davidson, did some preaching for the Methodist. Rev. Pensor, a teacher as well as minister, was the first Presbyterian minister. The latter forties, Rev. Mulkey came to this section and ministered for those of the Christian church faith.

The old log church on the Weir Camp Grounds was open to all faiths, including the Baptist, who were led by Messrs. Buckley and Buckner, two splendid pioneer ministers, whose work shows to this day. The old log church

remained on that camp ground until about 1861, when it was torn down and moved to the Jonathan Weir farm, where it was used for school and church gatherings. While the old building stood on the camp ground it was used for a schoolhouse, and here is where Helm Wetzel, Ples Montgomery, Arch M. Long and his brother, the Allison, the Hoyles and the Weirs attended school. Tom Rankin was one of the early teachers in that school. He was afterward made County Superintendent of Schools, the first one Dade County ever had. Rev. Rankin and Rev. Samuel Mitchell, and Luther Mitchell, all prominent in the early church work in the ministry, went to this school in their young days. In the year 1840 there was standing a log cabin, where the business house of Ed Shaw now stands, and this cabin was used for school purposes, a subscription school. Uncle Sam went to that school along with the McDowells, the Allison, the Lacks, Aunt Matilda, the Latham girls, all attended this school. Aunt Matilda caused the entire class to hustle in order to keep up with her in the spelling class, as well as in the other branches of study. She is still living and is dearly loved by a host of people.

There were eight children born to the Father Weir home. They were all born in Cooper County. The family was brought to Dade County in ox wagons, with one little horse cart drawn by a horse, in which the mother rode the entire journey. They were nearly a week on the way. They grazed their cattle along the way. He had a good lot of cattle that he brought with him, some sheep and horses. When they arrived at the place where Greenfield now stands there was not a house there. The Allison house was standing in the northern portion of what is now the town. Father Weir, Nelson McDowell, a Mr. Anderson and John M. Rankin, the man who laid out the city of Greenfield, composed a committee to look for the county seat site. After much investigation, they determined that the site where Greenfield stands was the most feasible and, therefore, recommended that the county seat be located there. The old town spring was then a gusher and it attracted the attention of all the people, and was one great

cause of the committee selecting this as a county seat site. Rankin was also the county surveyor.

There were but few homes in the country then, the Lacks, the McMillans, the Wetzels, the Longs, the Landers, the Allison's lived in the country. They were all newcomers and the country was new to each of them. The McMillans came in 1838 and the Scotts over on the Pennsylvania Prairie came in 1837. The Wetzels came about the year 1837. The nearest mill was then at Hulston. It was then called Campbell's Mill. During a dry season they were compelled to go to Bower's mill over on Spring River. The mail in those days came from Bolivar, and the nearest store was at Springfield and Bolivar. Jones and Wilson erected the first store building where the Dade County Bank now stands, about 1842. This was the first store in Greenfield. William K. Latham, who became postmaster, the first one, was at last given charge of this store. The first mail after Greenfield had a postoffice was brought from Bolivar once a week. The first courthouse was on the ground where the Grether store now stands. It was a frame structure. Afterwards a brick was built, which was destroyed during the war. The father and mother are buried in the Weir Cemetery. The father died in 1848; the mother died in 1884. Transfer of land was made from father to son only once.

Judge Yancy was the first judge; he was a Springfield citizen, and among the first attorneys, Little Berry Hendricks, John C. Price, Robert Crawford, a man by the name of Payne Otter, and one by the name of Finch. The early doctors were Tuttle and Chinneyworth.

He was present at the hanging of Pete Douglas. On the day of execution Pete was attired in white garments and driven to the place of execution. Uncle Samuel was there and witnessed it. He says it was the most revolting scene in his whole life. Rev. Mr. Gould made the prayer just before the execution.

The old wooden wheel clock furnished the time for the most favored, while those not so well favored depended upon the sun. They carded, spun and wove the cloth that made their garments. Hemp still comes in the Weir or-

chard, where the seed was sown nearly seventy-five years ago. The hemp was used to make ropes. The old saddle bags Father Weir used are still in possession of Uncle Sam. In 1853 William Wilson moved with his family from Tennessee to the Limestone country, and remained there one year and then sold out and went to Greene County. At this home is where Sam first met his wife, Mattie Wilson. After their going to Greene County Uncle Sam went too, every once in a while, until he returned with Miss Wilson as Mrs. Weir. This marriage occurred nearly sixty years ago, in 1858.

The first one buried in the Weir cemetery was John Davidson, an old bachelor, who was buried there before the year 1840. Father Weir planted an orchard when he first came here, and some of the old trees are still standing. They made their horse collars out of corn husks, and the hames were made of wood. The shoes were home-made and all the garments they wore were home-made.

Father Weir had five slaves and when he died he left them to his widow. He was a Jackson Democrat. He was a self-made man and never quailed at any responsibility that met him. He possessed a good library in those early days, one of the best in the history of Dade County.

The flies were so bad in this country at that time that the horses had to be kept covered during the summer and fall months. The old log house, now weather-boarded, the one Father Weir built in 1840, is still standing, and here is where Uncle Sam still lives. The family lives surrounding the old homestead, except Don and Frank; Frank in Wichita and Don in Lamar, Colorado.

HISTORY OF THE WHEELER FAMILY IN DADE COUNTY.

In the year 1838 James Wheeler, the Grandfather of "Jim" Wheeler, was the first Wheeler to come to Dade County. Samuel Wheeler, Sr., father of Samuel Wheeler of Polk Township, went to Illinois from Tennessee in 1836, and came to Dade County in 1841. He put up a cabin in

Polk Township, east of the river, and entered a large tract of land between where the city of Everton now stands and Dadeville. Samuel Wheeler and his brother, Francis Marion Wheeler of Everton, are the only living representatives of this pioneer. Samuel was only 17 years old when his father came to Missouri. He was born in 1824 and now resides on the place where he has lived since 1866. He recalls the fact of the Kirby family being here when they came, and the Tarrant family coming a year or so afterward. John Tarrant was particularly an interesting pioneer, being one of the early assessors and tax collectors of the county. It was the practice in those early days to make the assessment and the collection at the same time, and then to carry the revenue in gold or currency, horseback, to Jefferson City. In 1841 the nearest postoffice was Springfield, where his father, Samuel Wheeler, and his uncle, James Wheeler, did most of their trading. The first schools in the county were subscription schools and located at Pennsylvania Prairie. In 1842 Samuel Wheeler, Sr., started a subscription school on the old Wheeler homestead, and taught the same two years. Afterward he taught school at several different places. The first church was a Baptist church, located northeast of Dadeville, and was destroyed during the war. It was called Mt. Pisgah. One of the early churches of the county was the Sinking Creek church. Four different buildings have been erected on this site. Rev. Thomas Kelley was one of the early preachers and married most of the early settlers. He died many years ago. In the early forties there was a traveling preacher in these parts, but his name and denomination has escaped the memory of the oldest settler.

In those early days gourds were used universally as drinking cups, salt and soap vessels and other purposes where metal is now employed. The school houses were built of logs, having but one door, and a "chink" removed for a window. The desks were planks put on pegs driven in the walls and held in place by notches in the ends of the pegs. The seats were split saplings, and the floors made of puncheons. No particular course of study was followed,

each scholar choosing his own studies and bringing the books he fancied most.

In clearing out the land the old "bull-tongue" plow was used and oxen the only teams. Horses were used only to ride. Mr. Wheeler recalls going to church in a large ox wagon. Each young fellow would get his best girl and pile into the Wheeler wagon with chairs. This wagon was drawn by two yoke of oxen, and since the traveling was slow it furnished a splendid opportunity to "spark," both going and coming.

Corn was ground largely by hand until the advent of mills. The usual method was grating the soft corn on a tin punched full of holes. The first mill on the Hulston site was known as the Pemberton mill. This was erected in 1840. Henry Pemberton was the miller, and ground wheat and corn. The bolting was done by hand. The threshing was done by tramping with horses. A hard piece of ground would be cleared off, the wheat piled on and the horses ridden in a circle. In the harvest, hand sickles were used, and a good hand could cut and bind one acre per day. One dollar per day was counted big wages for a harvest hand, many working for less. Rails were cut and split of a uniform length of ten feet, all the timber being small. Very little saw timber was to be found any place. The present growth of black oak were mere saplings in those days. Guy Clopton was among the very early settlers, coming in 1832. Also John Crisp's father and Ingalls came at about the same time. Guy Clopton set out the first orchard in Dade County, and tradition says that at one time the largest peach tree in the United States grew on the ground where Joseph Rubenstein's house now stands in Greenfield.

The largest apple tree in the state of Missouri was located on the old James Wheeler farm. It was 9 feet 10 inches in circumference, 7 feet from the ground.

Wild game, deer and turkey, were very plentiful in 1842. There were no bear here then, no Indians, and fishing was good. Uncle Samuel Wheeler freighted from Kan-

sas City to New Mexico, using six yoke of oxen, and greased his wagon with tar from old Tennessee.

Doctors being scarce in those days, medicine was largely of home manufacture. A favorite pill was made from white walnut bark, which when peeled upward, acted as an emetic, and if peeled downward was used as a physic. Among the early doctors to practice in Dade County, Dr. Perkins and Dr. Bender were about the first. Midwifery, which today is almost a lost art, was practiced extensively then. Nancy Julian and Grandma Wheeler traveled many miles on horseback and stayed for weeks at a time with patients on these errands. Large families and few deaths were the rule.

Samuel Wheeler says that in 1842 money was very scarce, there being no gold and only a little silver. Cows sold for \$5.00 each; hogs were very cheap, and \$40 would buy a fine horse. Corn sold at 10 cents per bushel, and whiskey, either corn or rye, could be had for 25 cents per gallon, and there was very little drunkenness.

Samuel Wheeler was born November 20th, 1824, son of Samuel and Margaret (Cowan) Wheeler. He had three brothers and six sisters, all of whom are dead except his brother, Francis M., living at Everton. He was married in 1859 to Mary Driskell, a native of Michigan, who was born August 16th, 1840. They have three children, two boys and one girl:

(1) David, born September 21st, 1860; lives in Colorado.

(2) Margaret, born in 1864, now the wife of William Landers of Dadeville.

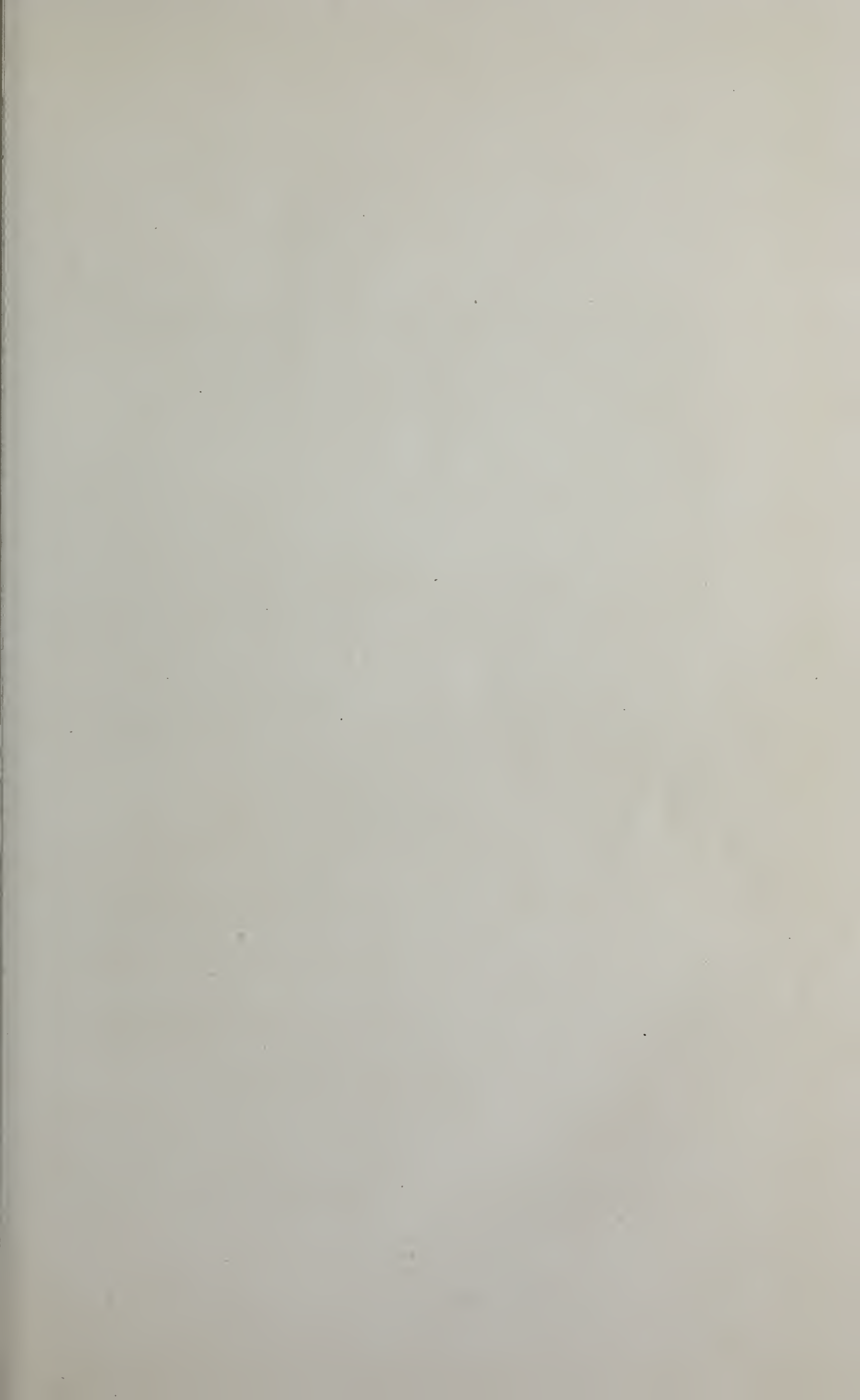
(3) Lewis, born in 1873, married Annie Hurst, daughter of Joe and Belle Hurst. Her father is dead, mother a widow and lives in Everton. They have four children:

(1) Emil D., married Eva Drummond, a native of Dade County.

(2) Rolen Joe.

(3) Evert.

(4) Mary Belle.



Lewis is farming in Polk Township. Farm consists of 120 acres. He lives in a frame house built by his father in 1871.

Samuel Wheeler is a Republican, a member of the Baptist church, served in the Home Guards during the war. In 1851 he was engaged in freighting from Kansas City westward, and in 1852 he and his brother Marion went to the gold fields of California. They arrived in 1853 and left in 1857. He returned to Dade County via the Isthmus of Panama, bringing \$1,500 in glittering gold with him, with which he purchased a home in Dade County.

Samuel Wheeler is still hale and hearty for a man of his years, and delights to talk of the old days in the county when their voting precinct was located on Sinking Creek, a distance of 12 miles, and when the voting was done *vive voce*, from president down, each man yelling the name of his candidate, which a clerk recorded. All buildings were put up out of logs, and without nails. In making a roof they used a log for what they called an eave-pole, and upon this was put a log called a butting pole. Against this pole the roof boards were ended and the process followed till the roof was complete. All cooking was done on the fireplaces, and pot-hooks were in common use. The crane was considered a wonderful invention. Horses, mules, hogs and cattle were driven to St. Louis and other distant places to market. Salt was brought from Sedalia. For many years Springfield was their nearest postoffice, and later, Greenfield.

Chapter 4

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Public Sentiment.—The great majority of the people of Dade County have always been loyal to the Government of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were reared under the influences of the institution of slavery. During the Mexican War the county furnished a company of soldiers under command of Capt. J. J. Clarkson that did excellent service.

When the late Civil War began, in 1861, the people of the northern half of the county were generally loyal to the Union, while many in the southern half were in full sympathy with secession and in favor of the Southern Confederacy; but, upon the whole, a great majority of the citizens of the county were loyal to the United States. Some of the recent immigrants from the Eastern states—especially Illinois—moved back, and there enlisted in the Union Army. Soon after the war began, John T. Coffee and other Southern sympathizers enlisted a number of men in Dade County, but, owing to the vigilance of the loyal citizens, who were forming organizations for the Union army, they were mostly taken beyond the limits of the county to be organized, and later a large number of men followed Price's army southward, and became Confederate soldiers, but there is no way of ascertaining their numbers.

Troops.—Several companies were organized within the county for the Union Army, of which mention is made as follows: Companies A and D, of the Sixth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, were raised almost wholly within the county of Dade—their organizations being completed July 4, 1861. About the same time Company E, of the same regiment, was organized, having been recruited equally from Dade and Cedar Counties. Clark Wright, the principal mover in the organization of Company A, became its

first captain, but was made colonel of the regiment upon its organization, and Thomas A. Switzler was mustered as captain of the company. John H. Paynter and Thomas Stockstill were mustered in as first and second lieutenants thereof. The first officers of Company D were: Captain, William H. Crockett, and lieutenants, Jesse C. Kirby and John C. Porter. The first officers of Company E were: Captain, Austin Hubbard, and lieutenants, Thomas Astley and Jasper Burris. Company L, also of the same regiment, was raised, in July, 1862, from Dade, Polk and Greene Counties—more than one-half of the company being from Dade. The first officers of this company were: Captain, Jesse C. Kirby, promoted from first lieutenant in Company D, and lieutenants, J. W. Cormack and Luther D. Porter.

The companies comprising this regiment were first formed into three battalions, commanded by Major Wright, Major Wood and Captain Hawkins. Wright's battalion fought in the skirmishes of Copridge's Mills and Wet Glaize; Hawkins' in the battle of Fredericktown, and Wood's in the battles of Salem and West Plains. These three battalions were organized as a regiment, February 14, 1862, Major Clark Wright being appointed colonel; Major S. N. Wood, lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Hawkins, first major. The field of war occupied by this regiment was Southern Missouri, Arkansas and portions of Louisiana and Mississippi. It was often separated, the companies being detached and sent to many different points, and were often engaged with the enemy. The regiment fought in the battles of Champion's Hill, Black River and Bridgeport, in Mississippi; took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, also in the movement upon and capture of Jackson, and in many other movements. During the years 1864 and 1865, up to the time of muster out, it was stationed in the Department of the Gulf, where it participated in several engagements. Companies B, C, F, G, H, I and K were mustered out at expiration of term, in the months of December, 1864, and January, 1865. The remaining companies, A, D, E and L, composed of the veterans and recruits of the regiment, were mustered out September 12, 1865.

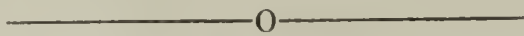
Late in the spring or early summer of 1862, a State militia company (Union) was organized in Greenfield, and on the day that the officers were elected and the organization completed, and all were sworn into the service by Enrolling Officer John B. Clark, of Dadeville, it was reported by a volunteer courier from the country, who came in "under whip and spurs," that a rebel force under Joe Shelby and John T. Coffee were advancing upon the town. At this instant the faithful enrolling officer, Clark, knowing that he was the one most desired and likely to receive the harshest treatment by the enemy, went to the home of W. K. Latham and asked the good lady of the house to hide him. This she did by putting him into a hole under the building—where vegetables were kept—through a trap door in the floor, over which she hastily spread a carpet. The enemy rushed into town and captured all of the new company, except a few who had retired to their homes in the vicinity, and searched eagerly for John B. Clark, but did not find him. All of the militiamen captured were sworn not to take up arms against the so-called Southern Confederacy. Afterward, upon being exchanged, nearly all of them volunteered in the United States service.

Company M of the Eighth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers was mustered into the service in August, 1862, about one-half of it having been recruited in Dade, and the other half in Polk County. The first captain of the company was N. S. McCluer, who died at Forsythe, Mo., January 24, 1863. His successor was Capt. Alfred Kennedy, who resigned February 24, 1865. He was succeeded by Capt. N. B. McDowell, who was mustered out with the regiment. The first lieutenant was Samuel G. Appleby, and the second, David L. Burnes. The regiment to which this company belonged operated mostly in Southern Missouri and Arkansas and down the Mississippi, and participated in many different engagements. It was mustered out at expiration of service at Little Rock, Ark., on the 20th day of July, 1865, moving thence to Benton Barracks, Mo., where, on the 2nd day of August following, it received final pay, and the men dispersed to their respective homes.

Companies E. and I of the Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, were raised in Dade County early in 1863. The officers of the former were Capt. Edmond J. Morris and Lieutenants George F. Alder and Joel T. Hembree. The officers of the latter were Capt. John H. Howard and Lieutenants Robert Cowan and William K. Pyle. All of these officers served until the regiment was mustered out of service. Eight companies composing this regiment were, on the 1st day of April, 1863, organized at Mt. Vernon, Mo., into what was known as the Second Provisional Regiment. On the 10th day of May following it was changed from the Second to the Seventh Provisional Regiment, and, in September and October following, another battalion was added to it. Afterward, under orders of the War Department dated June 10, 1864, the Seventh Provisional Regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Fifteenth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, for the term of twenty months dating back from November 1, 1863, from which time the men had been doing actual service as State troops, without pay. This regiment did excellent service in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, in fighting and extinguishing guerrillas and bushwhackers. It was mustered out at expiration of service July, 1, 1865.

Effects of the Strife.—Dade County suffered terribly from the ravages of the war. On one occasion, during the early part, while the Union State Militia were occupying Greenfield, a party of guerrillas, in the interest of the Southern cause, and for the purpose of plunder, made a raid upon the town. So sudden was the charge that the militia-men had not time to assemble for defense, but each one, from the several houses where they happened to be, fired upon the enemy, killing one and compelling them to fall back. They fled southward and burned the houses of many Union men on their way. This and other depredations so enraged the militia that squads of them, sent into the country, soon surpassed their orders and resorted to desperate measures in retaliation, such as burning the houses which harbored bushwhackers, whereupon both sides became infuriated and more or less indiscriminately applied the torch

and killed defenseless men. A number of citizens were killed in their fields, or at their homes, or on the public roads, by unknown bushwhackers, and many dwellings and much other property throughout the county was laid in ashes. The capture of Greenfield and burning of the courthouse has been mentioned elsewhere. Greenfield was occupied a portion of the time during the war by the militia, and at other times by detachments from the cavalry regiments previously noted. The many cruel depredations, the killing of individuals, and other atrocities committed in Dade County during the war period would furnish material sufficient in itself to fill a volume. Time, however, has served to mitigate these evil effects, and those who once fought as enemies, divided by bitter prejudices, have long since ceased to harbor ill feeling, and now work side by side, united in sentiment, with the one sincere ambition of promoting public good.



CIVIL WAR RECORDS AND PERSONAL LIFE OF RALEIGH J. SHIPLEY.

Greenfield, Mo., October 17, 1916.

I will try and give an outline of the names of the field officers and the names of the men that were in Company M of the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. I was the first man that volunteered in the company.

Field Officers:

Washington F. Gerger, Colonel, Steelville, Mo.
Elias B. Baldwin, Lieutenant Colonel, Naperville, Mo.
John W. Lisenby, 1st Major, Springfield, Mo.
Joseph G. Rich, 2nd Major, Lebanon, Mo.
William J. Teed, 3rd Major, Neosho, Mo.

Staff Officers:

Josiah Lane, Adjutant, Bolivar, Mo.
A. M. Sevier, Quartermaster, Neosho, Mo.
Luther J. Mathew, Com. Sy., Chicago, Ill.
E. A. Clark, Surgeon, Chicago, Ill.
F. H. Van Eaton, Assistant Surgeon, Jacksonville, Ill.

Commissioned Officers of Company M:

First Captain Nathan S. McClure, Greenfield, Mo.
Second Captain, Alfred Kenedy, Greenfield, Mo.
First Lieutenant, Samuel G. Appleby, Greenfield, Mo.
Second Lieutenant, David P. Burns, Bolivar, Mo.

Non-Commissioned Officers:

1st. Nelson B. McDowell, Greenfield, Mo.
2nd. Benjamin W. McBryar, Greenfield, Mo.
3rd. Alexander Foster, Greenfield, Mo.
4th. James K. P. Jump, Bolivar, Mo.
5th. John D. Pitts, Bolivar, Mo.
6th. John M. Tarbett, Greenfield, Mo.
7th. Edward Bristow, Stockton, Mo.
8th. William H. Hook, Bolivar, Mo.
9th. James R. Stark, Greenfield, Mo.

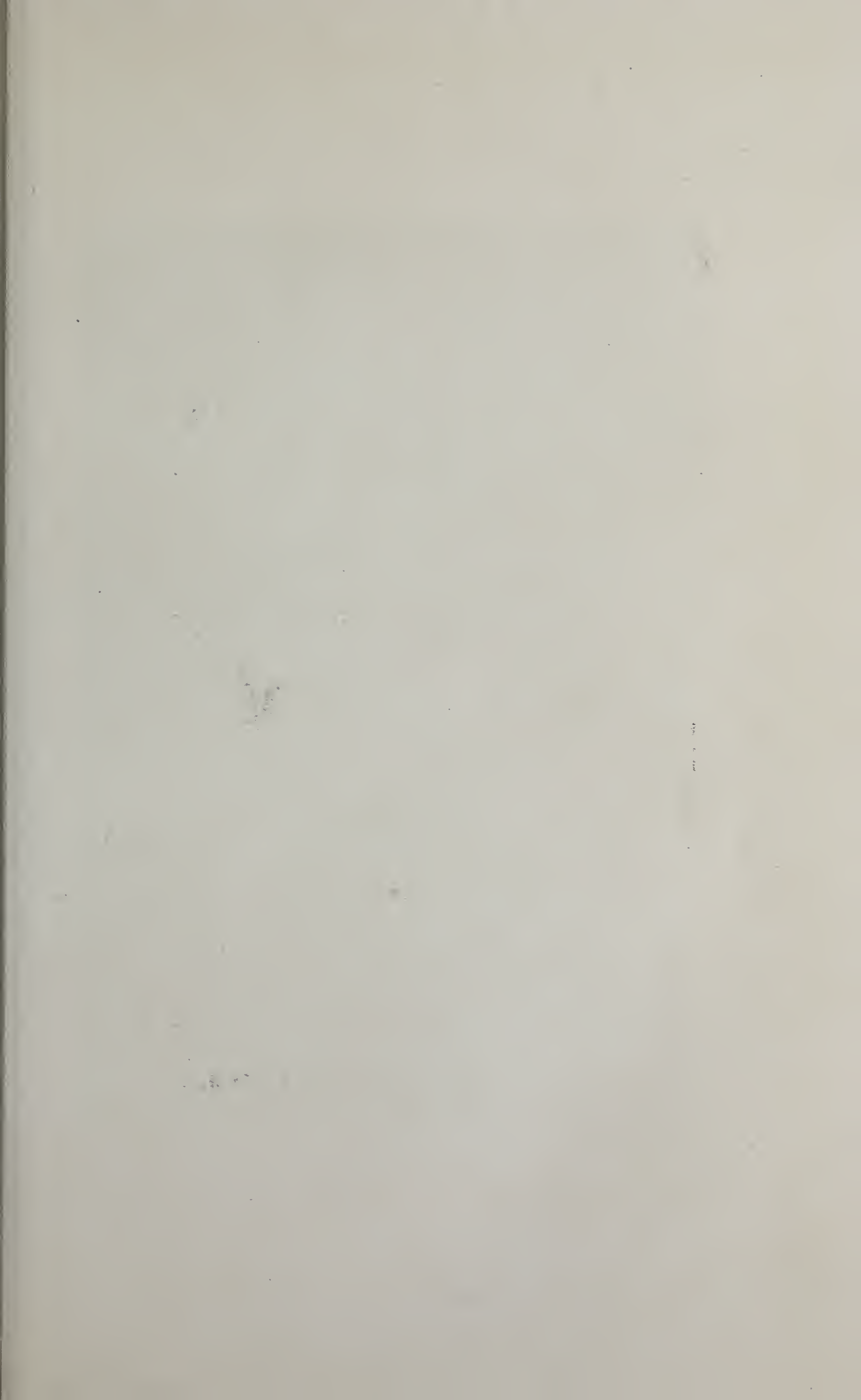
Corporals:

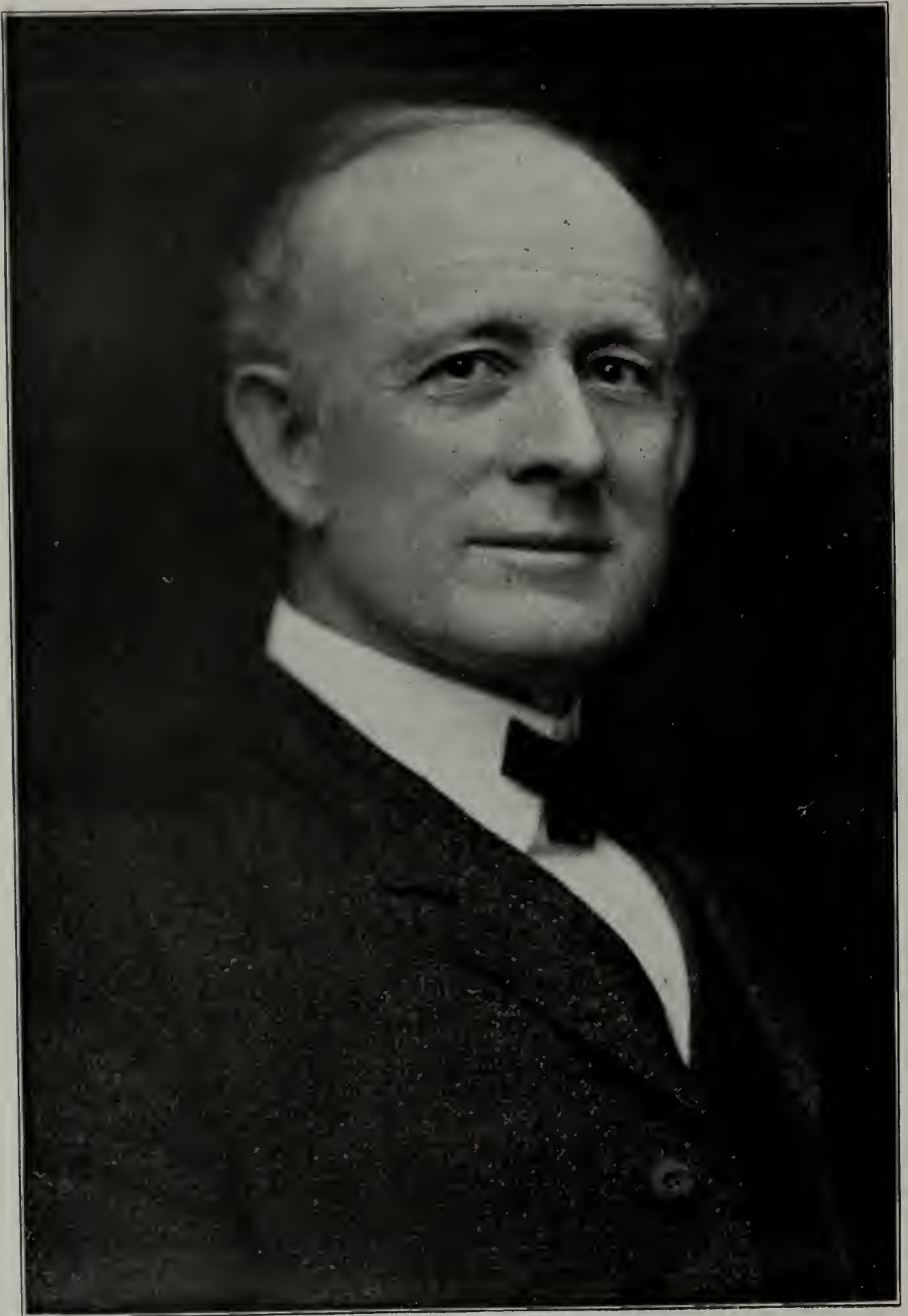
1. James S. Appleby, Greenfield, Mo.
2. Joseph H. Jump, Bolivar, Mo.
3. John W. Davis, Greenfield, Mo.
4. William H. Hubb, Greenfield, Mo.
5. John J. Pyett, Bolivar, Mo.
Thomas Roberts, Bugler, Bolivar, Mo.
Oskar M. Griggsby, Bolivar, Mo.
Edward Barbour, Gerier, Pittsburg, Mo.
James Taylor, Blacksmith, Greenfield, Mo.

Privates:

John H. Anderson, Stockton, Mo.
Severly Barbour, Pittsburg, Mo.
Israel W. Burns, Pittsburg, Mo.
Proctor M. Burns, Pittsburg, Mo.
William W. Bishop, Pittsburg, Mo.
Zach A. Bond, Pittsburg, Mo.
William Box, Pittsburg, Mo.
Jacob Beem, Pittsburg, Mo.
Warner Bridger, Pittsburg, Mo.
Daniel P. Brock, Pittsburg, Mo.
William Bird, Greenfield, Mo.
William S. Beal, Greenfield, Mo.

Robert A. Bales, Greenfield, Mo.
James B. Dering, Greenfield, Mo.
Berry Duncan, Greenfield, Mo.
Olivar Duncan, Greenfield, Mo.
Green Darrell, Greenfield, Mo.
Turley Emerson, Bolivar, Mo.
Nimrod Ford, Springfield, Mo.
Thomas Frazier, Bolivar, Mo.
James Gibbs, Greenfield, Mo.
William J. Griffin, Bolivar, Mo.
Thomas B. Griffin, Bolivar, Mo.
William D. Griffis, Bolivar, Mo.
Samuel Graves, Bolivar, Mo.
John Q. Greer, Bolivar, Mo.
Samuel M. Griffith, Bolivar, Mo.
Nathan Hunt, Mt. Vernon, Mo.
Marion Hornbeck, Stockton, Mo.
Claborn H. Harman, Buffalo, Mo.
William L. Holloway, Bolivar, Mo.
John Huckaby, Stockton, Mo.
Jacob Huft, Stockton, Mo.
John Heard, Pittsburg, Mo.
John B. Hart, Pittsburg, Mo.
James Ingles, Sentinel Prairie, Mo.
Samuel King, Greenfield, Mo.
Josiah Kimberlan, Greenfield, Mo.
William C. Kilingsworth, Greenfield, Mo.
Josiah Lane, Bolivar, Mo.
Harvie H. Morris, Greenfield, Mo.
Harvie L. Morris, Greenfield, Mo.
Maxwell Mitchell, Greenfield, Mo.
James A. Mitchell, Greenfield, Mo.
John A. Mitchell, Greenfield, Mo.
Moses B. Mitchell, Greenfield, Mo.
Francis M. McGinnis, Bolivar, Mo.
Green M. McGinnis, Bolivar, Mo.
James M. Molone, Bolivar, Mo.
Thomas C. Antens, Greenfield, Mo.
Thomas B. Puckett, Greenfield, Mo.





BERRY G. THURMAN.

Nathan K. Pope, Bolivar, Mo.
Henry J. Pope, Bolivar, Mo.
Thomas Paterson, Bolivar, Mo.
Tilman B. Perryman, Bolivar, Mo.
John Polard, Stockton, Mo.
Barney Pitts, Elkton, Mo.
David Parsons, Elkton, Mo.
David Rutledge, Springfield, Mo.
Charles Roundtree, Elkton, Mo.
Thomas Roberts, Fayetteville, Ark.
Jesse Robinett, Greenfield, Mo.
Samuel Rodgers, Greenfield, Mo.
James E. Saling, Greenfield, Mo.
John M. Saling, Greenfield, Mo.
Raleigh J. Shipley, Greenfield, Mo.
Ephriam B. Shipley, Greenfield, Mo.
John Simons, Greenfield, Mo.
Frederick Soloman, Greenfield, Mo.
John R. Sewell, Springfield, Mo.
Elisha Starkey, Elkton, Mo.
William C. Talent, Stockton, Mo.
Francis A. Tuckness, Buffalo, Mo.
Newton J. Underwood, Greenfield, Mo.
William C. Watkins, Greenfield, Mo.
George W. Watkins, Greenfield, Mo.
Jason Williams, Humansville, Mo.
William Wilson, Greenfield, Mo.
Benjamin Wood, Bolivar, Mo.
James M. Zumalt, Bolivar, Mo.
James A. Brown, Arkansas.
James W. Davenport, Greenfield, Mo.
Terry W. Davenport, Greenfield, Mo.
David W. Duncan, Bolivar, Mo.
Oscar M. Grigsby, Bolivar, Mo.
John W. McDowell, Greenfield, Mo.
Willis Price, Prairie County, Arkansas.
Charles Spencer, Arkansas.
William Gay, Greenfield, Mo.

Feelix J. Appleby, Greenfield, Mo.

Thomas Puckett, Greenfield, Mo.

The above is a complete list of officers and privates of Company M, 8th Missouri Voluntary Cavalry. I was the first man that volunteered in this company. It was the first company that was made up in Greenfield, Missouri for the United States service and out of 65 men that went into this company, there are only three of that number now living in the county. Uncle James Taylor is living in Lockwood. He is about 90 years old; John A. Mitchell, 79. He is living on a farm six miles northwest of Greenfield on the Coal Bank road, and the writer of this history, Raleigh J. Shipley, is living on a farm one-half mile west and one mile north of the Public Square of Greenfield, the County Seat of Dade County, Missouri. I am living about one mile from the old farm that my father settled on in the fall of 1852, but he came here from Warren County, Tennessee, in the fall of 1850, almost 66 years ago. I was six years old the 26th of June, when we landed in Dade County, the first of November, 1850. I lived with my parents until the war broke out, but didn't enlist in the regular army until the 30th of August, 1862. My father was a cripple and I was put to plowing when I was only ten years old. I never had any schooling. I never was in school over two months in my life. What little education I have I got by studying the school books that I bought for my children to go to school. I have always been in favor of good public schools. I served twenty years out of thirty on the School Board after I went to housekeeping. This picture was taken for the History on the 24th day of October, 1916, on the south side of our home on the east side of the Greenfield and Stockton road. I was 72 years old the 26th of last June and Mrs. Shipley was 70 the 7th day of last April. The object of this picture is to show to this generation and to the next generation just how we had to work and make a living. My wife and I moved to an 80-acre piece of land two miles east of Lockwood. There was an old log building on the land when I bought

it. The house was about the center of the eighty, but the roof, floor and doors were all rotted down and taken away. I took the house down and moved it to the northeast corner of the eighty and rebuilt it. I made clapboards two feet long, went to the timber and cut my rafters. They were post oak and black oak poles. I scalped off one side of them to straighten the top side of them. I put the rafters up and made out to get rough edge sheeting enough to nail the two foot boards on. I put them on shingle fashion; that is, it just showed eight inches. I boxed up the gable ends and we moved into the house without windows or door shutter or chimney. Now I am going to tell you about our furniture. My father and I went to my grandfather's Son's Creek farm and got some walnut rails out of the fence and made a bedstead and bored holes through the side and head rails and also some rope cord to hold up the bedding, and the other bedstead I took a two-inch auger and bored one hole in the back wall and one in the side wall just back of the door and then I took a round pole about four inches through and three feet long and bored two holes into it, and then took a pole six and one-half feet long and put it in one hole in the wall and the other end in the bedpost. Then I put one four feet long in the other hole in the wall and the other end in the post and then I nailed a piece of timber to the wall to hold up my slats and that was our other bedstead. Our table was made out of rough oak plank about 3x4 feet in length. I bought three or four country-made chairs, and we have also in our house a small arm chair that I got Squire Warren to make for our oldest child, Anna. She was born the 10th day of March, 1867. It has been 49 years since I had the chair made. She was eight months old and that would make the chair 49 years old. Every piece of the chair is good yet. We raised seven children and they all used it and several of our grandchildren use it. Our boy Albert wore the front and back post almost into the rounds. He would turn it down and push it all over the house learning to walk.

Now I will get back to the old log cabin. We moved in this cabin without any floor or door shutters. I bought a stone chimney of Marion Holder about two miles east of my house, and took my father's ox team and wagon and would haul stone all day and at night I would build up a fire on one side of the house and I would chink the cracks in that side before we went to bed and the next night I would build my fire for a light to work by and chink, and mother says I kept moving around in this way until I got the house all chinked. I got enough flooring plank from my uncle George Shipley, which they had taken out of a barn, that had been used for a threshing floor. I also got enough lumber from him to make two doors. I made the doors out of rough oak lumber. I went to the timber and cut some small logs and hued one side of them and put them in for sleepers then laid the floor; then father and I drug up a lot of logs and rolled them together and hauled a few loads of lime stone rock and put on the logs then set it afire and burnt lime to point my house and put up my chimney. I hired Uncle James Mitchell, a brother to my mother, to help me put up the chimney and point the cracks in the house and make and hang my door shutters. We lived in this house about seven years. We cooked our grub in these old pots that is shown in this picture, and Mrs. Shipley carded the cotton and spun the thread on the old spinning wheel that is shown in the picture and then wove the cloth on an old home-made loom that made our under bed ticks, table cloths and hand towels. The scythe and cradle is what we cut our wheat and oats with. I have cut hundreds of acres with one of them. I cut, bound and shocked fifty dozen a day and I have mowed, raked and shocked ten ton of prairie hay a day with a mowing blade and pitch fork. I never plowed with two horses to a breaking or stubble plow before the Civil War. We did all of our breaking with a yoke of oxen. My father always kept a big yoke of oxen to plow and do our hauling with and I have driven as many as five and six yoke of oxen to a prairie plow. I hauled hundreds of loads of wood from my father's old

home place to Greenfield right along the Old Papinsville road that runs right by my door with old Buck and Berry. We chopped the timber and split the rails to fence our farm. I have chopped the timber and split thousands of rails in my life. I cut, bound and shocked six acres of wheat the year I was 66 years old. That was six years ago last harvest and I have my doubts if there is another man in the county or maybe not in the state that can cut that amount of grain by hand. The forty acre tract of land my father bought in 1852 had two small log rooms on it and four or five acres of land in cultivation. The land was timbered land, so we would clear the timber and brush off three or four acres every winter and we would make rails out of the best of the timber to fence the land, the rest of the timber we would use for fire wood and we hauled some to town and the big rough logs we rolled up in log heaps and burnt them to get them out of the way. I have seen lots of better timber burnt up than we have to use for saw timber now. My father built a good log house on the place a few years after we settled on the place and lived in that house as long as he lived. He died when I was thirty-six years old and my mother died about three or four years later. My mother's maiden name was Mitchell. Her father, James Mitchell, had six boys and four girls. My mother was the third child in the family. The first child was a boy, William Mitchell, the second a girl, Mary Mitchell and my mother's name was Lucinda Mitchell. The Mitchell family are all dead but one, that is Elizabeth Cartwright. She is living in Lockwood now, with her oldest daughter, Sarah J. Larence. She is 81 years old. My grandfather was 85 years old when he died. He was of Dutch descent and my grandmother was of Irish decent. Her maiden name was Martha McGregory. On my father's side my Grandfather Shipley was of Irish decent. His father came from Ireland in an early day. He was among the Puritans, the first settlers in America. My grandfather, Raleigh Shipley, was born and lived in North Carolina, but moved to Warren County, Tennessee when a young man and was among the first settlers of

Tennessee. He was in General Jackson's army in 1812 and went with General Jackson to Mobile, Alabama. He lived to be 85 years old. My grandmother Shipley was of Dutch decent and she had been dead several years before we left Tennessee. Father came to Dade county in the fall of 1851 and settled on a farm two miles southeast of Greenfield, Missouri. His family is all dead except two girls and one boy. Aunt Lucinda Mitchell, the oldest girl that is living, is in Greenfield. She is ninety-some odd years old, the other girl is living out near Golden City in the west part of Dade county. She is eighty odd years old. George M. Shipley is 72 years old and is living in Lockwood, Missouri. He served three years in Company A, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry in the Union Army.

My father lived on his farm three miles northwest of Greenfield all through the Civil War. He had the last horse taken, two or three times during the war, and Price's Army took about everything that he raised on the farm in the summer of 1862. One brigade of Price's army camped on old Uncle Clement C. Malicoat's land just southeast of my father's farm on what is now the Gass farm. One good thing was that the Confederate Army never took our big yoke of oxen nor our milk cow and father had a small bunch of sheep and mother carded and spun the wool and made cloth to clothe the family and one thing I remember my mother had spun the thread and wove the cloth—it was mixed Jeans. She had it layed away to make me a suit of clothes out of and my mother and her mother, old Grandmother Mitchell were right good tailor-esses and they cut and made me a suit of clothes and I was married in them, and kept that suit of clothes for Sunday suit and there was one other thing that took place while I was at home on a furlow, after I had the measles. I was at Springfield, Missouri with the measles when Marmaduke came there on the 8th of January, 1863 and I was detailed and sent to Greenfield the ninth day after the measles broke out on me. I took cold on the measles and was confied to my bed four weeks, was not able to get out of bed only as I was helped in and out and

didn't get back to my regiment until the second day of April, 1863. The regiment was at Lake Springs twelve miles southeast of Rolla, Missouri. It was then that I was taken prisoner by Kinch West and his little band. There wasn't but six of the little band, and they had just started out to equip themselves for their warfare. They took some of my clothing and my blanket and Kinch told me they were watching the road to get arms and ammunition and clothing and horses. When Kinch put on my cavalry jacket he said: "Now I am as good a government soldier as you are." He had a pair of government pants when he took me prisoner. I didn't have any arms with me. He said it was war times and that if I ever got any of them prisoner I could treat them just like they had treated me. They kept up this watching and robbing government soldiers over on that old Springfield road until the Seventh Missouri Militia was camped at Greenfield and a squad of them went out on the Springfield road where Kinch's father lived and burnt his house and that caused Kinch to burn some houses and then the militia boys went and killed Kinch's father and then Kinch killed several soldiers and got to be quite a bushwhacker and after they killed his father he swore vengeance against the men that killed him and Kinch had friends living in and near Greenfield that got the names of the men that killed his father and after the war was over he hunted them up and killed them. I was told by good authority a few years ago that he was the man that killed McInturf and Wilson down in the Indian Territory 20 or 25 years ago. Wilson was a soldier in the company that was camped at Greenfield at the time old man West was killed and the man that told me about the killing said Kinch told the people down there that when he killed Wilson that he had got the last of them.

Now I want to tell another little thing that happened while I was at home that time. I had brought a gun home with me and a few nights after I came home (we had a dog there that would give us warning if there was any one about the place) one night just after dark he com-

menced barking out south of the house. So I said to my father: "There is some one out in the brush or timber," so he took my gun and a good old rifle he had and went down just south of the barn and crawled under an apple tree and sat down against the body of the tree and he hadn't been there very long until he heard some one climb over the gate about 50 yards south of the barn so he let the man get within about 30 yards of him and he said he could see that he had a bridle or halter in one hand and he was satisfied that he was aiming to get a horse out of the barn, so he raised one of the guns up and shot at him. He said when he shot the man jumped up in the air three or four feet high and as he run off he grabbed the other gun and shot at him. So the next morning as soon as it was light enough so my two brothers could see they went out where my father said the man was. They wanted to see if there was any blood there or any sign of him being hurt, but the boys couldn't see any blood but brother Will saw a little piece of newspaper on the ground. He picked it up, unfolded it, and there was a ten dollar green-back folded up in the paper. The boys came running back to the house. Mother says, "What did you find?" Will says, "We didn't find any blood but I found a ten dollar bill father shot out of him." We had a right smart wood lot that took in the spring and we had a little field that joined the lot that they gathered the corn out of, and they turned the cows and the horse out in there every day, so about three days after he had shot the ten dollar bill out of the man the horse was stolen out of the stalk field. So we always thought that it was the man that was shot at that got the horse.

I have been a Republican politically. I cast my first vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln. I think the best man that this American government ever produced. I served two years as road overseer in the south half of North Township about twenty-five years ago, and I served years as road commissioner in Center Township about twelve years ago, and when the County came under Township organization I was elected member of the township board as

member for West Center and at the next election was re-elected for two years again, and I served two years as Justice of the Peace before I was elected a member of the board and I was elected Justice both terms that I served on the board making six years I served as Justice of the Peace in Center Township. The above writeup was done by

RALEIGH J. SHIPLEY,
Center Township, Greenfield, Mo.

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THE RAID OF THE KINCH WEST AND ROBERTS GUERRILLAS ON GREENFIELD IN 1864.

by

Captain J. W. Carmack.

About September 1st, 1864 I was at home from my service in the Sixth Cav. Mo. Vols. at Melville (now Dadeville) Missouri. From there I visited Greenfield to see some friends. At that time General Sterling Price was in southwestern Missouri organizing his rebel forces for a raid through the state and the citizens of Greenfield were very much excited believing the town would be visited and probably burned during the raid. I was delegated by them to go to Springfield to see General Sanborn, who was in command in this territory, and to appeal to him for troops to protect Greenfield. I went and made my plea in their behalf. He asked me if I would help to organize the militia in Dade county for protection against the raid. I told him I would do all in my power in recruiting and organizing for defense. He then said, "Go back home and make ready, and in a few days I will furnish you with proper credentials and instructions."

Price Raiders Threatened; and a Defense Company Is Organized.—I returned to Melville and in a few days received my commission and instructions and was ordered to report to Captain J. M. Kirby of the enrolled militia for conference as to organization. After conferring with Cap-

tain Kirby we made a call upon the men available for military duty in Dade County to meet us in Greenfield, September 16th, 1864, and on that date we organized a company as follows:

Captain—James M. Kirby.

First Lieutenant—Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Carmack.

And designated as Company "E" 76th Cav. Enrolled Missouri Militia with the following non-commissioned officers and men:

Sergeants—Summerville D. Brown, Nathan Dinwiddie, W. V. Potter, W. W. Ward, Orville Lyon, Martin D. Edge, James C. Woody, Solomon Wilson.

Corporals—James W. Berry, John T. Goforth, Jonathan Weir, Samuel L. Hankins, William L. Hankins, William L. Lee, Jephtha Cantrell, Thos. C. Cantrell and David Primer.

Blacksmiths—Henry McManus, Enoch Casey.

Wagoner—Henry D. Smith.

Privates—Samuel Acuff, Foster L. Appleby, Joseph Allison, Justin Bowles, John A. Bailes, John Bell, Robert Bird, James Boyd, John W. Boyd, Sam. L. Bigley, Dekalb Bowles, James Buchanan, B. F. Clopton, John T. Gates, F. A. Cardwell, William Coble, David Coble, Hiram Cantrell, James Casey, James M. Clabough, James Daughtrey, John H. Dill, James Durnal, Ebenezer Divine, James J. Divine, Ben L. Edge, Wiley S. Ethridge, Thos. Fanning, F. M. Foust, William Foust, James Friar, Robert Freedle, T. P. Fitzpatrick, Arkley Frieze, John A. Morgan.

Some of the Enrolled Missouri Militia soldiers who were subject to call and out on leave, were then called in by Captain Kirby which swelled our number to 103 men.

Munitions from Springfield Are Stored in the Old Wells Hotel.—Now being fully organized with muster-in roll complete, the next thing was to procure rations, arms and ammunition. I was again delegated to see General Sanborn in Springfield and armed with the proper credentials I went and made requisition and was furnished rations for the command for 30 days, also with eighty 70-

calibre muskets and 8,000 rounds of ammunition. Returning with the supplies we stored the commissary supplies in the Shields hotel, afterwards the Delmonico, and stored our arms and ammunition in the second story of that building.

The Price raid was on in earnest by this time, but had not yet been molested at this point. However, reports were current that Greenfield would be burned during the raid. We found out all we could of our situation and said but little, keeping our eye on the focus and our ear to the ground and making ready for any emergency.

West-Roberts Guerrillas Appear Along Turnback and Lynn Branch.—Soon Kinch West and Fate Roberts, with their gang of bushwhackers and robbers, began to roam along Turnback creek and Lynn Branch, just east and south of our headquarters. So far as we knew they might have been on a fishing trip, as no one was being molested by them that we could learn. We did not meddle ourselves with their business methods; just let things take their course, keeping our eye on the focus and ear to the ground.

Day after day they became more conspicuous but seemed very unconcerned about the surroundings. Price's raiders came nearer and nearer. We paid no attention to General Price, thinking he had force sufficient to care for himself but still kept our eye on the focus and ear to the ground.

Kinch West's Sister Comes to Town; Warns Officers of Coming Raid.—On the 15th of October, 1864, in the afternoon, a young lady on horseback rode into Greenfield, dismounted and made a casual tour around the town. Upon her return toward her horse I made it a point to meet her and accosted her saying:

"You seem to be in a hurry."

"No, not much," she responded.

"Who are you?" I asked.

"My name is West," she responded.

"What West?" I asked.

"Kinch West's sister," she replied.

"What's your business here?" I asked.

“Kinch sent me here to see if the soldiers had been reinforced last night and said if they had not he was going to take breakfast in Greenfield tomorrow morning and then burn the town.”

I asked how many men Kinch had with him.

“About 125 I think.”

“Does he think he can take Greenfield with 125 men?” I asked.

“Yes,” she responded, “If he couldn’t take Greenfield with 125 men when it only has 40 in it, he’d better quit.”

“How does he know how many men there are in Greenfield?” I asked.

She said, “Do you know _____ and _____?”

I said, “I think I did.”

She said, “they sent a note last night by a boy to Kinch at Jesse McClain’s telling there were only 40 militiamen in Greenfield and Kinch sent me to see if any more had come in last night. I wish you men would get out of Greenfield. Kinch don’t want to kill you men, but if you stay here and interfere you will get killed. He says he has burnt Melville and intends to burn Greenfield tomorrow morning.”

I said to her, “Consider yourself under arrest and go with me to Captain Kirby’s headquarters and tell him your mission and the story you have told me.” I took her to the captain and she made no change in her story to him.

He said to her, “I will keep you under guard all night tonight.”

“If you do Kinch will kill every one of you tomorrow,” was her response.

The captain turned to me and said, “What had we better do with her?”

“I said, “Captain, give her her horse and let her go home and tell Kinch there is nobody here but us and that we will have breakfast ready for him tomorrow morning.”

She thanked the captain kindly, mounted her horse and left.

The next thing was to call the company roll and inform our men of the warning we had received from Kinch's sister. We also notified the citizens of Greenfield who had asked us to furnish arms and ammunition for them to help to defend the town in case we were attacked by these outlaws. Next in order was to meet at the armory and open up our ammunition, load and stack our guns in the hotel.

A Night Alarm Spoils a Card Party; Causes Fruitless Investigation.—At night all things were quiet. As usual most of the men lay on their bunks, without undressing, awaiting developments. Being of a nervous temperament I did not go to bed but went with W. R. Lawrence and Nathan Dinwiddie to Aunt Julia Wills' parlor, where she joined us in a game of whist. About 11 o'clock Judge Nelson McDowell rapped on her door, having seen a light in the parlor. I met him at the door. He had run from home and was almost out of breath, to tell us that his wife had heard an unusual knocking and other noises down in the hollow near the Wells Grove.

W. R. Lawrence and I jumped on our horses, taking our pistols in hand, and rode quietly out a half-mile to the southwest, then circled round to the Coffee farm, now occupied by George Wilson, southeast of Greenfield, and came in from there, having neither seen nor heard anything unusual. The facts in the case were, as we afterwards discovered, that West and Roberts and their gang were at the time hidden in the Wells Grove, and we went entirely around them unmolested. The noise that Mrs. McDowell heard was the gang hacking down the hedge row on the east of the Wells grove, making a gap to get through into town without being exposed to view.

The Attack of October 16th; Raiders Get a Warm "Breakfast"—At dawn on October 16th, 1864, as Samuel S. Acuff and I were feeding our horses in the southeast corner of the court house square, three or four men charged upon us from behind the livery barn, south of the hotel, firing a volley at us as they came. One shot killed Acuff and another shot killed my horse. After firing they ran down the hill to the east. I ran to the hotel and

rang the bell, to give the alarm. At that the whole outfit raised the yell and came on a charge down South Street. On nearing the hotel they were greeted by volleys from muskets blazing out of the port holes made in the brick walls. This brought them to a right about and a fall back in hot haste. They made a stand at Judge McDowell's carriage shed, where they lost one killed and three wounded. The Judge's carriage and harness were in the shed. They put their dead and wounded in this carriage and ran it down the hill, where they hitched a team to the carriage and took them off the field. Our force was of sufficient numbers not only to drive them out of town and save the village from destruction, but we immediately dispatched a messenger to Melville for re-inforcements to help drive them further, and in about three hours, Lieut. Cowan came with 25 men. With the aid of this detachment we drove West and Roberts and their gang some 20 miles. In the engagement we lost two men killed and one wounded. We could not tell how many of their forces were killed and wounded, as they bore their's away, while much of the time we were housed up and could not see all the damage done. One man was shot in the hand, which was almost torn off, according to the story told by Mrs. McBride. The circumstance was this: Two of the West gang got behind an unoccupied dwelling house just west of the Lyngar drug store. They would load their guns behind the house and then ride around the corner of the building and fire at two of our men who were near Dr. Bender's office, at about the east lot now occupied by the opera house. The men at the office got a rest against the corner of that building, and when one of the gang rounded the corner to shoot they let them have it. One charge struck one of the raider's hand and tore it badly, and tore the stock off his gun, which dropped to the ground. His horse whirled round with him to run, when the other man at the office shot his horse down dead. The comrade who was with him behind the house dismounted, put the wounded man in the saddle and got on the horse behind him and rode to the house of Mrs. McBride and

asked for a cloth to bandage the torn hand. She took a hand towel from the rack and bound up his wound. The men at the office could not reload their guns and pursue them in time to catch them, but went to the house and picked up the gun that was broken with the bullet, then to the horse that was killed and took the saddle. That gun and saddle have been souvenir keepsakes for those men to this day. Now if any of that wounded man's comrades on the raid will tell who he is and his whereabouts, if living, we will send him his gun and saddle.

Citizen Soldiers Fail to Respond, Except One—Arch M. Long.—We were sadly disappointed in the help of the citizen soldiery of Greenfield. They had promised us that when the alarm of attack was given by the ringing of the hotel bell they would rush to the hotel, where their arms were ready, loaded. When the alarm was sounded it was a lively time. Instead of running to the hotel the citizen soldiery of Greenfield (except Arch M. Long) ingloriously fled to the brush. Mr. Long came to our rescue with his shotgun in hand and played a gallant part. After we had driven Kinch and Fate out of the country, we made a move upon the Price raiders and captured 42 men of his command and turned them over to Gen. Sanborn of Springfield. When we arrived at Springfield with them their commander said, "This is our second visit to Greenfield."

He was asked when he had been there before.

"When Cockrell took Greenfield," he replied.

"You were here when the court house was burned, were you?"

"I was with Captain _____* when the torch was set fire to the court house."

I do not know whether that was true or not. That was what he said. His name, as he gave it, was K. B. F. Twyman of Boone County, Missouri. The reason I remember his name is this: He was a very large man, about 240 pounds. The horse he was riding had a sore back. He swapped that horse to Capt. Kirby for one he could ride, giving the Captain a bill of sale for the animal,

signed K. B. F. Twyman, Boone County, Missouri. His commander called him lieutenant. I do not wish to cast any reflections upon any party I have mentioned in this article, but am recording historical events as they occurred during those troublous times.

It Cost the State a Tidy Sum to Save Greenfield From Burning.—It cost the State of Missouri something to save Greenfield from being burned during the Price raid. For services of the men and their horses the cost was \$2,555.15. How I know this: The company was relieved and mustered out, roll was made October 31, 1864, embracing all items of service for both men and horses. In April, 1866, I took this roll, went to Jefferson City and made settlement with the state auditor for all service done by the company during said time of our organization. I have before me his invoice of every item for each man. I went to the state treasurer, who paid me the above stated amount and took my receipt for the same. The money paid me was state money, just in sheets of different denominations as it came from the press without being torn apart. In paying it out I had to clip off the sheets according to amounts due (we called it "Lizzard-skin"). I do not write this for the benefit of those who know about it but for the benefit of the rising generation, that they may know about the fun we had in the days before their being. I would tell you more about it but I fear I would tire the patience of the devil in the printing office.

After having been discharged, November 1st, 1864, from service in the 76th Regt., E. M. M., I was again commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Veteran U. S. service and placed in charge of a recruiting camp at Springfield, Mo., recruiting for the 14th Vet. Cal. "Mo. Vols." to go against the Indians on the plains, at this camp. Three companies were organized, viz: Capt. Lucian Roundtree, Capt. Harry Mitchell, Capt. J. P. Robinson. The day before the assassination of A. Lincoln, we received orders to take no more recruits. I was then assigned as Provo Marshal with headquarters at Mt. Vernon, Mo. The regiment then had nine full companies. J. J. Gravley was



U. S. KERAN.

commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment and took charge, preparatory to moving against the Indians. When they were ready to move I was relieved as Provo and joined the regiment to act as Adjutant, leaving St. Louis in June, 1865, under command of Gen. J. B. Sanborn, pursued the Indians through Colorado, where a treaty was agreed upon with them. The regiment then moved back to Fort Leavenworth for muster out service, Oct. 20, 1865. The records and men were placed in my charge and sent to St. Louis, Mo., where we received our pay for services by Col. Bonneville, Paymaster for the U. S. A. This being the last service of the 14th Cav. Mo. Vols., we disbanded and all set sail for home. Later on after returning home, I was again commissioned as a First Lieutenant, Enrolling Inspector and Mustering officer for the State Militia of Missouri. I organized and mustered in three companies in Dade County, viz: Capt. Thomas Hopper of South Township, Capt. James M. Travis of North Township and Capt. E. V. Lafoon of Morgan Township. In 1866 I was relieved from military duty. During my service I had filled most every position known to the service.

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THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS OF DADE COUNTY.

by

Lewis Renfro.

Preface: Having been selected by the historical committee to write a history of the Confederate Veterans of Dade County from 1861 to 1865, I accepted the invitation with some hesitancy, from the fact that I have no written data or memoranda to guide me in this task, and since more than fifty years have taken their flight since those memorable events occurred, and knowing the frailty of human memory, I shall only attempt to tell the simple story as I now remember it in looking through the long vista of years which have elapsed, and should I fail to mention any name or event of importance it will be an

error of head and not of heart, for it is my sincere desire that all who are entitled to be mentioned in this sketch should have their proper place.

In the early Spring of 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, several companies of state troops for the Confederate service were raised in Dade County. They were mustered in for six months. John T. Coffey was elected Colonel for one regiment and Colonel James Clarkson for another, but their regiments were not all made up of Dade County men, but these officers were residents of the county when the war broke out. The following Captains raised companies in Dade County: John M. Stemmons, F. M. Hastings, Tilman H. Lea, I. J. West and Captain Bell. They all had full companies and were mostly comprised of Dade County boys. These companies all took active part in all the battles fought on this side of the Mississippi River. The most important battle fought by them while in the state service was the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the Dade County boys suffered many casualties. Captain Bell was killed, also Lieutenant David Vaughn, Colonel Buster was pinned to the ground with a bayonet through his side, inflicted by a Dutchman, after which he was shot, several bullets passing through his body. I remember that when some of our boys went to pull the bayonet from his body our Surgeon, Dr. Dunn, rushed up and would not permit it until his body was turned over and the dirt wiped from the bayonet. The bayonet had encountered a rib and had never pierced his stomach, and in a few weeks he was able to return to his command, apparently in as good shape as ever. The Colonel was engaged in selling goods in Greenfield at the beginning of the war, and as far as is known he is still alive and lives in Texas. He was an exemplary man in every respect, and during the remainder of the war he never received another scratch. The battle of Wilson Creek was a hot fought battle on a very hot day—August 10th, 1861. Several Dade County boys were killed there, Colonel Buster was the only Colonel from Dade County wounded, and Captain Bell the only Captain from Dade County, killed.

Our next engagement of importance was at Lexington, where we captured General Mulligan and his entire command. That was no before breakfast spell. General Price was in command of the Confederate forces. We tried for a day and a night to capture the fort, but was unsuccessful, but finally General Price adopted a plan which proved a success. Hemp bales were rolled up for embankments and we starved them out. I think it was on the third day of the siege that General Mulligan capitulated. Two victories in succession filled our boys with courage insomuch that many of them thought Price's command could whip the whole Yankee army. Several Dade County boys were killed in this battle.

After the battle of Lexington we came back south, where we had several small engagements, among them Cow Skin Prairie, Crane Creek and a few others, after which we returned north and engaged in the battle of Marshal, which proved quite severe.

I recall now the loss of one brave Dade County man in this battle—his name was Stoveall, Tom Courtney's grandfather. He was shot through the head and killed instantly. My brother, Shelby, was standing by his side at the time.

One of the hottest encounters in this campaign was at Lone Jack. We finally captured the town but our losses were heavy. The number engaged on each side was comparatively small but they fought like demons. The Union forces were commanded by Major Foster, as brave a man as ever wore a uniform, while our forces were under the command of General Cockerel. I have received several letters of late years from men who participated in that battle and all ascribe great bravery to both Major Foster and General Cockerel. I think General Cockerel is still living in Texas. Major Foster has long since gone to his reward, which I hope is one of eternal rest, for while a prisoner I became attached to him by reason of his manly qualities, and still have great respect for his memory.

Among the Dade County boys to fall in this battle, I recall Jim and Bill Gillispie. Their father was the owner of the Gillispie Mill on Turnback. Lieutenant Willis Taylor was killed there also. He was a son-in-law of Judge Hoyle, owner of the farm and mill of that name on Turnback about two miles east of Greenfield. After the battle of Marshal we had but a few minor skirmishes until we went into winter quarters at Springfield, Mo., where our army was re-organized and entered the Confederate service. The enlistments were for three years or during the war. It was about the middle of February, 1862, when General Price, then in command, hearing of a large Union force marching from Rolla toward Springfield, ordered stakes pulled, and we headed for the south. We were reinforced by General McCullough and General McIntosh at or near Elk Horn, where the Elk Horn Prairie battle was fought. This was later in February or early in March, 1862. The weather was severely cold for that latitude and the ground was covered with snow. Dade County lost some of her brave boys in this battle. After this battle Captain John M. Stemmons went from the cavalry to the infantry and became Captain of Company G, 16th Missouri Infantry. He was mustered out at the close of the war as Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment. A few years ago he died at Dallas, Texas.

Both Captain Stemmons and Billy Williams were wounded at the battle of Lone Jack, each being shot through the shoulder. As soon as he was able, Captain Stemmons returned to his command. Captain Stemmon's wife was an Allison, who was raised in Greenfield, being a daughter of Judge Mathias Allison. After the war, Billy Williams married Miss Lou Beachley. He died a few years ago at Dallas, Texas. Each of these two men were lawyers and after the war they formed a partnership and practiced in Dallas, Texas, where they became very wealthy.

In the early summer of 1862 a part of the Missouri Confederate troops went across the Mississippi river, among them General Price, General Joe Shelby, who was

then a Colonel, Colonel Buster and Colonel Clarkson. General Price and General Shelby returned some time in the fall, and Shelby was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. I don't know just how this happened for Colonel Coffey was senior in rank, but by some hook or crook the plum went to Shelby. After this, Coffey resigned his command and was never in the service again. His wife was a sister to Uncle Samuel Weir of Greenfield. Colonel Coffey was one of the leading lawyers of southwest Missouri and at one time represented Dade County in the State Legislature.

George Wilson, residing one mile southeast of Greenfield, lives on a part of the old Coffey homestead. Colonel Coffey died some years ago at Georgetown, Texas.

After the resignation of Colonel Coffey, Gideon Thompson was elected Colonel and placed in command of the regiment, which was the 3d Missouri cavalry. By reason of numerous losses by death, sickness and missing, the Dade County boys were consolidated into four companies, three of cavalry and one of infantry. Captain T. H. Lea commanded Company A, I. J. West commanded Company F, F. M. Hastings commanded Company I and John M. Stemmons commanded Company G, all of the 16th Missouri Infantry, composed almost exclusively of boys from Dade county. The greater part of these boys never returned to Dade County. Many of them are quietly sleeping on the battle fields, others are residents of other states, mostly Arkansas and Texas. Colonel James Clarkson never came back across the river, but was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. After the war while making his way back home, he was murdered at Dead Man's Lake near the Mississippi River. Robbery was supposed to be the motive. General Clarkson was a veteran of the Mexican war and perhaps the greatest military man that ever went out from Dade County. He was an uncle of Fred Clarkson Eastin of Greenfield. He has a number of relatives and descendants in the county. His brother, Uncle Davy Clarkson, as he is familiarly called, served in the Confederate army during the entire war, re-

turned to Dade County and died there several years afterward. Each of these men had sons in the Confederate army. Some were killed in battle and others were wounded. I recall that young Davy had an arm shot off. The Clarksons were pioneers in Dade County.

I have a complete roster of but two companies which I made from memory many years after the war, and a roster of Company F, 3rd Mo. Cav., made by Hon. S. P. Mills, Orderly Sergeant of that company, which will be given herein, and a partial list of the members of Company G, 16th Missouri Infantry, which I will also attach to this sketch.

Captain F. M. Hastings of Company I, 3d Mo. Cav., recruited his company mostly in Arkansas, but there were a few Dade County boys in this company. I remember that some of the Janes family from this county belonged, but I am unable to recall their names and have been unable to locate any of the members of this company who could give me the information. Captain Hastings was a good, brave man and had a splendid company, which always responded when called upon in times of danger. Captain Hastings was Sheriff of Dade County when the war broke out. He had a horse killed from under him by a cannon ball at the battle of Little Rock.

An incomplete roster of Company G, 16th Mo. Inf., C. S. A., made from memory after more than fifty years have elapsed, assisted by T. B. Rountree of Cane Hill and Charles Winkle of Greenfield. In the first organization of the company:

Captain, John M. Stemmons, of Greenfield.

First Lieutenant, W. R. Snadon.

Second Lieutenant, B. F. Moore.

Third Lieutenant, Willis Taylor.

Orderly Sergeant, T. M. McPatt.

Third Lieutenant, Thee Buchanan, elected to fill the place of Willis Taylor, who was killed in the battle of Lone Jack.

Third Lieutenant, John West, elected to fill the place of Thee Buchanan, who was killed.

In 1863 Stemmons was elected Major. Rather than to become Captain, both W. R. Snadon and W. R. Moore resigned and went to the Cavalry, and John West being wounded, the company was reorganized, and T. M. McPatt was elected Captain; Guss Wetzel, First Lieutenant; Dick Grout, Second Lieutenant; D. R. Mallory, Third Lieutenant; Napoleon Parnell, Orderly Sergeant

Privates in the Company were as follows:

Ross Chappel,	Dick Ragsdale,
Rufe Chappel,	John Williams,
Mansfield Oldham,	Marion Williams,
G. W. Oldham.	J. M. Carlock,
John Finley,	——— Carlock,
J. R. Finley,	Bill Scott,
Will Finley,	Tom Scott,
Polk Cates,	John Scott,
Jim Brown,	Hale Duncan,
Mat McGregory,	Tom Duncan,
Jay McGregory,	——— Cook,
Wiley McGregory,	William Ping,
Bill Sleeper,	W. A. Dale,
Frank Parnell,	John Dale,
J. M. Gout,	T. B. Rountree,
Dick Rose,	Andrew Dale,
Charley Wimkle,	Benton Dale,
John M. Beckley,	Jim Chambers,
Monroe McNatt,	Robert Daughtrey,
J. S. McNatt,	William Daughtrey,
Willis McNatt,	J. M. Daughtrey,
Carr McNatt,	Jim Faires,
Will Daniels,	Newt Faires,
Jake Williams,	Jim Foster,
Hosea Williams,	John McMillen,
(killed at Lone Jack.)	Reason McCullough,
Job Robertson,	Jacob Friend,
John Ray,	William Horne,
Jim Ray,	Reason Jones,
George Handcock,	John Harvey,

Marion McLemore,
George Massongale,
Jack Holder,
Tom Holder,
Newt Gray,
Alexander McBride,
Rice McBride,

(killed at Helena, Ark.)

Ed. Fleetwood,
Joseph Walker,
Ed. Jerome,
Harrison Southwell,
(Doubtful)
Mirel Hardin,
S. S. Allison.

LIST OF DEAD THAT WENT OUT FROM DADE COUNTY.

The following is a list of killed from Dade County as I remember, there are others I am sure that I cannot recall their names, as I have nothing to go by and have to trust my memory:

John Carr, Will McMahan, John Mills, Bill Fair, Wm. Pirtle, Sanford Pirtle, Jim Gillespie, Will Gillespie, Willis Taylor, Wm. R. Stoveall, Capt. Silas Bell, Lieut. David Vaughn, George Bowles, Alexander Bowles, John Williams, Brown Williams, Lieut. Guss Wetzel, Rich Spain, Lieutenant Thee Buchanan, Zeb Stockstell, Mart Speer, Frank Speer, Lieut. Ben Finley, Dr. Kennedy, John Davidson, Dickson Brown, Bob Kinmons, Mat McGregory, Reason McCullick, John West, jr., Jesse West, John M. Williams, E. E. Williams, Jim Scott, Jeff Caldwell, Jackson Dougherty, John Zinamon, R. T. Willis, jr., John Durnell, Dock West, George Hall, Levy Thompson, Lee Fine, Dock Lawson, Rice McBride (killed at Helena, Ark.), Lieut. Thee Buchanan.

This roster was made out by Hon. S. P. Mills, who was Orderly Sergeant of this company, who represented Mellen County, Texas, in the Legislature two terms and two terms from that Senatorial District, was killed accidentally February 8th, 1916.

Roster, Company F, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, General Joe Shelby's, Brig.:

Captain Gentry West,
Captain J. L. Jenkins,
Lieutenant T. J. McLuer,

Lieutenant McPherson,
Lieutenant A. C. Bowles,
S. P. Mills, O. S.

Privates—

Hue Arnold
Robt. Akin
S. W. Bates
Burnett Botts
A. J. Bates
Ben Bowles
Stant Buford
Isral Blackburn
Tom Bird
Geo. Cotton
W. B. Clark
Will Cook
Marion Cox
Johnnithan Cox
Jeff Colwell
Elie Cobell
Ben Collins
Len Davis
John Davidson
Geo. Davidson
James Davidson
Len Eaton
Tom Foresith
Joe Foresith
John Foresith
John Givens
Ike Hicks
Henry Hicks
Hudson
Hancock
Finis Horne
Robt. Horne
Joe Horne
Robt. Horne
Joe Hall
Robert Hardy
Joe Johnson
Tip Jessepp

John Jones
Jake Jones
Rufe Lack
Earle Lacy
Will Long
Leonidas Morris
Pat McLemore
Henry McGhee
B. F. Moore
John Mills
Tom Mills
K. McGregor
McGregor
John Maniese
Wm. Noale
Norsinger
P. Nichols
Ostilo
Duch Pile
Tom Ragsdale
T. L. Reed
John Robinson
N. E. Robinson
Wm. Robinson
Ben Sebastian
W. R. Snadon
Henry Sears
Frank Sears
Joe Sears
John Shrum
Jake Shrum
Tom Shurley
M. Templeton
Robt. Templeton
James Torbett
Sam Taylor
Ruben Tisinger
Tatum
Dick Underwood.

Munroe Walker
Doc West
Dave West
S. B. Williams

John Williams
Wilson
Poke Wagoner

SOME OF OUR OLD CONFEDERATES.

Charley Winkle was of Co. G 16th Missouri Infantry—a Tennessean by birth but a Missourian by adoption, being one of Dade County's pioneers. He served through the entire war, and is still young for his age, 64.

E. L. Blevans was born in Cass County, Missouri. He served under Col. Irvin, in Rain's division of Price's army. He is now in his 71st year. He has made Dade County his home for some years.

J. M. Carlock was of Co. G. 16th Missouri Infantry. He served under Col. Stemmons in Rains's brigade of Price's army. He is now 69 years of age and has spent much of his life in Dade County.

A. J. Mills was of Co. A 3rd Missouri cavalry, Shelby's brigade. He is now 68 years old, but "don't look it." He has spent 64 years of his life in Dade County and his neighbors would be glad to have him spend 64 more here.

K. F. Poindexter was also of Co. A 3d Missouri cavalry, Shelby's brigade. He is "To the manor born" being not only a native Missourian, but also a native Dade countian. He is now 68 years of age and one of the handsomest and youngest looking in the group.

E. D. Coble was of Co. I 3rd Missouri cavalry, Shelby's brigade, and Cooper regiment. His age is 77 and he has never claimed any other place home excepting Dade County, Missouri.

Joe Renfro is a younger brother of Commander Lewis Renfro and possibly the youngest of the group above. He is also a native of our county.

Lewis Renfro was of Co. A 3rd Missouri cavalry and served as lieutenant under Col. John M. Stemmons, for whom the local camp of U. C. V. was named, and at its organization was elected commander. He has constantly served the camp in that capacity with the exception of

one year, when the late Sam Howard was honored with that position. He was born in Dade County, which has always been his home, and is now 65 years of age.

James R. Jeffreys was a member of the 2nd Tennessee, 1st division, Wheeler's corps. He was born in Tennessee, but spent more than half a century in Dade County, Missouri. He is now a 71-year-old boy.

H. R. Thomas is one of the original Co. A boys of Price's battallion, and though 67 years of age still an all-round. He came to Dade County, Missouri, some time in the '70s.

M. J. Sooter, now of Miller, Lawrence County, Missouri, spent many of the years of his life in Dade County. We have not Mr. Sooter's war record, but one look at his handsome picture will convince any reader that it is O. K. and that he is probably somewhat younger than his reputed age.

We have no doubt but this was quite as fine a bunch of soldiers as they are citizens, and Dade is sorry that she cannot claim them all as her own.

There are also a number of others of these "Old Boys" who are still Dade Countians and whom we should have very much liked to have in the picture, but they were not present and we will have to endeavor to get them at some future time.

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GREENFIELD DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The following paper, read by Miss Bessie Hobbs at the high school commencement exercises, will be of much interest to many of our people. An unusual subject has been handled in a most interesting manner:

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Long, long ago when savage panthers roamed the wilds of the western part of Greenfield, and wolves might be seen at any time showing their cruel teeth as if guarding some hidden treasure; when the deer lurked here and there trying in vain to shun the fatal blow of the hunter; and even in the outskirts of the little city, the blood-

thirsty wild cat searched the hills and hollows for prey, then Greenfield wasn't half so imposing as at the present time.

In the northwestern portion of the town where now the high school, with its beautiful campus, and the residences with their smooth, grassy lawns are located, in 1861 there was seen nothing but a great field of corn.

There was no negro town; instead there was a huge thicket which proved to be an excellent place for the concealment of bushwhackers during the war. The block on which the M. E. church is situated was one great mass of briars, hazel bushes and campbellite weeds, through which a path ran obliquely from the present site of the parsonage to the Dade County Bank site. One can imagine from this picture that the busy little city was at that time indeed very small. The dwelling houses were few and far between. Mr. Latham, one of the quite prominent citizens, lived in the house just south of H. D. Sloan's, but at that time this residence was located where Dr. Weir's house now stands. It has been but slightly remodeled, and is perhaps one of the oldest houses of the town. R. S. Jacobs resided near the public square in the house which is now a part of the Ed Shaw home. An old residence and one which has been but very little altered since it was built is that north of the home of D. R. White. During a portion of the war this house was the residence of Col. Coffee, probably the most influential man of the whole county. He was one of the leading lawyers of the town and his popularity gained for him the position as speaker of the Missouri house of representatives. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and became captain of a company. An old-time house which witnessed all the events of the war is the Barber house, which is now owned by Mr. Newell Cates, the father of Will Cates, who resides near Pennsboro. The present residence of D. R. White was occupied by William Griggs and it looked very much as it does now. Perhaps one of the best houses of the town was the home of the Misses Eastin, daughters of the former

owner. There were, of course, other little houses in Greenfield at that period, but it would take too long to name them.

When you view the present substantial business houses of the town did it ever occur to you what were once in their places? In 1861, there were only two brick buildings on the square. In one Mr. Shields had a hotel; now many times enlarged the Delmonico hotel. In one of the rooms of the other brick structure was a store which J. T. Rankin, Uncle Jeff Montgomery and Rev. W. J. Garrett owned. The firm was humorously nick-named "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty," the first being "Wisdom," Mr. Montgomery "Strength" and Mr. Garrett "Beauty." In the other room Dr. Bowles had a little store and also kept the postoffice. This building was replaced a number of years ago by the Merril-Jopes block. In addition to the Shields hotel there were two others, one owned by Mr. W. H. Holland and the other under the management of W. H. Younger. Mr. Holland's establishment was a two-story frame structure across the street from D. W. Edwards' dwelling and now, though somewhat enlarged, known as the "Green House." Mr. Younger's hotel was also a two-story frame building, standing where Mr. Carr's meat market now is.

The grocery and dry goods stores were never separated. There were four of just such stores besides those above mentioned. Where the Washington hotel stands a small frame building was occupied by John G. Riley and Captain John Howard, the latter a far-seeing man and one of the foremost in the history of our city.

It might be interesting to note that Mr. Brewer's little store building formerly located at the present site of the Greenfield Dry Goods company store, is the only business house in town which has survived the ravages of the years without having been remodeled. In 1861 R. S. Jacobs there had a little store, the contents of which were worth about five or six hundred dollars. Mr. Jacobs, too, is fresh in our minds as a man, who, despite hard times, was ever successful in a financial way and whose

influence was felt over all the county. The store of Buster & Bryant was in a two-story building located where the Jacobs bank stands, that of Mr. Rufus Cates in the front part of a little two-roomed building where Eastin's store is. These same rooms, but so very much changed that they could never be recognized now from the front part of the residence of W. M. Holland.

There were two saddle shops when the war began; that of Newell Cates was located in the room just back of his brother's little store, and that of Charley Beal & T. E. Bell was on the north side, where the Mead building is situated.

It seems that liquor flowed in Greenfield as freely as water, for in 1861 there were five saloons and drinking places. Elihu Martin's saloon was in a small building somewhere near the place where I. B. Tarr's warehouse is. Mr. Bender, a well known doctor had a little drug store where that of C. H. Bennett is now near this, perhaps where the furniture store is was the drug store of Newt McCluer, one of the quite prominent men of the town. John Baugh had a little saloon where you now see the Dade County Bank. By this general survey around the square one can imagine what great spaces were between some of the buildings. Now compare the business portion of Greenfield of 1861 with that of today and what a great difference is found.

The court house, the second constructed in our city, was a brick building about the size of the one we have now, and located in about the same place. David Eastin was at that time county clerk, W. W. Holland, treasurer, Arch Long, circuit clerk and recorder and Mr. Hastings, sheriff.

The jail was a rude structure of logs two stories high, the walls containing three thicknesses. The timbers of the outer walls occupied a horizontal position while those of the middle wall were perpendicular. In the lower story the walls were lined on the inside with oak lumber one inch thick and into every square inch a ten-penny nail was driven. This rough looking old building was, how-

ever, about as safe for the keeping of prisoners as any we have ever had. It was located in the hollow on the east side of Greenfield and remained there until 1862 or 1863, when after the decree was issued that it was to be used as a guard house some of the Union soldiers enraged because they had been thrust into jail, burned it down immediately after the order had been made.

In 1861 there was but one church in the city, the old Presbyterian edifice which stood where the manse now stands. Of all the number who were present at the dedication of this church, only one remains, P. L. Montgomery, of this city. Some of the others are sleeping in the beautiful cemetery in the eastern portion of the town, while others lie in the War graveyard a mile from Greenfield. Although the church was Presbyterian, it was used by all denominations and it seems perfect peace reigned among them. Rev. Fulton, the regular pastor of the church, was much beloved by all who knew him.

The schools, at the beginning of the war were very much inferior to those of the present day. A brick school building had been begun by the Masonic lodge on the lot where the school for the grades now stands, but unfortunately had not been completed. The old white frame building consisting of two rooms above and two rooms below, had been moved back far enough to make room for the new building. School was taught in the old house by Mr. Williams, until after the winter of 1861, when the war rendered its continuance impossible. The school resembled an academy somewhat, some of the higher branches of study, such as Latin, Greek and mathematics, being taught along with the common subjects. Here Mrs. Shafer, widow of the late Judge Shafer, Mrs. Henry Merrill and Mrs. Will Champlin spent their school days. Out in the woods near the place where the mill pond in the western part of Greenfield is found, there was also a little district school taught by Mr. John Wilson. This was a type of the real old-time "Deestriect Skule" upon which so many modern entertainments have been based. Taking the schools as a whole, they were exceedingly poor. Do

not some of the elders of Greenfield deserve praise for having achieved so much?

The population of Greenfield in 1861 was about 300, 71 of whom were slaves. The negro, as usual, delighted in having fine clothes and pretty ornaments. Mr. Newt McCluer owned a slave, Reuben, who was especially noted as a lover of fine dress. His master permitted him to hire to other people when he was not needed at home and allowed him to keep the money which he earned. Reub accumulated enough wealth to purchase a very costly watch and chain, a gold-headed umbrella, broadcloth suit, stiff hat, and fine shoes, so that he made a more stylish appearance than any other man in the town, black or white. Reub one day did not anticipate a storm when he started from home on the way to town, and did not take his umbrella with him. Just as he was passing the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Allison (among the old settlers of Greenfield and the grand-parents of Mason Talbutt) it suddenly began to shower. Reub, dreading to get his hat wet, took it off and put it under his coat, when Mr. Allison exclaimed: "Why, Reub, don't you know you oughtn't to let the rain pour down on your head that way? You are liable to take cold and die." Reub, who could generally think of the right thing to say at the right time, replied: "A man has a right to take care of his own property. This head belongs to Mr. McCluer; this hat belongs to me."

Some of the negroes now residing in Greenfield who were slaves prior to and during the war are: Lucy Rutledge, Henry Griggs, Henry Stephenson, Bill Long, Manuel and Ellen Dicus, and Aunt Lilah Hoyle.

When the war began several Union companies were organized in Dade County. Companies "A" and "D" of the Sixth Missouri cavalry completed their organization on July 4th, 1861. Clark Wright, who was the first captain of Company "A," became colonel and T. A. Switzer captain. I. T. Sloan and John Scroggs of this city were members of this company.

Late in the spring or early in the summer of 1862, a Union militia company was organized in Greenfield, and on the day that the officers were elected and sworn into the service by Enrolling Officer, John B. Clark of Dadeville, it was reported that a Confederate force under Joe Shelly and John Coffee were advancing upon the town. At this instant, the faithful enrolling officer, knowing that he was the one most desired and likely to receive the hardest treatment by the enemy, went to the home of W. K. Latham and asked the lady of the house to hide him. This she did by putting him into a hole under the building through a trap in the floor, over which she quickly spread a carpet. The enemy, who, however, proved not to be Shelby and Coffee, rushed into the town and captured all but a few of the new company, and searched in vain for Capt. Clark. All of the captured ones were sworn not to take up arms against the confederacy. Afterwards, upon being exchanged, nearly all of them volunteered into the U. S. service. Mr. N. S. McCluer in 1862 became the first captain of Company "M," of the Eighth Missouri cavalry; Alfred Kennedy, first lieutenant, and Mr. McDowell, second. Mr. Raleigh J. Shipley was a member of this company.

In 1863, Company "I" of the 18th Missouri cavalry was organized with John Howard captain and W. K. Pyle one of the lieutenants. Here Mason Talbutt and Abe Carr served during the following two years as soldiers for the Union.

In addition to these companies all the other men of Greenfield between the ages of 18 and 45 were compelled to enroll in the home militia and were known as the "Home Guard," but their work was very light and they were never passed into actual service. Although most of the men of the town sympathized with the north, there were a few who believed in the cause of the Confederacy; Lewis Renfro of this city, John M. Stemmons and two of his brothers, and Colonel Coffey (as has been noted) were hearty supporters of the south.

One Sunday morning during the early part of the war when Rev. Fulton was preaching, 60 or 70 unexpected guests arrived at the church. They rushed into the room and the people were horror stricken. The weapons which some of the congregation chanced to have were taken, but nothing valuable as money or jewelry. The bushwackers then forced all to take an oath that they would not take up arms against the confederacy. The sermon was not finished, as pastor and flock went straight home as soon as they could get away.

The enemy then hurried to the store of R. S. Jacobs and robbed it. A safe which contained something less than a thousand dollars of the county money was blown open and its contents taken. After the bushwhackers thought they had damaged the town enough they departed, perhaps to ravage some other unsuspecting and unguarded village.

At most any time were such men lurking about in the forests or hiding behind some old building ready to plunge the fatal knife or fire the fatal shot into the bosom of some innocent man, but to do so was considered no crime in those cruel war times, and many foul murders went unpunished. Another time during the early part of the war a band of Guerrillas made a raid upon the town. The Union State Militia and the Sixth regiment, under the leadership of Major Wick Morgan, were at that time quartered in the Shields hotel, and from the windows of the building the bullets whizzed out through the air to the enemy, causing one to meet death and the remainder to fall back. They fled southward and burned the houses of many Union men on their way.

Probably one of the most well known raids through Greenfield during the war was that of October 6, 1863, when the town was captured by Confederate troops under command of Gen. Joe Shelby. It must have been previously known that the court house was to be destroyed for Colonel Coffey, who, being a land owner, was probably looking out for his own interests, had ordered the public records to be carried out and piled in one of the houses

nearby. When he himself arrived, the structure was one great mass of flames, the like of which many in town had never seen. When the fire had abated, the soldiers departed from this part of the country, leaving the little county seat in a great uproar.

A second alarm, which served to increase the terror of the people, spread over the town when during the night after Shelby's raid news was received that Austin King had taken possession of the town. But when the second message was sent over the little city that King was a Union leader who had come to defend the place, the inhabitants once more were relieved. Guards were placed in all the most important roads leading to the town and again the county seat was at rest.

Although only a very small portion of the great civil war took place in Greenfield, the people nevertheless suffered at times exceedingly. Once in a while the wealthy person could obtain from the town market no more than he who didn't have a penny for there was absolutely nothing to buy. At one time, the nearest market to Greenfield was Osceola and it was even difficult to obtain provisions there for the trip was a dangerous task on account of the dreadful work of the bushwackers.

From the market of Springfield where things were considered the cheapest, one could carry ten dollars worth of sugar in one end of a common size meal sack and ten dollars worth of coffee in the other. Corn bread, bacon, hominy and game formed the staple diet during the war and often even they were considered a treat.

The many cruel depredations, the killing of individuals and other atrocities committed around Greenfield during the war period, and the hard times which all went through, would furnish material sufficient to fill a volume.

Time, however, has served to mitigate these evil effects and those who once fought as enemies, divided by bitter prejudice, have long since ceased to harbor illfeeling and now work side by side, united in sentiment, with one sincere ambition of promoting public good.

KINCHEON WEST.

In writing a history of a county and its people, living and dead, good, bad and indifferent, it sometimes becomes necessary to insert a page here and there which appears upon its surface more or less dark and gloomy, and especially when the incidents relate to circumstances which have their foundation in the days that tried the hearts of strong men, and caused even the foundations of our government to tremble.

With malice toward none and charity for all, I will try to relate the story of "Kinch West" perhaps the most notorious, intrepid and fearless man that ever lived in Dade County.

His boyhood was similar to that of any other country boy growing up in the environment of forest, field and woodland, living very close to nature and enjoying a freedom which comes only from the hills. Like the Shepherd Boy of old who came from the Judaeian hills to the court of a king and afterward became a famous warrior, the life of Kinch West was transformed in a single day from that of a quiet, unassuming country boy to an armed desperado by the enactment of a tragedy which would seem impossible in a civilized community.

On the 5th day of April, 1863, a company of men whose identity is unknown to the writer of this article, visited the home of Billy West, the father of Kinch West, about eight miles east of Greenfield, killed the father, burned the house and contents, and presumably the same parties a few days later killed two of his infant sons, about the age of ten or twelve years, respectively. Billy West had sons in the Confederate army, Kinch being one of them, and this fact is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

When this appalling news reached the ears of Kinch, he became so enraged that he immediately resigned his position in the Confederate army, came back to the vicinity of his old home and organized an independent band to visit vengeance upon the heads of the perpetrators of this vile deed.

Kinch and his followers claimed to know the names of the guilty parties, but the consensus of opinion at that time was that his evidence rested largely in suspicion.

His anger and wrath was fanned into a fierce flame by reason of the exigencies of the war and the peril of the times. As soon as his band was organized they commenced a merciless warfare against the supposed guilty parties, and extended it to every party that interfered or in any way opposed his plans. Houses were burned, lives were taken, property destroyed and a perfect reign of terror existed in the community. Doubtless many deeds were done and crimes committed which were laid at the door of Kinch West, of which he was innocent, but his name was a terror and his threats a thorn in the flesh to all who opposed him in the bloody warfare upon his enemies.

His company was an independent one and unconnected in anyway with the Southern Confederacy although made up of southern sympathizers and ex-Confederate soldiers. They alone were responsible for the enormity of their deeds.

Kinch West never returned to Dade County after the war. The West family was one of the oldest and most respected in the county and were early pioneers. Many of his relatives now residing in the county are among our very best people.

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CONCERNING THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

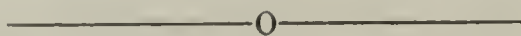
In a copy of the Vedette, in June, 1868, while the present court house was in the course of construction, had the following on its local page:

“The new court house and jail is advancing all right. W. L. Scroggs, superintendent of public buildings, today filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, his report stating that he has examined the material of the bricks for the new court house and jail and pronounces them of good material and well burned, and receives them as made according to contract.

F. M. Wilson, the contractor, now wants, the third installment, \$2,000 which is now due according to contract,

and the presiding justice will have to call a special term therefor, or the work will stop, until the same is paid."

The jail spoken of in this clipping was in the southwest corner of the present court house, the space now used by the circuit clerk. The old jail was abandoned some fifteen years ago at the time the new one was completed. The new jail stands a little to the east of the southeast corner of the public square. At some seasons of the year the old jail held open doors for weeks at a time.



APPEARANCE OF EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

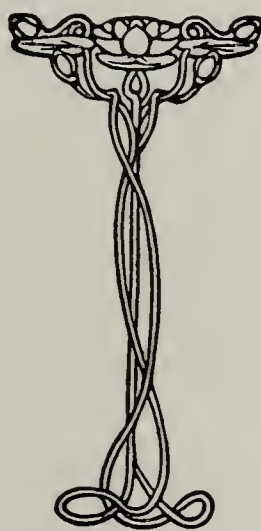
by

Aaron D. States.

In looking over the files of the Greenfield "Vedette" from its inception in August, 1866, to the early and middle seventies, it is found that this publication was sure abreast with the times in which it was published. It was ably edited by Griggs and Talbutt, also by Talbutt and Barker, and when the late Charles W. Griffith took the ownership in the early part of the seventies, it appears that he put forth his best effort in giving the people a good local newspaper. He believed in the editorial page and he devoted the best of his energies in discussing local, state and national interests.

A little over a quarter of a century ago the Griffith home in Greenfield was destroyed by fire. The old files of the "Vedette" were consumed in the flames. But few copies of the early issues are extant. Fortunately while cleaning the old vaults at the court house in recent weeks a bundle of these old papers was found that had been placed on file in the office of the County Clerk. An early copy of the Dade County Advocate, Vol. 1, No. 28, was found at this time. Attorney Volney Moon was then the editor and publisher. He was a Greenfield attorney and is well remembered by the older class of citizens. This was in 1875. The initial number of the Advocate presents a very cred-

itable appearance, but it remained for the present owner and publisher, William R. Bowles, to make it the paper its mission required. For many years Mr. Bowles has had charge of this paper, and it is truly one of the best and ablest Democratic newspapers in Missouri, published in the country districts. Mr. Bowles is an educated man and he loves the Advocate. See article on Greenfield newspapers from their inception on another page. It is mighty interesting history to Dade County people.



Chapter 6

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN PIONEERS.

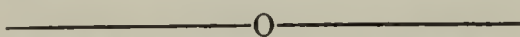
by

W. E. Shaw.

The early history of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Dade County is shrouded more or less in tradition, but there are a few well-established facts which I desire to submit to the Dade County History.

Among the early ministers of this church I will mention Rev. A. A. Young, who visited Dade County and later settled in Lawrence County on Honey creek about eight miles northwest of Aurora. Rev. J. D. Montgomery and Rev. W. J. Garrett both settled in Dade County. Rev. Garrett in Greenfield and Rev. Montgomery on a farm four miles northeast of Greenfield now owned by the Scott family. Rev. James Tucker was also among the very early preachers of the state to settle in this county. He settled on the farm now owned by John Stockton near the Ed Dicus farm northeast of Greenfield. He was the father of Mrs. Scott, who lived and died on the Emerson Scott farm. She was 96 years old at the time of her death, and the mother of James, Hambleton, Ab. Perry, Price and Emerson Scott and Mrs. Narcissus Winkle.

John Bell and Garnett Davenport came to the county just before the war.



SOUTH GREENFIELD CAMP GROUND.

by

W. E. Shaw.

The South Greenfield Camp Ground was located before the Civil War. The ground was donated by Jacob Cox, father of our lamented Sam Cox. The ten acres where the Camp Ground is now located was set apart by the donor for a perpetual camp ground for the use of the South Meth-



EDGAR P. MANN.



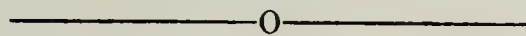
GREENFIELD CHURCHES.

odist Church. The meetings that were held before the war differed from those of later date. Instead of tents, the campers built camps made of small logs. Those camps were built around the shed on the four sides, each camp owned by some liberal person who expected to bear his or her part of the expense of feeding the great multitudes of people who attended. For people went a long distance to attend those annual gatherings. The camps were usually double, with a space between. The rooms were usually about 12 or 14 feet square, one room set apart for ladies and the other for gentlemen; the space between was for social use, where people would find shade and shelter during the time between services. The campers erected cook sheds and long tables, where free-for-all meals were served except for those who preferred to go in the covered wagons, prepared to take care of themselves. Pastures were provided by the liberal farmers for the horses and oxen, that were used for the conveyance of all the people.

The services usually commenced on Thursday night and continued until about mid-week, making the series about a week long. The preaching and singing was of the old-time type, and religious awakenings usually followed from the first service. Among the ministers was the well-remembered James McGehee, a man of great power and a sweet singer in Israel. I remember but few of his co-laborers; will mention only Rev. Joe Davidson, another consecrated, faithful servant of the Lord. Ministers of other churches were also faithful helpers. Rev. J. D. Montgomery was among the early day assistants. Those meetings always resulted in great good, and all the churches usually received a part of the converts, as everything connected with those meetings was in perfect union and God honored and blessed them all. It was long after the close of the war before the fires were rekindled on those sacred grounds. During those days the railroad was built and South Greenfield was located. I think it was about the year 1880 that the grounds were once more cleared of briars and rubbish and the meetings re-established, continuing for only a few

years, during which time the South Methodist erected a neat church just north of the shed, where they worshiped until the congregation constructed and carried out their plan of moving their House of Worship to the new town, now South Greenfield. Soon after the erection of the church on the camp ground, there was a Cumberland Presbyterian church organized by Rev. W. E. Shaw, consisting of thirteen members, known as the South Greenfield congregation of Ozark Presbytery. The new organization was heartily welcome to use of the house, where they worshiped with perfect unity, and both churches prospered and worked together until the time when the South Methodists were ready to move their house, when the ten-acre piece of land that constituted the camp ground was sold to the Cumberland Presbyterian. The congregation that then worshiped there now own and worship in a house built soon after, on or near the spot from which the other house stood. Soon after the transfer of the property the new owners set about re-establishing the camp meetings. Rev. W. E. Shaw preached for this new Cumberland Presbyterian church for three years, with a degree of success, after which Rev. J. F. Daughtrey and Rev. George Harbor were pastors. Under their labor the church became so much strengthened and encouraged that they reorganized the camp meetings under the present plan of renting tents and buildings, a restaurant, and setting a time limit of 10 days for said meetings. I failed to remember now which of those brethren, Daughtrey or Harbor, was first after myself to take charge of the church, but the Lord blessed and prospered the work, and soon the encampment became a great annual gathering where a great deal of good was accomplished, when the question of fraternity and union with the Presbyterian church was accomplished in 1906, the programs having already been made. The divided parties went forward, and the encampment was for that year under the direction of the union element, but the ownership of the property was legally in the hands of the Cumberland Presbyterians, who submitted to the camp meeting plan already made, Rev. George Harbor being Superintendent in the year 1907. The Cumberland

Presbyterians claimed their right and took possession of the grounds. Sam W. Cox, the leading member and elder, having wisely made the conditions of the purchase, making each donor a grantor and beneficiary to the property, to hold in trust for their own use as a place of worship. Since taking hold of the grounds, the management has continued each year to go forward with perfect unity, guaranteeing to all people protection, and great gatherings have annually met and worshiped God, and great and lasting good has been the result. The large crowds of people have been estimated at from five to eight thousand on the Sabbaths and most popular days. May the Lord continue the great work.



HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN GREENFIELD, MISSOURI.

by

Mabelle Robinson.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Greenfield, Mo., was organized in the year 1839 by Rev. J. D. Montgomery.

It was early in the year 1855 that that great man, Rev. W. J. Garrett, came to make his home in the little town of Greenfield, where his memory will ever be loved and held sacred in the hearts of her citizens. Here it was he started a boarding school which resulted in Ozark College and finally in the High School of today.

But while the people were prospering in many ways, they were in one sense very poor, for they had forgotten the promise in that great Book which says, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things (earthly comforts) shall be added unto you." However, it was not the will of God that the Evil One should have so much influence in this locality, so Rev. Garrett was sent to preach to them the "Whosoever will Gospel" loved so much by every true Cumberland Presbyterian.

Rev. Garrett for some time preached in the court house, but at last a house was furnished where the present Presbyterian Church stands. Here they worshiped for about eight years. They finally decided with the help of God to build a new church and sold the old building to the Presbyterians.

Rev. Garrett, Dr. Bowles, Eliot Young and Peter Van Osdell were a few of the leaders who helped to push this enterprise to a complete and victorious ending. To get the lumber to build this church much donation work was done, the logs were cut and brought to town from the great forest which then stood just north of town.

It was in September, 1868, that the new temple was ready to be dedicated to the full service of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Rev. J. N. Edmiston and P. J. Reed conducted the Dedicatory Services. A revival had been going on for some weeks in a brush harbor just north of town. This was moved into the new church directly after completion. The power of God seemed to fill the congregation at every meeting. The Christians were comforted and filled with a great joy, while the sinners fell down and wept bitterly. In this revival, which lasted several weeks, many, many precious souls were brought to feel the pardoning love of our Heavenly Father.

There were now one hundred members enrolled. The following are some of the early preachers: Rev. Garrett, who preached about thirty years; Rev. B. F. Logan, ten years; Rev. Dunlap, Rev. Brown and Rev. R. L. Venice, four years. The first year Rev. Venice was pastor, he held revivals within which about seventy professed. Most of these were young men from the college, who afterward united with the church. Following Rev. Venice was Rev. J. P. Campbell, who preached two years; Rev. George Harbor, one year; Rev. Lowe, six months; Rev. Cheek, one year; Rev. Fly, eighteen months, and Rev. Pitts, a few months.

Presbytery has been entertained here quite frequently and the Synod of Missouri once, about thirty-three years ago.

Our present pastor, Rev. W. E. Shaw, was ordained in the old church in October, 1884. Rev. J. F. Daughtrey preached one year, beginning in 1893. There were about twenty conversions recorded in this year.

Rev. Johnston was pastor when the union question came up. He went union and preached at the present Presbyterian Church until his death. The Unionists not only took many members with them, but they also took the parsonage, which was then worth about \$800.

When the few true members that remained had somewhat recovered from the shock which this calamity had laid upon them, they found that they were about fifteen strong, for "as with Gideon's army, God can accomplish much with little."

It is here that much praise should be given to Rev. R. S. Ramsey and Rev. J. F. Daughtrey, who came to the rescue of the little congregation in Greenfield. They stood firmly for the Cumberland Presbyterian cause, and used all their influence to hold the church together until Rev. W. E. Shaw could be employed as pastor at the fall meeting of Presbytery.

Rev. Shaw took up the shattered work beginning in August, 1906, and ending the middle of the year 1908. Rev. Carr then took up the work for two years, or until Rev. Shaw could come back to carry on the work up to the present time. In the revival which Brother Shaw held in 1907 nearly all the young people were converted, who are members of the church today.

In the spring of 1913 the two churches, the Presbyterians and Cumberland Presbyterians, compromised, the Presbyterians getting \$1,000 and the Cumberlands getting the old church and grounds.

The church has just now come through another great struggle, that of building the present new brick church. Rev. Shaw, with his little handful of workers, not only worked for this, but they also prayed much to Him who knows no such a thing as failure. The new church was

dedicated free of debt May 23, 1915, by Rev. J. E. Cortner, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Marshfield, Mo.

With the dedication of the church, a new era is upon us, with new duties, new conflicts, new trials and new opportunities; start on the new journey with Jesus Christ, to walk with Him, to work for Him, and to win souls to him. Know "that if God shuts us in at one door, it is only to bring us out at another." The fact that the church in Greenfield is still alive and prospering is a sure proof that God has some work awaiting it.

O

OBITUARY OF REV. WILLIAM RAMSEY BENNINGTON.

Died, at his residence in Greenfield, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1876, of acute tuberculosis, Rev. William Ramsey Bennington, in the fifty-third year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was well and favorably known to most every citizen of Dade County. During a residence of nearly ten years here he had endeared himself to almost every person with whom he came in contact.

William Ramsey Bennington was born in Adams County, Ohio, on the 13th day of December, in the year 1824.

He became a Christian at an early age, and had preached the gospel for more than twenty years. At the time of his death he was an industrious teacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In this cause he was earnest, fervent and devoted, doing more than his failing physical powers would justify. Among his last requests was this: "That the ministers should teach more industriously if possible." Many will long remember him as one who was always ready to give religious instruction and to preach the gospel of salvation to his fellow men.

He was married to Priscilla Wall on the 4th of September, 1842, near Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. They had eight children, six of whom are living, five daughters in this county, and a son living in Joplin.

He removed from Ohio to Knox County, Missouri, and settled at Edina in 1855, where he published a paper called the Knox County Argus, for a short time, taught in the high school in the town eight years, and was elected Superintendent of public schools three terms.

At the breaking out of the late Civil War he was a strong Union man, and enlisted in the army and served over three years. He saw much hard service under Generals Grant and Sherman during the western campaigns. He received several severe wounds, the effects of which hastened his death. He came out of the army like many other gallant, patriotic, honest soldiers, broken in health and fortune. He brought his family and settled in Dade County in the year 1866, where he had been engaged in teaching school and preaching the gospel until shortly before his death, when he was compelled to give up his labors from the effects of the disease which had been preying upon him for some six or seven weeks before.

He was the County School Commissioner at the time of his demise, and by his loss the schools of the county are deprived of an earnest, faithful and efficient laborer in the cause of education.

Mr. Bennington was possessed of a very liberal education, and had done much to advance the public schools of our county.

He was a member of the Masonic bodies of Greenfield, and requested to be buried according to the rites of the order. In his death the lodges lose a good man. This community is deprived of a valuable citizen, the churches of an earnest and faithful teacher, and his family of a kind and indulgent husband and parent.

In these times of selfish greed and unprincipled rush to acquire wealth, it does the soul good to contemplate the character of one so pure and disinterested as was that of the deceased. And dying in the triumphant hope of life eternal, he thought to exhort his ministerial brethren to more earnest work, to ask his friends and relatives to live so as to meet him in that land from whose bourn no traveler returns.

And as his life was an example of how a Christian should live, so was his death a shining example of how a Christian should die.

The Burial of Professor Bennington.—Professor Bennington was buried by the Masonic bodies of Greenfield. There were a very large number of Masons present, and the Knights Templar turned out in uniform. The procession repaired to the late residence of the deceased and escorted the body to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where Rev. Mr. Garrett preached the funeral discourse. The church was jammed full of the school children and citizens from all parts of the county, and fully one-half could not even find standing room inside. After the funeral discourse the procession repaired to the cemetery, where the body was deposited according to the rites of Masonry. After returning to the lodge appropriate resolutions were adopted, a copy of which are given below.

At a meeting of Washington Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns, our beloved brother, William R. Bennington; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother the community has sustained the loss of an honorable, upright and exemplary citizen, the church has been deprived of a pillar and ornament, the cause of education an intelligent, energetic and zealous worker, the fraternity an esteemed and dearly beloved brother, whose example has ever guided in the paths of virtue and truth. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence in this, their hour of great tribulation, and accord to them our heart-felt sympathies, as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that the lodge and jewels be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Be it further



J. C. SHOUSE AND DAUGHTER.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records, and a copy duly certified under the seal of the Lodge be furnished the family of our deceased brother.

V. MOON,
JOHN D. PARKINSON,
JOHN A. READY,
Committee.

EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

by

Aaron D. States.

This church, the oldest of its denomination in Southwest Missouri, was organized June 4, 1842, with twenty-eight members. When the Rev. J. W. Bell, who presided at the organization, asked the members what name they desired to call their church, John M. Rankin arose and in a voice trembling with emotion said, "Let it be Ebenezer, for hitherto the Lord hath helped us." The church then belonged to what was known as the old school branch of the Presbyterian family.

The charter members were John and Polly Rankin, Margaret Rankin, Nathan Wilkerson and Nathan Wilkerson, Sr., Rebecca Wilkerson, Jane Wilkerson, Nancy Morris, John Tarbot, Mary Tarbot, Jacob Montgomery, Rachel Montgomery, Anna Montgomery, Nancy S. Davidson, W. W. Rankin, Margaret Gerdner, James Sharp, Alfred Cowan, Hannah, a negro slave, Mary Weir, Betsy Wilkerson, Sarah Wilkerson, Nancy Bokers, Thomas Ross, Sarah C. Ross, Margaret Rutdledge and George Rutdledge. The first families composing the membership were mostly from Virginia and Tennessee.

The first elders were Nathan Wilkerson, Sr., Jacob Montgomery and John M. Rankin. The church was without a pastor the first two years of its existence, and the elders exercised care over the congregation, maintaining regular services.

The first minister to take charge of the church was Valentine Pentzer, who came in 1844 and remained three

years. He was also employed as principal of the Greenfield Academy, one of the oldest schools in the entire country for higher education. He was a charter member of the Washington Masonic lodge at Greenfield. On leaving here he went to Illionis, where he died in 1849 at the early age of thirty-eight years. Mr. Pentzer was a very able man, a good sermonizer, a splendid teacher, and he did much for the cause of education while here.

Mr. Pentzer's successor was the late Rev. John McFarland, a man of deep piety and sterling worth, who came to the church in 1848 and remained its pastor until 1860. Mr. McFarland had a great influence in moulding early Presbyterianism in the entire Southwest, and there are many still living who delight to speak of the man and his work to this day. During his ministry the first house of worship was erected in 1854. It was built of brick and it stood on the same lot the present building stands, but it was back farther from the street. The erection of the first church building was made possible by the generous gift of \$600 from Elder James M. Mitchell. Another liberal giver was "Aunt Hannah" Cowen, an old slave. The pioneers were mostly poor and there seems to have been a scarcity of money at that time. Hearing the solicitor of the building fund speak to her master of the difficulty in raising money, "Aunt Hannah" walked into the room with a half dollar in her hand, which she had saved from her scanty wage, and handing it to the solicitor, she said, "Will this buy a brick?"

Mary McFarland, the minister's gifted and devoted wife, was an important active factor in the work of this period. She was not only interested in the work of the local church, but in the wider field of missions, and she was one of the first advocates of the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society. She was educated at the famous school of Mary Lyon, Holyoke, Mass. When Mr. McFarland retired from the pastorate of the Ebenezer church, a little log school house was built on their farm, two miles north of Greenfield. This school was sometimes called Brush College.

It is said it was the only school in the Southwest that survived the Civil War. When some of the soldiers who have been her students at the beginning of the war returned to their homes, they went back to Mrs. McFarland's school. It is said they found being spelled down by the smaller students was about as disagreeable a sensation as being shot down by the enemy. Thomas A. Miller, now mayor of Aurora, was a one-time student at Brush College. Both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are buried in the Weir cemetery, near the home in which they lived for thirty-seven years. These most excellent people, people of culture, true religion and patriotic service, will never be forgotten by the people whom they served. Mrs. McFarland was loved by young and old alike, everybody delighted in her companionship, everybody held her in the very highest esteem. She was one of the sweetest mothers of Israel.

The Rev. W. R. Fulton was a third pastor of this church. His pastorate was the longest in its history, extending from 1861 to 1878. Under his faithful ministry, the church survived the ravages of the Civil War better than any other Presbyterian Church in the entire area of South Missouri. In 1866 this church had forty members and it was the strongest church in the Presbytery in this section of the State. The old Fulton home is still standing. It has been remodeled and repaired, yet it is where the Fultons lived, and in that house Elizabeth Parkinson, the noted singer, was born. That home is now owned and occupied by Wood Edwards and family.

The Rev. George H. Williamson was pastor of this church from 1882 to 1885. During this period of pastorate the main building of the present edifice was constructed under his charge. Mr. Williamson is well known in nearly every section of the Southwest. He is a strong, forceful pulpit man, and during his real working days he never knew when to stop. He had built many monuments to his memory in the Southwest.

One reason this church has become so well established is that it has had several long pastorates. One of these

was that of John R. Gass, who was with the church from 1891 to 1898, seven years. On account of Mrs. Gass's health he resigned and went to New Mexico for a change of climate. He is now Synodical Superintendent of Missions for that State. Mr. Gass is one of the deepest and most profound thinkers in his church, and his sermons and lectures are gems of rich thought supported by a devotion to truth and a desire to reach the highest ideals. His character is strong, his knowledge of matters and things keen, and ever ready for use. He is devout, sincere—just all man.

Other ministers who have been with this church for over a year are Benjamin F. Powellson, 1879 to 1882; Willis G. Banker, 1887 to 1890; William G. Moore, a most excellent and devoted man, 1889 to 1902; Rev. J. E. Johnson, 1905 to 1909. The latter took charge of the joint congregations of the Ebenezer and Cumberland Presbyterian churches, a relation that was terminated by his death. The present pastor, Rev. Edmund S. Brownlee, has been in the field since the first of September, 1909. Mr. Brownlee is a man of strong character and fitness for all his work. He is a man who knows how to meet other men and to give each man that which is justly due him; he is a great strength to his church and a strong, active citizen. Since its organization, the church has given eight of its sons to the ministry. W. M. Mitchell, S. W. Mitchell, J. N. Rankin, Joseph W. Scroggs, L. M. Scroggs, W. A. McMinn, Joseph Johnson and Samuel F. Wilson.

In this historic church the Presbytery of Ozark and the Women's Presbyterial Society have had their birth, the former September 29, 1870, the latter 1876. Here, too, at the reunion of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches, the new Presbytery of Ozark was organized June 18, 1907.

GREENFIELD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

by

Aaron D. States.

In the beginning of the eighties, Elder Morgan Morgans, an evangelist of the Christian Church, came to Green-

field and held a religious debate with Rev. George W. Brown of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. The debate was held in the Cook Pool Hall, and some of the preaching was held there, too. The Presbyterian people tendered their church to the new faith members, for a part of the time.

Elder Morgans was considered one of the strong men of the ministry in his day, and he was a very forceful speaker. There were but few people in Greenfield and adjacent country at that time who were of that faith, and religious prejudice was rife. The organization of the church was completed on January 1st, 1882. It was perfected by the late Elder W. B. Cochran, who did much evangelistic work in this section prior to and after the organization was completed. Elder Cochran deserves much credit for what he accomplished during the early years of the church in this section of Missouri. His effective work at Greenfield, Cave Spring and Dadeville will live with time.

The present church building was erected in 1884. Too much credit cannot be given to William Mayes, who at that time was one of the most active and effectual workers for the church. His ability to advise ways and means, and his ability to raise funds, enabled the young congregation to accomplish much. He is still living. He lives at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Lawrence, at Sarcoxie. Though pretty feeble, he still retains a good memory, and he delights in the fact that he had an integral part in the early history of the church in Greenfield. The late Joel T. Hembree, Sarah J. Hembree, his wife, J. F. Ackers and wife, J. R. Grider, Lovis Depee and wife, Mrs. Mary Pyle, Miss Syra Pyle, Mary E. Bailey, E. D. Hamner, W. T. Hamner and Mrs. N. N. Higgins were the charter members.

The memory of the Hamners still lingers in the minds of all who were connected with the church up to the time of their death. Mr. Hamner was a long-time elder in this congregation and he was a great, good and grand old man. Mother Hamner was considered one of the noble women of the community. Her memory will never wane in this congregation of the church. They are now sleeping in the

silent, yet talkative, city a few paces to the east of the church they helped to found and the church they loved. Their son, Prof. Thomas Hamner, a bright educator and one of the strongest in character the town ever produced, sleeps beside his parents. His death occurred only recently, in another country, and his body was brought here for burial. The life of Prof. Thomas Hamner was one of true devotion to principle and to high ideals. His educational worth, both in Greenfield and in Texas, as well as in other districts, will stand for a long time as a monument to his splendid abilities.

It was expedient for the young congregation to send for Morgan Morgans to dedicate their new church building. It was dedicated in June, 1884. That was a great day for the new church, which, at that time, had a promising future. It has passed through many changes, yet it has become stronger and better each year. On April 1st, 1891, the editor of this history was called to this church, from his home at Fort Scott, Kansas, to hold a short meeting. The meeting began that night and continued three weeks, resulting in several additions to the church. The next year Mr. States was called to the pastorate, to hold the place until a suitable pastor could be obtained. During that year many more took membership with the congregation. He was followed by Elder McQueary, a very able man, a man who thoroughly understood the plea of the church, and he did a great deal of good. He was followed by Elder Adcock, who held the place a little over a year. After him came Elders McLaughlin, George Williams and Cochran. The present pastor is Rev. E. O. Sweaney. He is a capable minister, strong intellectually, broad in scope and true at heart. The church never had a better young minister than Rev. E. O. Sweaney.

Elder Warren was the pastor during the first year of the ninties. His work was very effectual for good. His congregations were always large. The people love to hear him. Then there was Rev. Sam I. Smith, perhaps the most brilliant young minister who ever delighted a Greenfield audience. He did a good work. The very first ministers

were N. R. Davis, T. E. Shepherd and J. C. Davis. Elder Cochran was called the second time during the early history of the congregation.

This church has been unfortunate in not having very long pastorates. It is a conceded fact that where there are long pastorates more and greater good can be accomplished, but the church is gradually growing up to that standard of churches that recognize merit, and is willing to sacrifice, if necessary, to support the church in all of its work. The present membership is one hundred thirty-three. The present Board of Elders and Deacons is as follows:

Elders—I. J. Martin, J. C. Shouse, A. O. Litchfield, J. H. Bell.

Deacons—Prof. E. H. Carender, P. R. Montgomery, Tim Gillaspie, Clyde Hartfield, Don LaFoon, Giles Holman, Linville Higgins, M. C. Ritchey.

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DADEVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

by

Aaron D. States.

The first congregation of the church in the Dadeville district was at what is still known as Pisgah. There is an old cemetery near where the old church stood, in which rest many of the first settlers of Dade County. Some of the headstones are dim with age. The second congregation was at Cave Springs.

The oldest Christian Church is the one at Dadeville. It was organized in 1839, three years before there was a Dade County. James Hembree and wife, and Nancy Hembree, were among the charter members. Matilda Hembree was also one of the first members. The congregation was organized by Elder Hazelton, an old-fashioned, old-time minister, who sowed seed that is still bearing fruit.

The new membership did not believe in any kind of a musical instrument in the house of worship, and no instrument was allowed in that building, or in the building succeeding the first one, until recent years, when many of the

younger portion of the church sought to be a little more modern. The organ is now used in both church and Sunday School services. This church, despite its various struggles, has accomplished much good. One of the chief characteristics connected with this church was a strong desire for public debate. Many of the strongest intellects in the church have met the strong of other churches in debate at Dadeville. The early fathers of that congregation believed strongly that the best way to get the plea of their church before the people was through the channels of controversy. That idea is still manifest among many of the present membership.

There is no question but what these friendly contentions accomplished much in those early days in the formation of the various congregations of this church in Dade County, and, at one time, no congregation of this church thought a minister really orthodox unless he was ready to affirm or deny at any moment, and unless he was willing to meet a minister of another church in public convention. Happily that age is fast passing, and ere long the matter of religious debate will only be a matter of history.

This old mother church has had some of the best ministerial talent the church could supply. Many of the old fathers have stood in that pulpit and proclaimed the gospel of truth. It has been a power for good in all relationships that have entered into the religious and social makeup of the community.

After the year 1853 the congregation at Dadeville decided to build a house of worship. It was a frame structure. In 1866 they built a log meeting house at Cave Springs, and in 1886 they built the present structure, in which they have worshiped all these years. The present pastor is J. R. Crank. The early pastors of the church were Elders Hazelton, McBride, Harlam, Mulkey, Nathaniel Fisk, W. B. Cochran, Davis and Randall.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES—THE CHURCH AT ANTIOCH.

The next oldest church of this faith in Dade County is over at Antioch. It was organized on the second Lord's

day in May, 1884, and has never closed its doors from the first opening until now, except, perhaps, a few times during the Civil War.

The first meeting house was constructed out of logs, and it had a huge fireplace on one side of the room that gave it the necessary heat in winter for the comfort of the people. Elder Harland Mulkey was one of the pioneer ministers of this congregation. He was a most lovable disciple of the Christian faith. His voice was one of the sweetest ever heard in song, and his life was filled with precious acts and noble deeds. Elder Allen Scott was another pioneer minister, and there are a few still living in that vicinity who remember his good work and his splendid character. Elder Willis was also one of their early ministers. In this community is where the Stampers, Saters, the Wilises, the Gambles, the Mallorys and the Funks lived. All these families have much to do in the making of the early history of that portion of Dade County.

Uncle Bud Scott, the man whose death, a little over a year ago, was mourned by all the people, was a member of this congregation. He was a great good man. The Greenfield Advocate published an extended account of his life history, a few weeks before his death. The Antioch church has been a builder of history. In a very early day, about the time of the inception of the church, the Antioch people decided that they would hold a home coming meeting during the month of August of every year. This they did until recent years, and, it was very much regretted when the church decided to discontinue these annual functions. Their yearly affairs used to bring people from other states and the people of the entire southern part of Dade and the northern part of Lawrence, counties, attended to almost the entire of the population. Usually a good and efficient minister was employed to conduct these services. A huge brush shed was built near the church building in which the daily meetings were held. Every member and citizen of that entire country would bring a basket well filled at every session during the week. They, indeed, observed a real feast, hungry for something to

eat, and hungry for the preaching and practice of the Gospel. After the old log meeting house there came a very commodious frame church building a little after the Civil War, which stood until recent years, when it was remodeled and improved, making it one of the most sightly and most modern country buildings in all the country. This church was also rather opposed to any sort of musical instrument for a great number of years, but, at the present time they have an organ in their church and it is used at every service. The late (Uncle) Charlie Sater, and Perry Farris deserve a special mention in connection with the Antioch Church. The former was always ready to lend a hand and the latter took great interest in the music. His family were nearly all musicians. The widow still lives in Greenfield.

Woodward was one of the sweet singers of Israel and he took great interest in the yearly meetings. One of the sweetest singers ever heard, one whose voice was full of sweet melody without a single discord, was the late David D. Pottenger of Ash Grove. He often went to Antioch and lead the song service. He was known all over the southwest as the leader of song, and though dead for many years, still lives in the memories of hundreds of people.

Antioch Church Record.—Mrs. Josie Scott at Pennsboro found an old Antioch Church record which she loaned to the editor of this history from which we quote:

“A list of the membership names of the people, who comprise the membership of the Church of Christ at Antioch Meeting House, Dade County, Missouri. This church was organized the second Lord’s Day in May, 1884. Given under my hand and seal this, the 7th day of November, 1868.

R. T. WILLIS, Elder.”

This congregation proceeded at once to build a church house, the day it was organized and the church appointed Charles Cox and John Adams to receive and hold the deed

to one acre of ground where the church now stands. These commissioners having removed from the vicinity of the church John Gamble and Charles Sater were appointed successors of Cox and Adams.

Signed, R. T. WILLIS, Elder.

During the late war the original membership list was partly destroyed and a complete roll of membership from the beginning until the present is not obtainable. The record was the property of the late Uncle Bud Scott, one of the early members, and it was found in his belongings soon after his death a year ago. Elder Willis was one of the first pastors of this congregation.

The Church at Arcola.—The late Rev. W. B. Cochran organized a church at Arcola on January 1, 1882. S. H. Bales and wife, W. P. Whitley and wife, William Lewis and wife, Eber E. White and wife were listed among the first members. The late John G. Sloan was an early member of this congregation as was his wife. Mrs. Bales is now a member of the Greenfield congregation.

The present church building was erected and dedicated during the year of 1885. Rev. W. B. Cochran preached the dedication sermon. Some of the early ministers: Elder W. H. Watson, who now lives at Everton; Elder John W. Randall, one of the true saints of his time; Elder W. H. Bryan. This church holds regular services most of the time.

Dr. R. M. Crutcher, one of the leading citizens and physicians of Dade county, has been a member of this congregation for a long time, and he has devoted his time and means to its upbuild much to the credit of the church. He is still very active in church work, his good wife has been a support to the church in an unpretentious way. There are no better women than Mrs. Crutcher.

There is great need of church federation in Arcola. When once this is accomplished they can be in position to employ a good minister and have preaching service every Sunday, with their minister living in their midst. The Arcola District is peopled with the right sort of folks

and when once they are convinced that church federation is for their good, it will not be very long until that very thing will be accomplished. Some of the very best citizens, in other Dade county districts used to live in the Arcola country. Many of them still remain there ready to adopt any good measure that comes their way. Elder W. H. Watson deserves much credit for the upbuild of the Arcola church. He is one of the oldest ministers in south Missouri.

The Church at White Oak.—One of the strongest memberships of the church was at one time over at White Oak School House some three miles north and a little east of Seybert. The membership as high as one hundred and eighty.

This congregation was organized in 1871 by Elders E. Goodnight and William Pyle. Elder Goodnight was the father of the late James Goodnight who is well remembered in both Dadeville and Greenfield districts. Elder Goodnight and William Pyle were pioneer ministers of this faith, and they accomplished much for the cause they represented. The White Oak congregation worshipped in the school house until recent years when there was erected a beautiful little church building at Seybert. This gives the congregation a permanent home.

The elders of the church were William Pyle, John Wilkson, F. M. Wilson, D. W. Duncan, J. A. Fox, F. M. Montgomery and William L. Grisham.

Back in the early nineties Elder Aaron D. States held a revival meeting for the White Oak congregation that resulted in adding many new members to their church roll. It is said to be one of the best and most effectual meetings that congregation ever enjoyed. At that time Ed. Montgomery, P. H. Montgomery, Cal. Wilson, W. L. Grisham, James A. Fox, and many others devoted their time and energy to the success of the church. P. H. Montgomery has been a citizen of Greenfield many years and Ed. Montgomery has been a citizen of Canada for the past ten years. Elder William Watson had much to do in building the White Oak congregation.

The Church at Bona.—In May, 1868 a congregation of the Christian Church was organized at Bona some six miles north of Dadeville, by Elder W. L. George, S. H. Perkins, J. Cyrus Lindley, Samuel Baker, J. A. Freeze, John Long and W. R. Allen as charter members.

Mr. Allen was one of the pioneer settlers of that section of Dade county and one of the most devoted men of the church. He lived in the Cane Hill district and in after years there was a church organized at Flint Hill, near the Allen home. He became identified with the new congregation soon after its organization. Mr. Allen was truly a great, good old man, one of the strongest and most beloved of that entire community, both at Bona and Flint Hill. He is remembered by a multitude of people until this day though he has been dead a number of years.

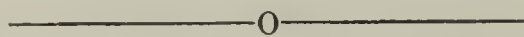
The name of J. Cyrus Lindley will never fade from the history of the Bona Church and district. His life was too full of good deeds and acts to ever be forgotten. A man of large affairs, a tender heart and a devotion to both church and to his fellow man made him an ideal citizen. The Bona church is sometimes called the Lindley church in his memory. It is true he had much to do in the organization and the uplift of that congregation from the day of its inception until the day of his death. When he died an entire district, irrespective of party or creed, went into mourning and many of them are still sad on account of his going. (See biographical note.)

In 1887 a church building was erected and it still stands. The early pastors were: W. L. George, H. Drennon, J. W. Randall and Peter Shick. Elder Drennan is still living though very old at his home in Seymour. Webster county, Dade, as well as other counties in the southwest will never appreciate fully the great good this man accomplished during the active part of his life. Peter W. Shick was a unique character, rather of the "raccoon" John Smith order. He was unique in his preaching as well as in his common association with the people. He was exceedingly conscientious and deeply in earnest and he did a great good. The old timers at Dadeville, among them

Sheridan Pyle, delight to quote Mr. Shick even to this day.

In the fall of 1894, Elder States was employed to hold a meeting for Bona congregation. In some respects that meeting was one of the most effectual. It is there where J. C. Shouse, at that time one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the Cane Hill-Bona district united with the church along with a score of others who are still faithful. The music at that meeting was purely congregational and it was led by former Judge Rook, now of Ernest township. Former Judge King, Mrs. King and a hundred others, were the sweet singers of Israel. Their singing filled the church to overflowing at every service and at times there were more people on the outside of the church building than there were inside, they came from a distance of fifteen and twenty miles.

This congregation is known throughout the country on account of its good deeds and its splendid services to humanity. It is a humanity church, filled with brotherhood and true Christian service.



ORIGIN OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH LOCKWOOD, DADE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

by

M. A. Wilkerson.

The first services of Baptist people were held at Tabernacle School House, a brush arbor being built in the grove about one and one half miles west of where Lockwood is now located. This was about the year 1880. These meetings were held by Rev. Hine, who was leader of the organization. About two years later this organization was moved to Lockwood, and was greatly strengthened by the addition of a number of new members. Services were held for some time in different church buildings of other denominations, the Baptists having no place of their own in which to worship. These services were conducted by Rev. Young, Collins, Smith and Crabtree. About 1893, Rev. Greer was called as pastor, which

position he held for about three years. Sometime later Rev. Z. T. Eaton was called to take charge as pastor. Not having a building of their own, Brother Eaton began to lay plans for the erection of a church and by the assistance of the few brethern and taking upon himself a great portion of the responsibility, they soon had the present building under good headway. It was completed and dedicated January 9, 1898. Rev. L. E. Martin, of Mayview, this state delivered the Dedicatory address, followed in solemn prayer by Brother Eaton, who held the pastorate for two years. Rev. W. F. Parker, W. C. Armstrong, Taylor and Rev. Helm, each of these holding pastorates for one year. We were without a pastor for a short time until Dr. R. K. Maiden of Kansas City, was called. He served as pastor over two years and did some good sound preaching. He resigned as it was too far to come. Rev. E. J. Barb of Lamar, Missouri, held the pastorate nearly two years, and did a great deal in getting out people in working order. During his stay, we had with us Evangelist W. F. Frazier, of Van Buren, Missouri. He did some great work. Our membership gained in a short time from thirty to one hundred and fifty members. During the year 1916 we had Rev. Tom Proctor of Miller, Missouri. At present we have no pastor but will soon call one. We have a live wire prayer meeting on Wednesday nights. The average attendance is sixty and we are proud of this as we believe much good is accomplished by prayer.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

by

J. B. Lindsey.

By the efforts of Rev. George H. Williamson, the First Presbyterian church of Lockwood, Missouri, was organized in December, 1883 with nineteen members who were:

Howard Pierce
Mary C. Pierce
Bell Pierce
Mary F. Pierce

Keyes Lindsey
Almira Lindsey
Darius Lindsey
Joseph Lindsey

Minnie Pierce
John E. Mills
Maggie Mills
Allie Mills

Mary J. Lindsey
Alma Barker
Mattie Sperry
James B. Woods

Howard Pierce and James B. Woods were chosen and installed elders for the church. In 1884 a good frame building was erected and dedicated as a place of worship.

Those serving the church as ministers, since its organization are the Reverends:

George H. Williamson
I. G. Hughes
J. T. Curtis
H. A. Tucker
J. R. Gass
Samuel Wiley

J. J. Thompson
W. G. Moore
E. E. Mathes
M. A. Prater
Herbert Waters

The Sunday School of the church has met continuously at 10 o'clock each Sunday morning without (it is said) one exception in more than thirty years.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT EVERTON.

by

Rev. W. R. Russell.

This church was organized February 16, 1885 by the Rev. W. J. Garrett, as a Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1906, the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Presbyterian churches united, and has since been known as the Everton Presbyterian Church.

The first Board of Elders consisted of John S. Pember-ton, William Y. McLemore and George W. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was chosen clerk of the church which office he has held continuously to the present time. The present Board of resident Elders consists of George W. Wilson, William Y. McLemore, William Raubinger, James M. McCall and William R. Dye. Mr. Dye has filled the office as superintendent of the Sunday School for the past twenty-five years.

The Register of Communicants shows that the church was organized with sixteen charter members and that



JAMES R. JEFFREYS.

three hundred and seventy-two have been enrolled from first to last.

The first pastor was the Rev. William H. Stephens. The present pastor, Rev. William R. Russell took charge in 1888, and has served continuously, with the exception of four years, at which time the church was served by Rev. John J. Dunham and Rev. Young W. Whitsett.

The church owns its own house of worship—a neat frame building, well furnished and maintains regular preaching services two Sundays in each month; a good Sunday School with Home Department and Cradle Roll; a good wide awake Christian Endeavor Society and an active Woman's Aid and Mission Society. This church has been and is an important factor in the educational, social, moral and religious uplift of the entire community.

This record would not be complete without making mention of old Brother E. C. Harrington who has served so faithfully and painstakingly as janitor for the past nineteen years. Much of the success of the church is due to this faithful and consistent man of God.

LOCKWOOD METHODIST CHURCH.

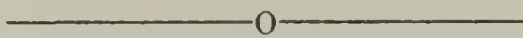
by
Aaron D. States.

This church was organized during the summer of 1881 by Rev. Frank Lenig. W. B. Hoel, Mary J. Hoel, Cora E. Hoel, C. E. Hoel, Jasper and Mary Lemon, J. R. J. Appleby, M. A. S. Appleby, J. K. Ford and Mary and Irene Ford were among the first members.

A number of the first ministers were Revs. Frank Lenig, J. R. Wolf, Chas. E. Evans, J. N. Buck, J. J. Martin and M. Bell. J. J. Martin is still one of the most eloquent and most active ministers of this faith; his home is now at Jasper City, over in Jasper county. Mr. Martin has been identified with the church since the days of the Civil War. He was one time chaplain of the Missouri Prison and it is said he filled that office with greater credit than any of his predecessors. Mr. Martin has held pastorates throughout the south and southwest part of Missouri and

it is very doubtful if there is another minister of that faith who is better known or more highly appreciated. His work in Lockwood assisted the young church in laying a foundation for its future good works. M. Bell went over into the Golden City district, in after years and was made postmaster of that town during the Taft administration.

This church owns a beautiful little building on one of the main streets of Lockwood and its congregation is one of the most wide awake in all the country. The Hoels were among the most active members. Their citizenship was most helpful, in fact, the Hoel family will never pass out of Lockwood's history being imbedded in its moral, religious, material and social achievements from its inception, for over thirty years.



ARCOLA METHODIST CHURCH.

by

Aaron D. States.

Rev. Isaac Routh went over into the Arcola district in 1866 and organized a church about one and a half miles south of Arcola. Rev. and Mrs. Travis, Archibald and Polly Morris, Nancy Ball, Mary Ball, Rev. G. W. Murphy and wife, William and Lewis Murphy, Benjamin and Louisa Appleby, James A. Travis and Jesse Arbogast and wife as the first members. In 1871 the young congregation built a church edifice. The next year there came one of the most severe storms in that section and demolished the church building.

Two years afterward the congregation decided to build a church at Arcola or rather where Arcola now stands. This building was dedicated by Rev. J. J. Bently in 1875. James A. Travis was one of the leading members of the congregation both in the country and at Arcola. He became a merchant when Arcola was founded and remained there several years, then moved to Greenfield and entered the mercantile business. He was at one time mayor of Greenfield. There was no better citizen than James A. Travis. His widow still occupies the Green-

field home, Mrs. Sally-Cunningham-Travis, whose father was one of the pioneer citizens of the country.

The church at Arcola has done a great deal of good for that community. The Underwoods were strong members of that church, the Travis, the Murphys and the Applebys. They have regular preaching service and they sustain a Sunday School. Their church building is one of the neatest structures in that section of the county. The old church was lately remodeled and modernized. It is sure a credit to the town and the community.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

by

Aaron D. States.

Some years before the town of Greenfield was known the Cumberland Presbyterians met and formed a church. It was organized by the late Rev. J. D. Montgomery in 1839. The first church was in the vicinity of where Greenfield now stands. A. M. Long and wife, Joseph Lemaster and wife, M. H. Allison and wife, J. L. Allison and wife, Rev. J. Weir and wife, Leann Dicus and Rev. J. D. Montgomery and wife constituted the initial membership.

All these people are listed among the pioneers and many of them left a heritage to their children and the uplift of the community that exists to this day. Rev. J. Weir, father of the late Jonathan Weir and Samuel Weir, who still lives on the outskirts of Greenfield, was one of the leaders of men during his citizenship in Dade County. He was ever alert to the advancement of his country and he was devoted to his church. Many descendants still live in that community and they are all honored citizens. Rev. J. D. Montgomery, one of the first ministers, was another leading character in those early days. His work is still bearing fruit, though dead a long time, he still lives.

A splendid frame church building was erected in 1868 and it stood until recent years when it was replaced by a handsome brick structure, chiefly due to the splendid efforts of Rev. William E. Shaw, who is now the pastor. The new building stands where the old one stood for over

forty years. The old church was dedicated by Rev. J. N. Edminston and Rev. P. G. Rea. The early pastors were, Revs. J. D. Montgomery, W. W. Brown, W. J. Garrett, B. F. Logan, R. L. Venice. Father Garrett is well remembered by every old citizen. He died some two years ago at the home of his son in Springfield and he is now sleeping in Greenfield's most beautiful cemetery. He was one of the most active men in his church and he did much in spreading Christian interest throughout the country. The Greenfield church gave up a part of its membership at the time there was a sentiment in favor of uniting all branches of the Presbyterian faith. Many of the faithful preferred to remain with the old church. This body of Christians are doing a good work in Greenfield. The yearly encampment at South Greenfield is fast becoming a ten day chautauqua each year.

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CHRISTIAN CHURCH, EVERTON, MISSOURI.

by

W. D. Brown.

The Christian church was organized in Everton in the spring of 1900 by District Evangelist, Joseph Gaylor, in the old McLemore Hall. Following is a list of the original officers and charter members:

Elders: W. D. Brown, E. H. Carender, Albert Hayward.

Deacons: Dave Hudson, F. O'Kelly and T. W. Mallory.

Other members were: Sarah A. Brown, Letitia Carender, Mrs. Dave Hodson, Mrs. F. O'Kelley, Rebecca O'Kelley, Mrs. T. W. Mallory, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Howard Ragsdale, Susie Gillaspie.

A new building was erected the same year at a cost of about \$1,000, which was later dedicated by District Evangelist J. H. Jones. Among the ministers who have held pastorates with the church are Elders Sam I. Smith, W. H. Hale, J. H. Bloomer, T. H. Wilson and W. H. Watson.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREENFIELD, MISSOURI.

by

Aaron D. States.

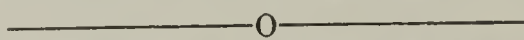
This old church of history and decided action, did not find a home in Dade County until after the close of the Civil war. This was on account of the hostility it received from the principles of slavery. Very soon after slavery was abolished this church established many congregations in the county, and most of them still thrive and all of them are doing an untold good to their respective communities.

It was in 1864 that Rev. William Denby came to Greenfield and successfully started a church of that faith. He gathered about him such old time pioneers as the late William R. Bennington, of school fame, F. A. Cardwell, William and Mary Theoble, M. A. Foster, William, Amanda, Robert and Nancy McBride and Victoria McBride and some fifteen others whose names are unobtainable on account of the missing church records. It might be well to state that the early fathers paid as much attention to recording their individual and congregational acts as the people do now. It is a detriment to the whole social scheme as well as religious, that so little account is kept.

In 1871 the present church home was built. It was dedicated in 1872 by Dr. B. F. Crary, who was then the talented editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate. There are a few people still living in Greenfield who remember distinctly that splendid sermon. William Denby took up the work in earnest at the very first, and it was chiefly through his splendid efforts that the church was organized and the new church building erected. He was a devout disciple of the faith and a most excellent speaker. He was followed by Revs. Isaac Routh, S. R. Reece, F. S. Haughaut, C. L. Howell, T. S. Benifiel, A. R. Nichols, I. J. K. Lunbeck, R. W. McMasters, Frank Lenig, J. R. Wolf, C. E. Evans, N. H. Buck, William Buck, W. J. Simmons. All these were the early pastors. During later years the church has been served by Rev. W. D. Sidman, a most de-

vout, sincere and well founded disciple. He is now superintendent of the Springfield district and he is doing a great work. Then there was Father French, an old-time Methodist minister, full of faith, with plenty of ambition and good works. Rev. Mr. Terrantine was one of the devout faithful ministers, and though he has been asleep for a fortnight of years his memory is wide awake in the Greenfield congregation and among Greenfield people. Then there was Rev. Mr. Ashley, who is so well remembered. Last and not least is the present pastor, Rev. G. M. Foster, one of the most affable, most agreeable and pleasing, as well as competent ministers Greenfield ever had or will have. He is a pleasing speaker, chuck full of good hard sense. His sermons and addresses are enlivened by real native wit and humor and he never fails to interest and please an audience, whether on the platform or at the sacred desk. Mr. Foster's work will never pass out of memory.

This first congregation of the Methodist church in Dade County has been instrumental in doing a great good for the community. Many of Greenfield's leading citizens have been and are members of this church. It has done much for foreign and home missions, and above all it has aided in building and strengthening the character of its individual membership—thus making better citizens.



THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT ARCOLA.

Was organized about the year 1877 with Eber E. White and William Lewis as the first Elders. Among the early pastors were Clark Smith, John W. Randall, W. H. Watson, J. T. Hargrave, J. M. Jenkins, W. B. Cochran and J. R. Crank.

This congregation owns a comfortable church building and commodious lot. They have never been an entire year without a pastor. Since 1883 R. M. Crutcher has been an Elder in this church. A large number of converts have been received into the church and it has always been a power for good in the community. This church has also

maintained an excellent Bible School since 1883. The present officers are: R. M. Crutcher, chairman; L. O. Holman, secretary; F. B. Davis, treasurer; Matt Crisp and G. W. Decker, associate elders, with the following deacons: O. E. Whitley, J. J. Whitley, R. W. Whitley, J. T. Scoggin, C. A. Jordan and T. J. Wilkins. Preaching at present every second Sunday in each month, morning and night, by Rev. Plummer of Jerico Springs.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN DADE COUNTY.

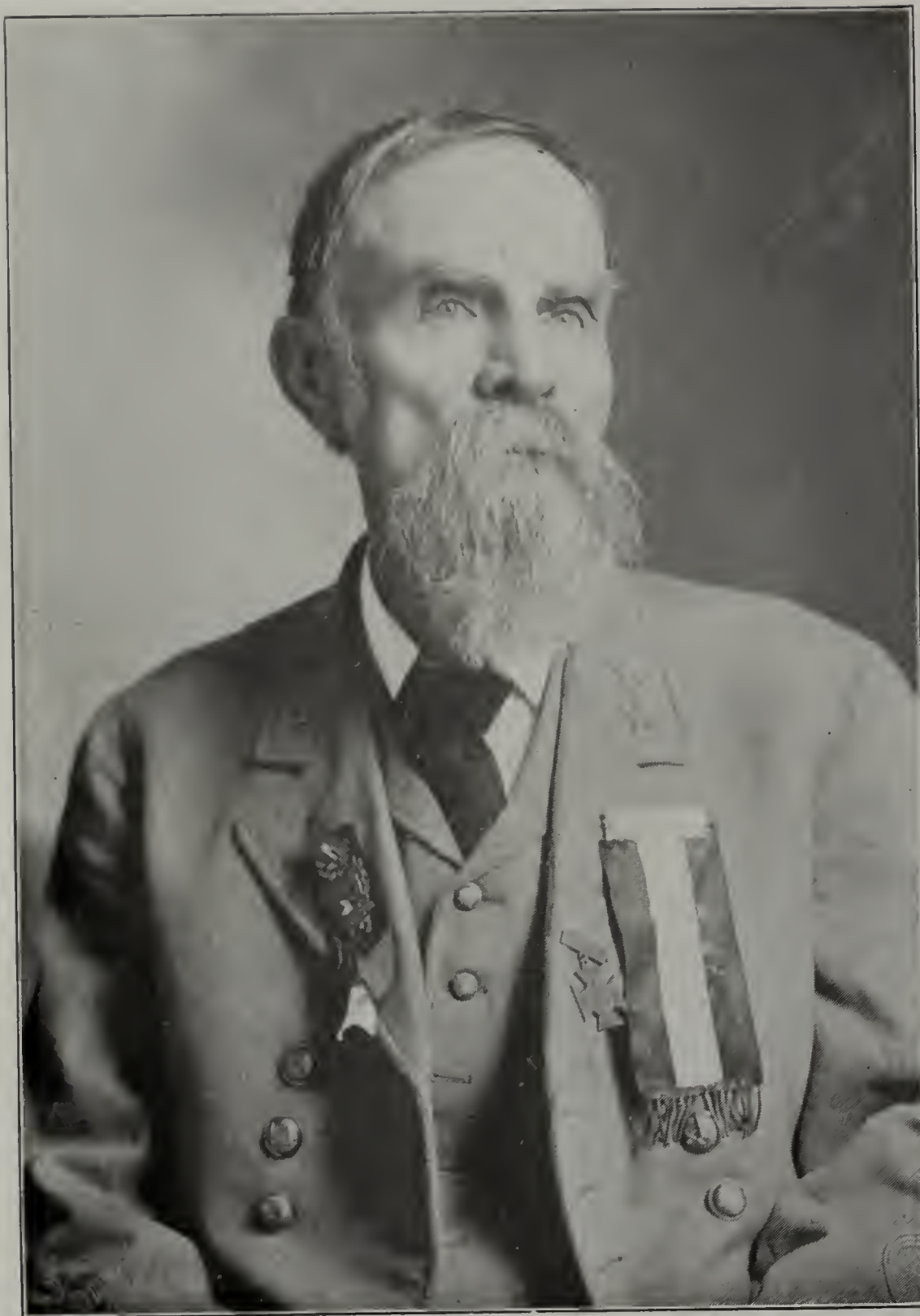
by
Fred Frye.

More than thirty years elapsed from the time of the first settlement of pioneers from Tennessee in Eastern Dade County before the prairies of Western Dade County were settled. The first settlements were made in the wooded portions of the county where bright, bubbling springs burst forth from the hill sides and where firewood was plentiful. Children were born, grew to manhood and died without ever dreaming of the splendid possibilities offered by the rich, rolling prairies in their very door yard.

In the year 1881 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad was completed through the county, thereby offering a means of transportation far in advance of the ox teams of the first pioneers. Upon this railroad the little village of Lockwood was located. A few pine board buildings filled with nondescript stocks of goods, the primitive boarding-house and the irrepressable real estate agent constituted its excuse for an existence.

On the morning of the 16th day of September, 1881, four Germans from Washington County, Illinois, stepped from the train in Lockwood and looked for the first time upon the broad smiling prairies which stretched for many miles in every direction. These men were William Meyer, Fred Maschoff, Fred Bornpohl and August Krite Meyer. They were scarcely able to speak the American language and were bewildered by the vastness of the territory lying

out of doors. They were soon in the custody of Joseph B. Lindsey and William M. Taggart, members of an enterprising real estate firm, and were shown the land which was destined to be their future home. They remained about ten days and each bought land lying south and west of Lockwood. They were delighted with the country and returned to Nashville, Ills., filled with enthusiasm, and so glowing were their accounts of the new found Utopia, that on the 12th day of October of the same year, no less than eight homeseekers boarded the train in Nashville, coming via. Kansas City, arriving in Lockwood on the evening train, October 14th. In this company were some of the most distinguished German settlers of the County. Fred Pries, Henry Bartling, Herman Rede, Fred Koch, William Roehling, Fred Rinne, John Ossenfort and Gotfried Wormbrod were among the number. These men all bought land excepting Gotfried Wormbrod, who had a sweetheart in Washington County who could not be induced to go so far out in the "wild and woolly west" to seek a home. This influx of land-buyers stimulated the real estate agents until in addition to Taggart & Lindsey, Levin W. Shafer and John A. Ready of Greenfield, and G. W. Holliday of Golden City entered the field. Business in Lockwood began to pick up, especially in the hotel line, so much so that improvised beds were made by filling ticks with prairie hay, and the weary homeseekers who obtained a "shake-down" on the office floor was more than satisfied. Fred Oris, Henry Bartling, Fred Rinne and Fred Koch purchased what was known as the Thomas P. Abeel tract of land, consisting of 760 acres, lying northwest of Lockwood. This purchase was made through G. W. Holliday, Mr. Abeel at the time residing in Texas. The new owners took possession of their purchase February 14th, 1882, bringing with them their families and all their belongings. The first few years were filled with hardships. The prairie sod was not over productive and green-head flies swarmed by the thousands. Being men of grit, they stuck it out and every one succeeded.



CAPT. B. M. NEALE.



C. Z. RUSSELL.

On the 24th day of February, 1882, the third contingent bunch of enthusiastic Germans arrived. These were from Venedy, Ills., and consisted of William Von Stroh, Fred Eggermann, Philip Jung, and Fred Bornpohl. Mr. Von Stroh purchased the Judge Taggart tract of 640 acres adjoining Lockwood; Fred Eggermann bought 320 acres lying two miles west of town, and Fred Bornpohl bought 320 acres lying south of town. Phil Jung bought 160 acres northwest of town. In a few weeks another delegation came from Washington County, Illinois. Among them were William Kollmeyer, Fred Volkman, Charley Kahr and Louis Bohne. All of these men bought southwest of Lockwood, in Grant Township, the banner agricultural township in Dade County. Perhaps the "rawest" bunch of Germans who ever landed in Dade County came on November 7th, 1881. They were from Nashville, Ills., and consisted of Christ Bohme, William Niehoff, Fred Hedemann, August Krite Meyer, Henry Schepmann, Otto Stark, Herman Striver, Ernest Weihe, Christ Vogt and Fred Kollmeyer. On their return they reported the time of their lives. Many of the crowd were unable to speak a word of English, but all could sing "Der Wacht am Reihn," and they certainly made things hum both on the train and at the hotel. These men all bought south of Lockwood. Christ Vogt and Fred Kollmeyer contracted for the Lindsey tract of 840 acres one mile southwest of Lockwood, but the trade fell through by reason of a forty-acre timber tract which the purchasers refused to take.

In April, 1881, Henry E. Rollman came from Wisconsin with his son, William, and purchased the David A. DeArmond tract of 160 acres lying one mile north of town. In a few years it was sold to Carl Niemann of Wisconsin, and is now owned by Mrs. Myrtle Arbogast. This is practically the only tract of land bought by the early German settlers which has changed hands more than once. All the rest is owned by the original purchasers or their children.

There were a few German families in Dade County prior to the exodus from Washington County, Illinois.

Among them were Henry Gillman, Sr., and his family, whose biography appears at another place in this history.

The majority of the German settlers were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and very early effected an organization and erected a large frame church in Lockwood, in which was also maintained a parochial school. In recent years they have erected a splendid brick structure, and the old building is still used as a school building. At first the pastor was the school teacher, but now the congregation maintains both a resident pastor and a school teacher. Part of the early German settlers were members of the German M. E. church, and they effected an organization and erected a church in the country some five miles southwest of Lockwood. A Lutheran church was also erected near the town of Minert.

The Germans heretofore mentioned in this sketch were largely farmers, but among those who engaged in mercantile pursuits and have helped to make history for Dade County might be mentioned, Herman Haubein, who in company with Martin Heiser were among the first merchants in Lockwood. Mr. Heiser afterward was engaged in the milling business, while Mr. Haubein erected a creamery and electric light plant. Both are now deceased. Fred Frye also engaged in the mercantile business in Lockwood many years ago, as also did Herman Schuerman. Both are still in business. It is needless to state that the German-American population of Dade County form a splendid citizenry, which is noted for its industry, frugality, honesty and sterling integrity. Their farms are the best in the land and they are a happy, contented, home-making people.

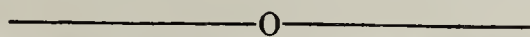
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THE DADE COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Early in the spring of 1892 a body of German-American farmers residing in the vicinity of Lockwood met at the office of A. J. Young, a lawyer of Lockwood, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Insurance Company to be conducted on the mutual plan. A temporary organiza-

tion was formed and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. This committee consisted of Henry Bartling, H. A. Nieman, Fred Schnelle, E. A. McCaleb and A. J. Young. It was decided to organize when \$50,000 of insurable capital stock was subscribed. About fifty farmers of Lockwood, Marion and Grant Townships became charter members of the organization, and on the 9th day of May, 1892, the company was incorporated. E. A. McCaleb was elected president, A. J. Young vice president and attorney, H. A. Nieman secretary and Fred Schnelle treasurer. The enterprise was a success from the start. Little change was made in the organization for fourteen years except that A. J. Young was elected president after the first year. The company insured houses, barns, live stock, hay, grain, in fact all kinds of farm property against fire and lightning, on a strictly mutual basis, at a rate of less than 40 cents per \$100, during the first twenty years of its existance, and paid every dollar of its losses in full, cash in hand.

It has now grown until its membership reaches every township in the county and its insured capital is about \$2,500,000. It's annual rate has decreased as the volume of its business increased. It maintains a permanent office in Lockwood with a secretary in charge and is at present the largest financial institution in the county.



THREE MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

Three tragedies which have baffled the skill of the shrewdest detectives and cheated Justice out of her lawful retribution have been enacted in Dade County since 1887.

First of these was the mysterious murder of "Luckey" Morgan, a citizen of Dadeville. His body was found in an old well at the rear of his premises with every evidence of foul play, and notwithstanding a searching inquest was held, large rewards offered and competent detectives employed, the murderer was never apprehended.

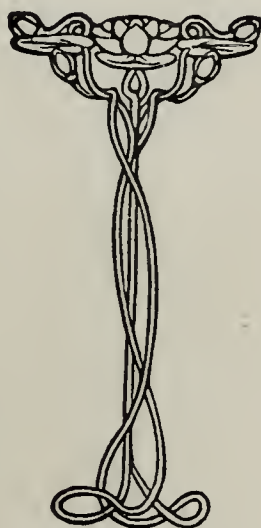
The second of these unfortunate circumstances was the brutal murder of William Pursel of South Greenfield, which

occurred about the year 1900. He was a barber by trade, single and unmarried and a hopeless cripple. On the evening of the murder he was seen around his usual haunts in South Greenfield in company with friends, and about nine o'clock at night was heard, in company with a companion on the railroad track near the over-head bridge going in the direction of the lime kiln. His body was found the next morning on the railroad track a short distance from where he was last heard of, a train having passed over it, but it was untouched. An examination of the body revealed the fact that he had been murdered a short distance from where the body was found and dragged upon the railroad track for the purpose of hiding the crime. A fine gold watch which he carried was missing, also a large roll of bills, but a purse containing some \$15.00 in small change was still on his person. The bloody club which did the deadly work was found near the scene of the murder, and papers which he had on his person were found the next day in an old well in South Greenfield. Suspicion pointed her finger toward a number of persons but the guilty assassin was never convicted.

The third and last of these tragedies was the murder of J. M. Pidcock, a resident of Greenfield, which occurred in 1903. Mr. Pidcock had been Circuit Clerk of Dade County for eight years, was prominent in politics and lived with his aged mother, who at the time of the tragedy was away on a visit. Mr. Pidcock failed to call at the postoffice for his mail for a period of two or three days, and when his mother returned home she was horrified to find his nude body hanging in the closed stairway of their home, suspended by his shirt and a trunk strap. His feet were touching the stair steps, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that he was murdered and placed in that position to indicate suicide. His body was in such a state that marks of violence were undiscoverable.

Two inquests were held over his body, large rewards offered and the family and friends employed detectives in an effort to ferret out the criminals and bring them to

justice, but of no avail. The matter stands today as one of the unsolved mysteries of the county. In each of the three cases above mentioned there were clues and theories but every one of them led away from the crime instead of toward it. Robbery might have been the motive in the first two, but in the case of Mr. Pidcock it was either revenge or suicide, with the chances ten to one in favor of the former theory.



Chapter 8

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Railroad Subscriptions and Bonds.—On the 15th day of August, 1854, the county court of Dade County subscribed \$20,000 to capital stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, upon certain conditions expressed in the order. Afterward the order was amended, making the stock payable in four equal installments, and Peter Hoyle was appointed commissioner to subscribe the stock and receive the dividends that might arise therefrom. Afterwards, on the 3d day of November, 1856, Thomas C. Fletcher, attorney for the railroad company, appeared and moved the court to issue a warrant on the treasurer of Dade County in favor of the company, for five thousand dollars, the amount of the first installment. The motion was sustained, the warrant was issued accordingly, and the money was paid to Fletcher as the agent of the company. No further amount of the subscription was ever paid, for the reason that the railroad company failed utterly to comply with the conditions on which the subscription was made. Taxes were levied and collected only for the installment that was paid.

On the 15th day of August, 1870, James F. Hardin, agent of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company, appeared before the county court, and stated that his company would agree to build their railroad through Dade County, by the way of Greenfield, provided that the court would subscribe \$300,000 in bonds to the capital stock of the company. At the same time several prominent and influential citizens of the county addressed the court urging it to make the subscription. Upon consideration of the matter, the court decided that upon the petition of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county they would take further action in the premises at an adjourned term to be

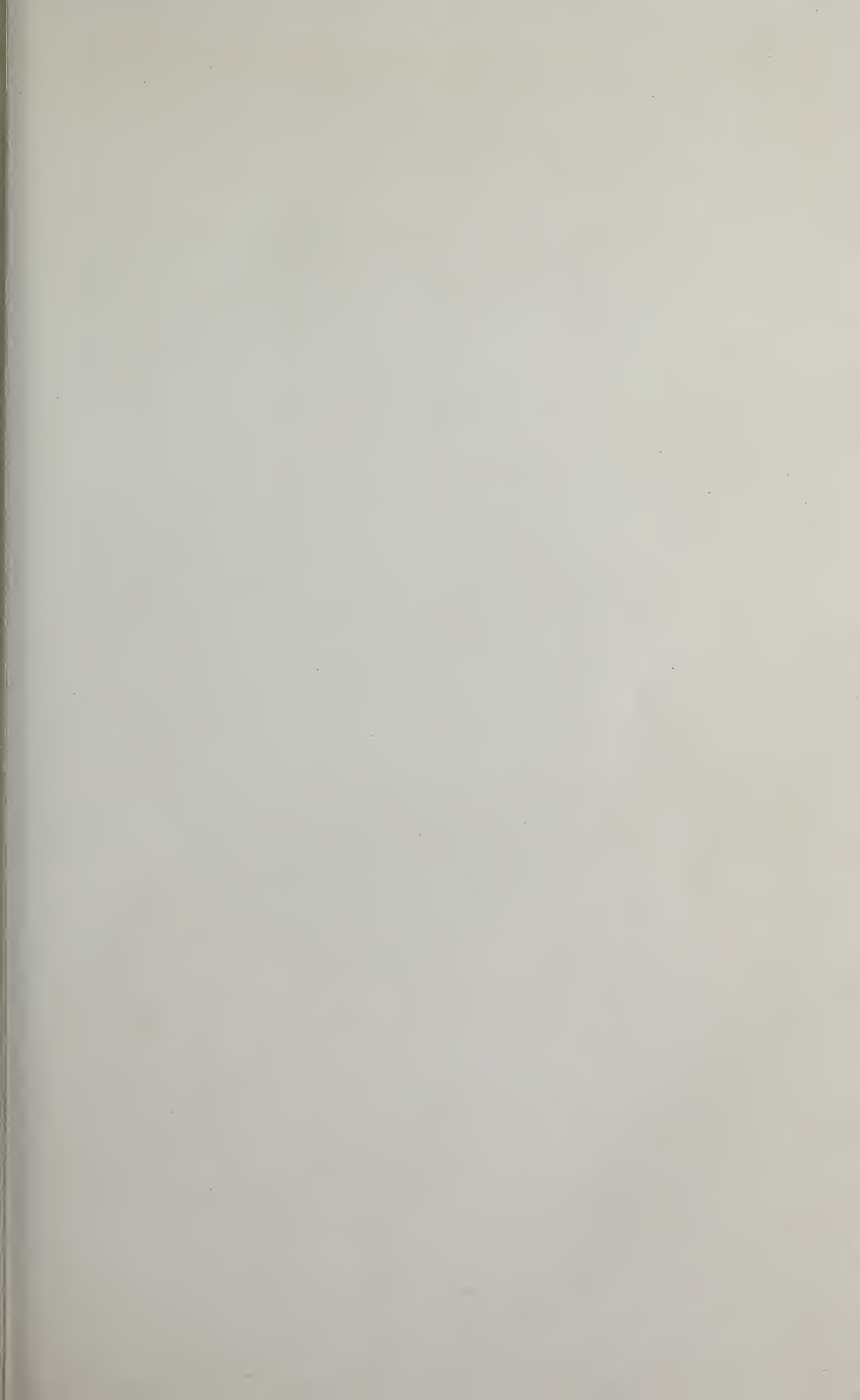
held on the 29th instant following. Accordingly, at the appointed time a petition for the making of such subscription, signed by nearly 1,200 voters, and also a remonstrance against the making of the subscription, signed by a large number, were filed, whereupon the court proposed to the railroad company to subscribe the amount of \$200,000 instead of \$300,000, upon condition that the road should be built through the county and to run within one-half mile of the court house at Greenfield, and upon other conditions pertaining to the issue of the bonds, etc., and appointed John H. Howard to confer with the railroad company, and to report his action to the court on the 12th of September following.

At the appointed time, Mr. Howard reported that the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 was accepted by the company, whereupon the court ordered that the County of Dade, in the State of Missouri, should "take two thousand shares of the capital stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, said shares being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, to aid in the construction of a branch road, the name of which was 'The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad,' the subscription to be made to, in aid of, and for the use of and in the name of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, as provided in an act of the Legislature, to aid in the building of the branch railroad in the State of Missouri, approved March 21, 1868." The court authority and power to subscribe for the stock subject to the conditions and stipulations fully set out in the order. Afterward, on the 18th day of July, 1871, the conditions expressed in the foregoing order, upon which the subscription was made, were modified in substance as follows: That the work of constructing the railroad should commence without unnecessary delay at the town of Greenfield, in Dade County, and be continued in a southerly direction toward Ash Grove, and that the road-bed between Springfield, in Greene County, and Greenfield, in Dade County, including bridging and masonry, should be fully completed ready for the iron and rolling-stock, by the first

of April following; that the commissioner should at once have the bonds lithographed, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to be payable in twenty years from date, bearing eight per cent interest—the interest to be payable semi-annually, and that R. S. Jacobs be (and was) appointed commissioner for the county to have custody of the bonds when signed and registered in sums not exceeding \$75,000. That W. G. McDowell, D. C. Eastin and W. M. Taggart be (and were) appointed agents on the part of the county to inspect the work as it progressed, and to see that the funds were economically applied toward the construction of the road. That the commissioner should deliver bonds to the fiscal agent or treasurer of the railroad company for the value of work executed on the road, upon monthly estimates thereof, and as fast as he should deliver bonds to the amount of \$5,000, to take from the company certificates of paid-up stock for the same. That the acceptance of these (and other minor) conditions, by John M. Richardson, president of the railroad company, should have the force to bind the company to a faithful compliance therewith.

On the 7th of August following, W. G. McDowell, one of the county agents, filed with the court the written acceptance of the modified conditions on which the bonds should be issued, signed by the aforesaid James M. Richardson. Subsequently, on the 15th day of November, 1871, the court again took action in the premises, and ordered that all previous orders relative to the subscription of stock to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company, and for the issue of bonds to pay for the stock, be further modified so that the two hundred \$1,000 bonds provided to be issued by Dade County, should be issued at once and delivered to the commissioner of the county, and that he should be authorized to sell the bonds, at his own discretion, and to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the order of the court.

The bonds for the \$200,000 were prepared and executed accordingly—twenty-five of them being dated October 2, 1871, and one hundred and seventy-five dated December 1, 1871; and all being for \$1,000 each. Judge J. T. Hembree,





LEVIN W. SHAFER.

having been appointed commissioner of the county vice Howard, resigned, continued the delivery of the bonds, or otherwise dispose of them, from time to time, and on the 29th day of March, 1873, the court received and accepted certificates of paid-up stock in the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad to the full amount of the subscription—\$200,000. On the 4th day of May, 1873, the commissioner, Judge Hembree, made his final report, showing that all of the bonds had been issued and delivered to the treasurer of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company. Hence the bonds were issued and delivered years before any part of the railroad was completed, and, when the interest became due, the people finding themselves without a railroad, felt greatly disappointed, and consequently the county refused or failed to pay the interest, and the people generally entertained the hope that, inasmuch as the railroad had not been completed as contemplated, by resorting to law they might be wholly released from the payment of the bonds. But the failure to pay the interest soon caused the bringing of numerous suits in the United States court for the collection of the same. The history of these suits would fill a large volume, and is therefore beyond the scope of this work.

Refunding Bonds.—On the 12th day of December, 1881, the county court, upon the petition of numerous taxpayers of the county, ordered a special election to be held on the 24th of January following, to submit to the voters of the county the question of refunding the \$200,000 in bonds, and the accrued interest and costs thereon, by issuing new bonds for the amount of seventy cents on each dollar, the refunding bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent, the principal to run for twenty years from date, but to be redeemable at the option of the county at any time after the first five years. The election was held accordingly, and the proposition was rejected by a majority of the votes cast. Afterward, on the 19th day of June, 1883, another petition, signed by numerous taxpayers of the county, was presented to the court, praying for measures to be taken to refund the bonded indebtedness of the county with six per

cent twenty-year bonds. Whereupon the court made an investigation, and found that the original bonds for the \$200,000 were still outstanding, and that judgments had been rendered in the United States courts against the county on account of due and unpaid interest coupons to the amount of \$74,522.50, and that the total indebtedness was about \$290,000. A special election was then ordered to be held on the 31st day of July following, for the purpose of submitting the question of refunding the indebtedness to the voters of the county. The election was held accordingly, and, when the votes were counted, it was found 1,031 had been cast in favor of refunding the debt, and 412 against it. In accordance with this decision of the people, the court provided for the issuing of new bonds to all bondholders who would enter into the compromise and surrender the old bonds. Two hundred bonds of \$1,000 each, and seventy of \$500 each, were then issued, all bearing date of August 4, 1883, and old bonds and judgments entered into the compromise were then cancelled. Since then the entire debt has been paid.

Railroads.—The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, now known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, was completed through the county in 1881, by way of the present towns of Everton, South Greenfield and Lockwood, thus leaving Greenfield, the County Seat, by way of which it was promised to be constructed when the county court made the order to subscribe stock for its construction, over two miles north of its line. The length of this railroad within the county limits is about twenty-six miles.

Chapter 9

Greenfield Post No. 75, Department of Missouri, G. A. R., was organized May 12th, 1883, with the following named comrades as charter members :

C. W. Griffith.	J. T. Hembree.
J. F. Lyngar.	Clovis Depee.
D. B. Bailey.	S. W. Long.
J. H. Howard.	Mason Talbutt.
E. K. Shackelford.	A. Helphenstine.
E. R. Hughes.	A. G. Everett.
W. C. Young.	A. B. Farmer.
E. T. Kennedy.	Martin Fiddler.
R. B. Stephenson.	J. R. Tarrant.
J. M. Gaston.	Isaac Bardmas.
G. A. Pollard.	J. E. Scroggs.
Twenty-two (Dead).	

The following is a roster of the Post from its organization:

C. W. Griffith, 1st Lieut. Co. C, 127th Ohio Inf.
C. W. Griffith, Capt. Co. K, 6th U. S. Cav. troop.
J. F. Lyngar, Private Co. F, 15th Mo. Cav.
D. B. Bailey, Capt. Co. H, 76th E. M. M.
J. H. Howard, Capt. Co. I, 15th Mo. Cav.
E. K. Shakelford, Co. L, 8th M. M. Cav.
E. R. Hughes, Private Co. A, 6th Mo. Cav.
W. C. Young, Private Co. H, 77th Ill. Inft.
E. T. Kennedy, Capt. Co. C, 11th N. J. Inft.
R. B. Stephenson, Major, 31st Wis. Inft.
J. M. Gaston, Private Co. F, 26th Ill. Inft.
G. H. Pollard, Co. G, 9th Tenn. Cav.
J. T. Hembree, 2nd Lieut Co. E, 15th Mo. Cav.
Clovis Depee, Private Co. K, 1st Ark. Inft.
S. W. Long, Private Co. D, 12th Ill. Inft.

Mason Talbutt, 1st Serg. Co. I, 15th Mo. Cav.
A. Helphenstine, Private Co. F, 8th Penn. Inft.
A. G. Everett, Private Co. I, 9th Ohio Cav.
A. B. Farmer, 1st Serg. Co. L, 2nd Wash. Cav.
Martin Fiddler, Private Co. B, 27th Ind. Inft.
J. R. Tarrant, Private Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.
Isaac Bardmass, Sergt. Co. I, 1st M. S. M. Inft.
J. E. Scroggs, Private Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav.
Frederick Buser, Co. K, 2nd Mo. Inft.
W. H. Watson, Private Co. G, 6th M. S. M. Cav.
J. M. Kinney, Private Co. A, 3rd Iowa Cav.
Wm. Lack, Private Co. L, 8th Mo. Cav.
Henry Lawrence, Private Co. E, 15th Mo. Cav.
Squire Roberts, Private Co. L, 9th M. S. M. Cav.
G. W. Wells, Capt. Co. F, 57th Ill. Inft.
E. H. Barber, Private Co. B, 29th Mo. Inft.
A. C. Brown, Sergt. Co. A, 130th Ind. Inft.
Alexander Foster, Sergt. Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.
J. T. Quick, 1st Lieut. Co. K, 72nd Ind. Mtd. Inft.
S. H. Farthing, Private Co. F, 63rd Ill. Inft.
George Courtney, Private Co. I, 15th Mo. Cav.
J. H. Sterling, Private Co. L, 14th Ill. Cav.
A. A. Hays, Private Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.
R. C. Divine, Private Co. E, 15th Mo. Cav.
T. S. Hughes, Corp. Co. G, 13th Ken. Cav.
B. C. Pemberton, Sergt. Co. A, 6th Mo. Cav.
John Humphrey, Private Co. G, 13th Mo. Cav.
C. W. Lowery, Private Co. E, 46th Mo. Inft.
J. L. Brackett, Private Co. M, 7th Mo. Cav.
D. R. Miller, Corp. Co. D, 14th Mo. Cav.
J. G. Service, Private Co. K, 72nd Ohio Inft.
N. H. Buck, 2nd Lieut. Co. H, 20th Ill. Inft.
R. C. Sanford, Private Co. A, 8th Mo. Cav.
W. E. Drum, Private Co. B, 142nd Ohio Inft.
Seymour Hoyt, Private Co. A, 132nd Ill Inft.
B. C. Anderson, Corp. Co. F, 80th Ill. Inft.
W. K. Pyle, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 15th Mo. Cav.
H. W. Francis, Private Co F, 126th Ind. Inft.
S. S. Clark, Capt. on staff of Gen. Holland.

- J. W. McBride, Private Co. H, 2nd Mo. Lt. Art.
A. H. Bowers, Private Co. D, 38th Wis. Inft.
M. V. B. Gehon, Sergt. Co. A, 6th Mo. Cav.
Wick Morgan, Major 15th Mo. Cav.
W. B. McGuirk, Private Co. A, 1st Inft.
Jud S. King, Private Co. D, 1st Mo. Cav.
J. J. Shaw, Private Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.
G. W. Evans, Sergt Co. H, 79th Ind. Inft.
F. R. Pearson, Corp. Co. E, 2nd Penn. Art.
John A. Divis, 1st Lieut. Co F, 5th Iowa Cav., and Co.
E, 5th Iowa Inft.
John Bell, Private Co. L, 144th Ill. Inft.
L. D. Brewer, Private Co. B, 51st Ill. Inft.
N. H. Fell, Corp. Co. I, 11th Ill. Inft.
R. A. Gipson, Private Co. D, 51st Ohio Inft.
Mark Stevans, Private Co. A, 129th Ill. Inft.
T. B. Hammond, 1st Sergt. Co. F, 52nd Ohio Inft.
E. B. Howard, Capt. Co. E, 29th Ohio Inft.
John Williamson, 1st Sergt. Co. F, 6th Mo. Inft.
R. S. Allen, Private Co. E, 1st Mo. Cav.
J. W. Gilmore, Private Co. C, 5th Mo. Inft.
G. W. Freedle, Private Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.
J. F. Harris, Corp. Co. K, 16th Kan. Cav.
N. M. Gardner, Asst. Surgeon Co. E, 6th Mo. Cav.
G. W. Thornton, Corp. Co. F, 31st Ind. Inft.
T. B. Clark, Private Co. E, 66th Ill. Inft.
J. R. Lewis, Corp. Co. L, 6th Tenn. Cav.
R. J. Shipley, Private Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.
B. A. Pyle, Corp. Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav.
T. W. Burlyson, Private Co. F, 46th Mo. Inft.
S. W. Baker, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 59th Ind. Inft.
J. S. Tapley, Sergt. Co. B, 6th Ill. Cav.
J. S. Bryan, Private Co. A, 4th Mo. Cav., and Co. D,
16th Reserve Corps.
J. M. Marcum, Private Co. A, 2nd Tenn. Cav.
E. B. Shipley, Private Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.
John Maberry, Private Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav.
A. R. Reiley, Private Co. I, 102nd Ill. Inft.

Samuel Gleason, Private Co. B, 82nd Penn. Inft.
J. W. Eldridge, Private Co. A, 71st N. Y. Inft.
John J. Derby, Private Co. C, 72nd Mtd. Inft.
Wm. Landreth, Corp. Co. K, 29th Mo. Inft.
J. L. Brockman, Private Co. F, 13th Kan. Cav.
R. A. Bell, Private Co. B, 14th Ill. Cav.
R. P. Underwood, Private Co. H, 2nd Mo. Lt. Art.
George Carroll, Private Co. D, 69th Ind. Inft.
M. B. Mitchell, Private Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.
Henry Hoffman, Private Co. K, 64th Ill. Inft.
H. E. Staten, Private Co. H, 144th Ind. Inft.
W. H. Greer, Private Co. D, 45th Mo. Inft.
A. J. Hembree, Private Co. E, 14th Inft.
M. L. Mitchell, Private Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav.
J. F. Moseley, Corp. Co. D, 110th Ill. Inft.
John H. Carlyle, Private Co. I, 88th Ohio Inft.
John V. Thomas, Private Co. H, 48th Iowa Inft.
N. A. Dakin, Private Co. K, 6th Calif. Cav.
Minor Gentry, Private Co. L, 8th M. S. M. Cav.
V. M. Batts, Private Co. G, 54th Ill. Inft.
C. Z. Russell, 2nd Lieut. Co. I, 21st Mo. Inft.
W. J. Self, Private Co. I, 26th Ken. Inft.
J. W. Henry, Private Co. A, 7th Ill. Cav.
Reuben Brown, Private Co. L, 3rd Iowa Cav.
John Griffin, Corp. Co. I, 1st Mo. Inft.
John Spong, Private Co. H, 39th Ill. Inft.
G. S. Willson, Musician Co. F, 18th U. S. Inft.
Jonathan Hess, Private Co. K, 12th Mo. Cav.
W. T. Wright, Private Co. E, 15th Mo. Cav.
D. R. Richie, Corporal Co. H, 3rd Mo. Cav.
G. N. Stanley.
G. W. Hamic, Private Co. D, 1st Tenn. Inft.
Levi Johnson, Private Co. E, 1st Ark Cav.
J. D. Andrews, Corporal Co. L, 9th M. S. M. Cav.
J. H. Griggs, Tenneys' Independent Battery, Kas.
J. F. Harris, Corporal Co. K, 16th Kan. Cav.
John McPatterson, Private Cos. E and F, 34th Ind. Inft.
Joseph Lanham, Private Co. K, 8th Ind. Inft.

- J. J. Roberts, Private Co. G, 35 E. M. M. and Troop B
1st U. S. Cav.
- Hugh Daugherty, Private Co. A 2nd Ark. Cav.
- W. F. Cluck, Private Co. C, 12th Ken. Cav.
- A. R. Whiteman.
- J. W. McDowell, Corp. Co. M. 8th Mo. Cav.
- J. M. Morris, Private Co. I 15th Mo. Cav.
- John Patterson, Private Co. F. 43rd Ohio Inft.
- W. A. Hall, Private Co. G, 8th Iowa Cav.
- Nicholas Bender, Private Co. C, 13th U. S. Inft.
- Alfred Carender, Private Co. K, 12th Mo. Cav.
- M. D. Merrick, Private Co. I, 7th Provisional E. M. M.
- M. S. Tuttle, 2nd Lieut. Co. B 1st Col. Cav. (and A 1st
Neb. Cav.)
- James Hudson, Private Co. K, 52nd Ohio Inft.
- John Weaver, Private Co. B, 47th Ill. Inft.
- Leander Pyle, Private Co. E, 7th Mo. Inft.
- William Campbell, Private Co. G, 19th Iowa Inft.
- T. D. Kirby, Private Co. L. 6 Mo. Cav.
- F. M. McKown, Private Co. A 7 Iowa Cav.
- David Carson, Serg. Co. G, 49th Mo. Inft.
- E. P. Taylor, Private Co. H. 19th Iowa Inft.
- J. M. Travis, 1st Sergt. Co. H, 2nd Mo. Light Art.
- Jerome Dano, Private Co. A 127th Ill. Inft.
- E. E. Reed, Private Co. K, 53rd Mass. Inft.
- Jesse Cartwright, Private Co. H, 76th E. M. M. & I.
7th Pro. E. M. M.
- Francis Lord, Private Co. H 35 Wis. Inft.
- C. W. Ridgeway, Capt. Co. A 116th Ohio Inft.
- W. B. Eagles, Private Co. L. 28th Ind. Cav.
- G. H. Kilgore, Private Co. E. 149th Ohio Inft.
- J. D. Games, Private Co. D. 54th Ind. Inft. and H
1st. W. V. Art.
- J. F. Gregory, Private Co. D 80th Ill. Inft.
- D. T. Wilkins, Corp. Co. D 136 Ohio Inft.
- Sans Lampheer, Private Co. E 3rd Wis. Cav.
- W. H. Ellis, Private Co. C 44th Mo. Inft.
- David Evans, Private Co. F 34th Ind. Inft.
- James Smith, Private Co. I, Ill. Inft.

Jonathan Montgomery, Private Co. A 16th Mo. Cav.
John Clipinger, Private Co. D 23rd U. S. Inft.
I. K. Zook, Private Co. L 7th Ind. Cav.
Frank Hallowell, Sergt. Co. K, 1st Neb. Inft.
E. C. Culver, Private Co. B 88th Ind. Inft.
William Kelley, Private Co. A 16th Mo. Cav.
O. E. F. Lindsay, Private Co. F 8th M. S. M. Cav.
W. C. Cole, Private Co. A, 24th Ind. Inft.
N. E. Moore, Corp. Co. D. 39th Ohio Inft.
William Wilson, Private Co. F 6th Mo. Cav.
W. C. Johnson, Private Co. E. 15th Mo. Cav.
L. D. Hargis, Private Co. D 14th Mo. Cav.
Thomas Miller, Private Co. H 16th Ill Cav.
Wesley Smith, Private Co. F 7th Mo. Cav.
James Clayton, Private Co. D, 46th Mo. Inft.
G. H. Turner, Private Co. C, 115th Ill. Inft.
C. W. Farrand, Private Co. F, 1st Michigan Inft.
G. W. Daigh, Private Co. E, 114th Ill. Inft.
J. M. Hoskinson, 1st Lieut. Co. H. 44th Mo. Inft.
J. M. Pickett, Private Co. L 8th M. S. M. Cav.
Patrick Coyne, Private Co. G, 39th Iowa Inft.
I. A. Humbert, Corp. Co. A, 6th Mo. Cav.
J. H. Hargrave, Private Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.
H. D. Noble, Private Co. H, 1st Mo. Inft.
J. R. Brewer, Private Co. A, 133rd Ind. Inft.
J. R. Martin, Corp. Co. I, 15 Mo. Cav.
T. J. Lowe, Private Co. C, 1st Ken. Cav.
T. H. Rose, Private Co. B. 76th Ohio Inft.
N. A. Carroll, Private Co. H. 1st Iowa Cav.
J. W. Tyson, Private Co. G, 1st U. S. Inft.
Albert McKinley, Private Co. F, 26th Ill. Inft.
L. A. Miller, Private Co. B, 39th Iowa Inft.
Lewis Redman, Private Co. E, 122nd, Ill. Inft.
I. T. Sloan, Private Co. L. 6th Mo. Cav.
S. M. Shaw, Corp. Co. D, 6 Mo. Cav.
H. M. Robinson, Private Co. H, 41st Ill. Inft.
C. H. Martin, Private Co. H, 8th Mo. Cav.
J. W. Scott, Private Co. B, 12th Mo. Cav.
John Getz, Private Co. D, 50th Ill. Inft.

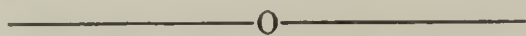
E. A. Garrison, 2nd Lieut. Co. D, 3rd Ark. Cav.	
William Harper, Private Co. E, 8th Wis. Inft.	
Thomas Gouty, Private Co. E, 8th Mo. Cav.	
Jonathan Houck, Teamster Co. K, 46th Ohio Inft.	
W. W. Slinker, Sergt. Co. I, 14 Kas. Cav.	
W. E. Shaw, 1st Serg. Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.	
J. W. Wilkins, Private Co. L, 8th M. S. M. Cav.	
D. R. Baird, Sergt. Co. E, 80th Ohio Inft.	
Isom Wilson, Private Co. H, 21st Ill. Inft.	
William Miller, Private Co. I, 45th Mo. Inft.	
E. P. Hedgelen, Private Co. C, 10th Mich. Inft.	
E. J. Owens, Private Co. E, 114th Ill. Inft.	
E. F. Scroggs Farrier, Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav. Co. A Phelps Regt. Mo. Cav.	
G. W. Hoover, Private Co. I, 6th Kan. Cav.	
J. P. Stoltz, Private Co. F, 5th Ill. Cav.	
John Jewell, 2nd Lieut. Co. H, 11 Mo. Cav.	
C. D. Boisseau, Private Co. A, 7th M. S. M. Cav.	
J. P. Fanning, Blacksmith Co. D 6th Mo. Cav.	
B. F. Thomas, Sergt. Co. F, 52nd, Ohio Inft.	
J. M. Salling, Private Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.	
J. E. Smith, Private Co. H, 44th Mo. Inft.	
J. W. Davenport, Private Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav.	
J. C. T. Wood, Private Co. L, 15th Mo. Cav.	
T. D. Combs, Searge. Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.	
Jasper O'Neal, Private Co. I, 2nd Mo. Light Art.	
W. C. Wood, Private Co. K, Mass Inft.	
Baptist Freedle, Private Co. L. 6th Mo. Cav.	
Total dead.....	111
Total Number.....	228
Number remaining in good standing this date....	26

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HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

By request I will give the object of the United Confederate Veterans association. It was organized at Richmond, Virginia, February 13th, 14th and 15th, 1889. The object and purpose of this organization was to be strictly socially literary, historical and benevolent, to unite in our general federation all associations of confederate veterans,

soldiers and sailors who were then in existence, to cultivate the ties of friendship that should exist among those who have shared common danger, suffering and privations. To see that the disabled are cared for, that a helping hand is extended to the needy confederates widows and orphans. No political or religious discussion are permitted in said organization.



HISTORY OF JOHN M. STEMMONS CAMP NO. 1044, U. C. V., GREENFIELD, MO.

On the 13th day of September, 1897, pursuant to a call published in the Dade County Advocate and the Southwest News, a number of Confederate veterans met at the Court House in Greenfield for the purpose of organizing a Camp of Confederate Veterans. Captain B. M. Neale was chosen chairman and Lieutenant-Colonel O. S. Ragland, secretary. Upon taking the chair Captain Neale explained the purpose of the meeting and the following Confederate soldiers present enrolled their names as charter members:

Lewis Renfro, Co. A, 3rd Mo. Cav.
Patrick McLemore, Co. F, 3rd Mo. Cav.
J. M. Burton, Co. A, 3rd Mo. Cav.
J. R. Pointdexter, Co. G., Texas Cav.
J. M. Sturdy, Co. G, 4th Mo. Cav.
J. J. Winkle, Co. F, 3rd Mo. Cav.
R. L. Butterworth, Co. A, 3rd Mo. Cav.
Isaac Preston, Co. C, 6th Mo. Inf.
J. B. Calfee, Co. E. 59th Tenn. Inf.
J. M. Carlock, Co. G, 16th Mo. Inf.
Charles Winkle, Co. G, 16th Mo. Inf.
J. R. Finley, Co. G, 16th Mo. Inf.
J. P. Duncan, Co. D, 63rd Tenn. Inf.
T. B. Rountree, Co. G, 16th Mo. Inf.
W. A. Dale, Co. G, 16th Mo. Inf.
Jesse J. Hiatt, Co. K, 6th Mo. Cav.
Joseph Roseman, Co. E, 49th N. C. Inf.
B. M. Neale, Capt. Co. B, 1st Mo. Cav.

O. S. Ragland, Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Bat., G. M. Inf.

S. H. Howard, Co. 6th Ala. Cav.

On permanent organization of the camp the following officials were elected:

Commander—Lewis Renfro.

Lieutenant Commander—J. R. Finley.

Adjutant—O. S. Ragland.

Chaplain—J. M. Sturdy.

Surgeon—R. L. Butterworth.

After organization the name "John M. Stemmons" was unanimously selected for the Camp name, in honor of Captain John M. Stemmons, a Greenfield lawyer, who was afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Mo. Inf.

By-Laws were then adopted and after the business was finished, Congressman Hon. David A. DeArmond of the 6th District being in the city accepted an invitation and addressed the Camp in his eloquent and entertaining manner.

The Camp then adjourned to meet the 2nd Saturday in October, 1897.

CAPTAIN B. M. NEALE, Chairman.

O. S. RAGLAND, Secretary.

Three ministers of the gospel have been members of this camp. Rev. J. B. Fly, Rev. G. W. Oldham and Rev. L. A. Blevans. Two Captains—B. M. Neale and J. M. Wills. One Lieutenant Colonel—O. S. Ragland. Three Lieutenants—C. J. Stephenson, A. J. Ross and Lewis Renfro. One Orderly Sergeant—F. A. Wills.

Following is a complete roster of the John M. Stemmons Camp, U. C. V. of Greenfield, Mo., from its organization to the present time:

Andrews, W. I. (deceased) private Co. E. 9th Mo. Cav.

Blevins, E. L. (deceased) private Co. E. 9th Mo. Cav.

Burton, J. M. (deceased) private Co. A. 3rd Mo. Cav.

Brown, T. L. (deceased) private Co. G. 37th Tenn. Inf.

Buck, J. H. private Co. A. 23rd Ark. Inf.

- Birch, D. C. Co. K. 8th Mo. Inf.
- Blevens, A. L. private Co. G., Irvin's Regiment.
- Brown, F. M. (deceased) private Co. 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Blevins, John, (deceased) private Co. E., 9th Mo. Cav.
- Calfee, J. B., (deceased) private Co. E., 59th Tenn.,
Inf.
- Carlock, J. M., private Co. G., 16th Mo. Inf.
- Creek, A., private Co. C., 9th Mo. Cav.
- Coble, E. D., private Co. I, 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Cooper, J. M., (deceased) private Co. C., 60th Ga.,
Inf.
- Dale, W. A., (deceased) private Co. G., 16th Mo. Inf.
- Dougherty, W. T., (deceased) private Co. G., 16th Mo.
Inf.
- Duncan, J. P., (deceased) private Co. D., 63rd Tenn.
Inf.
- Davidson, G. W., (deceased) private Co. F., 3rd Mo.
Cav.
- Finley, J. R. private Co. G., 16th Mo. Inf., Lieut-Com.
- Fly, J. B., (deceased) private Co. I., 8th Mo., Inf.
- Butterworth, R. L., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Hunt, Joel T., (deceased) private Co. H., 24th Texas
D. C.
- Gambill, G. W., (deceased), private Co. I., 3rd Mo.
Cav.
- Hoover, S. J., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Hiatt, J. J., (deceased) private Co. K, 6th Mo. Cav.
- Howard, S. H., (deceased) private Co. A., 6th Ala.
Cav.
- Haynes, W. H., private Co. H., 10th Texas Inf.
- Irby, Joseph L., (deceased) private Co. A., 3rd Mo.
Cav.
- Jeffreys, J. R., private Co. E, 2nd Tenn. Cav.
- Jones, J. M., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Literal, James, (deceased) private Co. A., 3rd Mo.
Cav.
- Manus, E. A., (deceased) private Co. E., 43rd Tenn.
Inf.

- Merrick, W. H., (deceased) private Co. I., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Mills, A. J., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- McLemore, Patrick, private Co. F., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Means, L. M., (deceased) private Co. F, 9th Texas Cav.
- Mc Kinzie, Robert, (deceased) private Co. K, 8th Ken. Cav.
- Marshall, C. T., private Co. A., Freemans Regiment Mo. Cav.
- Neale, B. M., Captain, (deceased) Co. B., 1st Mo. Cav.
- Owens, Oscar, (deceased) private Co. C., 59th Tenn. Inf.
- Oldham, G. W., private Co. G., 16th Mo. Inf.
- Poindexter, J. R., (deceased Co. G., 5th Texas M. I.
- Poindexter, K. F., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Preston, Isaac, (deceased) private Co. A., 6th Mo. Inf.
- Renfro, Lewis, Lieutenant Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav., Com.
- Roseman, Joseph, private Co. E., 6th Mo. Inf.
- Renfro, J. H., private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Ragland, O. S., Lieut.-Col., (deceased) 3rd R. Ga. M. Inf.
- Sturdy, J. M., (deceased) private Co. C., 4th Mo. Cav.
- Sooter, M. J., private Co. C., 4th Mo. Cav.
- Shrum, Jacob, private Co. F., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Sturdy, Farrell, (deceased) private Co. C, 4th Mo. Cav.
- Stephenson, O. J., (deceased) Lieutenant Co. A, 31st D. C.
- Spain, Robert, private Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Thomas, H. B., private Co. A., West's Mo. Bat. Cav.
- Wilburn, T. J., private Co. A., 18th N. C., Inf.
- Winkle, J. J., (deceased) private Co. F., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Winkle, Charles, private Co. G., 16th Mo. Inf.
- Wills, J. M., Captain, (deceased) Co. A., 3rd Mo. Cav.
- Wills, F. A., (deceased) 1st Ser. Co. A, 3rd Mo. Cav.
- White, B. F., private Co. G., 14th Ark. Inf.
- Woods, J. C., (deceased) private Co. G., 1st Mo. Cav.

Of the officials, Lewis Renfro has served continuously as Commander since the organization of the Camp excepting one year, 1900, when S. H. Howard was elected Commander. The Camp has had four Adjutants—O. S. Ragland, O. J. Stephenson, Captain B. M. Neale and J. M. Carlock. It has had four Lieutenant Commanders—J. R. Finley, Captain J. M. Wills, F. A. Wills and J. R. Jeffreys. It has had six Chaplains—G. W. Oldham, J. M. Sturdy, J. M. Carlock, Patrick McLemore, J. B. Fly and A. L. Blevans. Four surgeons—R. L. Butterworth, Isaac Preston, T. L. Brown and H. B. Thomas.

The present membership of the camp is as follows:
Lewis Renfro, Commander.

J. R. Jeffreys, Lieutenant-Commander.

J. M. Carlock, Adjutant.

L. A. Bleavans, Chaplain.

H. B. Thomas, Surgeon.

E. D. Coble

W. H. Haynes

K. F. Poindexter

A. J. Mills

J. R. Finley

J. H. Renfro

Patrick McLemore

Charles Winkle

Robert Spain

Jacob Shrum

J. M. Sooter

A. J. Olinger

Making 17 members left out of a total enrollment of 80.

The following members have been honored by the state organization:

Captain B. M. Neale was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of the Western Brigade.

Lewis Renfro was his Adjutant. Mr. Renfro held a Lieutenant Colonel's Commission on General Love's Staff and is now Adjutant General of the Missouri Division, U. C. V.

J. R. Jeffreys holds a Major's Commission on General W. C. Bronough's Staff.

J. H. Renfro holds a Major's Commission on General W. C. Bronough's Staff.

Miss Annie G. Neale was maid of honor on General T. C. Love's Staff.

Misses Hattie Griggs, Effie Montgomery and Maud Kyle are Maids of Honor on General T. C. Love's Staff.



ODD FELLOWSHIP IN GREENFIELD.

Dade Lodge No. 518, I. O. O. F. was organized October 10th, 1895 under a special dispensation from the Grand Master. The Charter was granted by the Grand Lodge on May 21st, 1896. The names of B. B. Crews, W. M. Malone, O. J. Stephenson, C. D. Boisseau, C. D. Templeman, E. P. Mann and Mack Salling appear on the face of the charter, but C. B. Templeton was never a member and Mack Salling was borrowed from South Greenfield for the purpose of organization. The first night was a big night when the following new members were taken in: I. J. Martin, C. F. Robinson, H. H. Davis, R. C. Thomas, J. W. Hull, Uel Murphy, P. S. Griffith, J. L. Rubenstein, Ed. Frieze, A. N. List and T. S. Brown. The first organization comprised the following officials:

O. J. Stephenson, P. G.

E. P. Mann, N. G.

C. Z. Russell, V. G.

W. M. Malone, Rec. Sec'y.

C. D. Boisseau, Financial Secretary.

T. S. Brown, Chaplain.

Fred Grether, Treasurer.

Phil S. Griffith, Cond.

Uel Murphy, Warden.

B. B. Crews, I. G.

Ed. Frieze, O. G.

H. H. Davis, R. S. N. G.

I. J. Martin, L. S. N. G.

C. F. Robinson, R. S. V. G.

R. C. Thomas, L. S. V. G.

J. W. Hull, R. S. S.

J. L. Rubenstein, L. S. S.

C. Z. Russell, Mason Talbutt and O. J. Stephenson,
trustees.

In addition to the above the name of A. D. States appears as a Charter member. District Deputy G. M. Major of Springfield officiated in organizing the lodge.

For a number of years the lodge occupied a rented hall over the hardware store on the north west corner of the square and did good work. The membership increased and the lodge became financially strong.

On the 11th day of April, 1910 a proposition was submitted to the lodge for the purchase of a lot upon which to erect a "Lodge Home." This was the beginning of the move for the present Odd Fellow building.

In order to better prosecute the work, Dade Lodge No. 518 I. O. O. F., was duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri, April 4th, 1911. R. C. Divine, J. W. Hull, J. L. Rubenstein, H. A. Potter and W. E. Montgomery were the incorporators with A. J. Young acting as attorney for the corporation. By reason of a defect in the title to the lot purchased the building was delayed until a decree could be obtained in the Circuit Court quieting the title.

The contract for the building was let to W. C. Starr, and the work of excavating begun early in the summer of 1911.

On the 10th day of August, 1911 the corner stone was laid by Canton Barton, No. 19, with appropriate ceremonies. The following articles were placed in a metal casket and deposited in the corner stone:

(1) List of members of Dade Lodge, No. 518, I. O. O. F.

(2) Names of members who contributed to purchase of lot.

(3) Copy of By Laws of Lodge.

(4) Copy of constitution of Grand Lodge of Missouri.



ELLEN AMANDA (RIDALL) JOHNSON.

- (5) History of Dade Lodge No. 518 by A. J. Young.
- (6) History of Rebekah Lodge No. 239.
- (7) Signatures of officers of both lodges.
- (8) Signatures of original members who are still members.
- (9) Purposes for which building was erected.
- (10) Name of the President of U. S. (W. H. Taft).
- (11) Name of Governor of Missouri. (Herbert S. Hadley).
- (12) Copy of the Holy Bible.
- (13) Copy of the Greenfield "Vedette."
- (14) Copy of the "Dade County Advocate."
- (15) Names of officers of Canton Barton, No. 19.
- (16) Name of Grand Secretary.
- (17) Name of Commander Militant Patriarchs.
- (18) Copy of "Republican-Sentinel" of Lamar, Mo.
- (19) History of the Building.

The new building was completed in May, 1912 and was dedicated shortly afterward. The Building Committee was composed of J. L. Rubenstein, R. C. Divine, J. W. Hull, Fred Grether and J. E. Shaw. The Financial Committee—Edwin Harrison, A. B. Wilkerson and F. G. Van Osdel.

The building proper was erected at a cost of approximately \$10,000. The furnishings cost perhaps \$500 more. The building is a brick structure, 3 stories high and is 44 feet by 98 feet with basement.

The first floor is a double store-room now occupied by Harrison Bros. Furniture Company. The second floor is the lodge room proper, with ante-rooms, halls and a reception room. The third floor is a complete dining room and kitchen.

When the building was completed, Rebekah Lodge No. 239 papered the walls, furnished the dining room and kitchen, furnished the reception room and bought a fine piano for the lodge room.

The officia chairs cost about \$250.00 and were donated by the folowing members:

Nobe Grand's chair, J. L. Rubenstein.

R. S. N. G's. chair, W. O. Underwood.
 L. S. N. G's. chair, Phil S. Griffith.
 Vice Grand's chair, W. R. Bell.
 R. S. V. G's. chair, J. G. Sloan.
 L. S. V. G's. chair, Ben Carr and R. S. Gregory.
 Past Grand's chair, A. B. Wilkerson.
 Chaplain's chair, C. D. Boisseau.
 Conductor's chair, W. E. Montgomery.
 Warden's chair, N. B. Weir and J. T. Willett.
 R. S. S's. chair, J. E. Shaw.
 L. S. S's. chair, R. C. Divine.
 Canopy, W. C. Starr.
 Altar, J. L. Rubenstein.
 Chandelier, F. G. Van Osdell.

The lodge has had since its organization 253 members on its roll. Twenty-nine have "crossed over" others have taken withdrawal cards while a few have dropped for N. P. D. The present active membership is about 175. Following is a list of the Past Grands:

E. P. Mann	J. E. Shaw
C. D. Boisseau	W. E. Montgomery
Fred Gretcher	R. C. Divine
B. B. Crews	R. S. Ramsey
Mason Talbutt	R. F. Vert
I. J. Martin	R. H. Gregory
J. W. Hull	J. A. Taylor
P. S. Griffith	George F. Hull
J. L. Rubenstein	T. R. Courtney
J. C. Brown	J. E. Hull
Mark Bunker	G. W. Curtis
W. O. Russell	B. F. Starr
A. H. Montgomery	J. M. Mitchell
E. L. Kell	W. R. Bell
A. B. Wilkerson	Bert Shrum
W. H. Toler	S. H. Reed
Z. T. Martin	F. G. Van Osdell
W. O. Underwood	L. A. Wetzel
C. P. Ellis	S. H. Wetzel
J. O. Wasson	J. C. Webb

Frank Grider

H. A. Potter

A. J. Young

J. L. Kilgore

Frank Hull

W. E. Goodnight

A. B. Ayers

Roy Gregory

Tim Gallaspy

J. N. Scott

Guy Jones

G. M. Foster

Hade Carr

The present officials of the lodge serving from January, 1917 are as follows:

Roy Gregory, N. G.

W. C. Starr, V. G.

William Scroggs, Rec. Sec'y.

J. W. Hull, Fin. Sec'y.

Hade Carr, Treas.

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GREENFIELD REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 239.

Was organized May 19th, 1898 with the following charter members: Mamie Crews, Mary L. Helman, Rose G. Rubenstein, Lottie M. French, Estaria Glascoe, J. M. Pidcock, J. C. Brown, O. J. Stephenson, J. L. Rubenstein, B. B. Crews, S. A. French and Sam Kellogg. It has a present membership of 42 and is in fine working order. Much of the success achieved by Dade Lodge No. 518 is due to the enlivening, entertaining and enthusiastic influences of its Rebekah Auxiliary.

This lodge has lost but two members by death, viz: O. J. Stephenson and J. M. Pidcock. Its present officials are as follows:

N. G., Mary Belle Mitchell.

V. G., Mary Belle Weir.

Recording Secretary, Kate Miller.

Fin. Secretary, Mary McMillen.

Treasurer, Mary Scroggs.

Warden, Emma Young.

Conductor, Rose G. Rubenstein.

Past Grand, Lizzie Jeffreys.

Chaplain, Minnie Belle Van Osdell.

I. G., Lizzie Hull.

O. G., Emma Boisseau.

R. S. N. G., Sarah Brown.
L. S. N. G., Ruth Carr.
R. S. V. G., Tessie Carr.
L. S. V. G., Susie Gillaspie.
Musician, Hester Hembree.

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**HISTORY OF GARRETT LODGE NO. 359,
A. F. & A. M., AT ARCOLA, MISSOURI.**

by

Dr. R. M. Crutcher.

Master Masons in the vicinity of White Hare, Cedar County, Mo., met at the masonic hall in White Hare, March 22, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870, to organize a Masonic lodge under dispensation. Brother H. J. Church, D. D. G. M. was present and called the brethern to order and opened a lodge of Master Masons and called the appointed officers to their stations, viz:

W. C. Montgomery, W. M.
C. G. Snyder, S. W.
S. P. Collins, J. W.

The following brothers were present—J. B. Sellars, W. N. Sellars, James J. Frisbie, Jesse Harris, P. R. Dix and William T. Shaw. Visiting brothers present:

D. W. Roberts, Union Lodge No. 7, Kansas.
J. M. Conoway, Stockton Lodge, No. 283, Missouri.
G. W. Murphy, Washington Lodge No. 87, Missouri.
W. A. Ackison, Hesperian Lodge, No. 286, Missouri.
J. T. Farris, Stockton Lodge, No. 283, Missouri.

The lodge next elected J. B. Sellars, treasurer and P. R. Dix, secretary. The worshipful master then appointed W. N. Sellars, S. D., J. J. Frisbie, J. D., D. W. Roberts, S. S., Jesse Harris, J. S., Charles Corprell, Tyler and the following committee on finance: J. J. Frisbie, R. C. Ball and Morris W. Mitchell.

The following petitions were received for initiation: B. F. Handley, J. L. Thurman, A. M. Morrison, after which the members of Garrett Lodge, U. D., met in special committee for the purpose of organizing under a charter

at Masonic Hall, White Hare, Mo., October 26th, A. D., 1870, A. L. 5870. The charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri was read and the lodge proceeded to the elect the following officers: W. C. Montgomery, W. M., C. G. Snyder, S. W., S. P. Collins, J. W., J. B. Sellars, Treasurer; J. L. Thurman, secretary and the following officers were appointed:

P. R. Dix, S. D.; J. J. Frisbie, J. D.; W. N. Sellars, Tyler; and the following finance committee: James J. Frisbie, Morris W. Mitchell and John Dale. John C. Harris, chaplain.

Garrett Lodge, No. 359 continued at White Hare, Cedar County and was very prosperous both fraternally and financially, having money loaned out, until Jerico Springs decided to organize a lodge of Masons, when a number of brethern demitted from it to help organize at Jerico about April 10th, 1884, when Washington Lodge, No. 87 at Greenfield and Melville Lodge, No. 458 at Dadeville, were asked for a waiver of jurisdiction that Garrett Lodge might be removed from White Hare, Cedar County, to Arcola, Dade County, a distance of five miles. The waiver was granted and the Grand Lodge permitted the removal.

On the 24th day of July, 1884, a Special Grand Lodge of Missouri met at Arcola, Missouri, to dedicate the new hall of Garrett Lodge. D. D. G. M. Seymour Hoyt opened the Grand Lodge with the following officers present:

Seymour Hoyt, W. M.; J. F. Boston, Deputy; Alfred Kennedy, S. W.; T. J. Van Osdell, J. W.; J. R. Clark, Secretary; W. Kennedy, Treasurer; R. M. Crutcher, S. D.; R. A. Church, J. D.; T. P. Calfee, Tyler; Thomas Toney, Chaplain.

Seymour Hoyt then read his commission from Lee A. Hall, G. M., and proceeded to dedicate the hall, after which he made a pleasing address, urging the brethern to be faithful and gave valuable instruction in Masonry. He was followed by Thomas Toney, J. J. Van Osdell and J. M. Travis. This part of the program was followed by a splendid dinner for everyone present.

The lodge met the same night and initiated two members: B. G. Thurman and James H. Martin with the following officers in the chairs: Samuel Achord, W. M.; T. J. Travis, S. W.; T. J. Pyle, J. W., A. Harrell, Chaplain; P. H. Hawkins, Secretary; R. M. Crutcher, S. D.; R. A. Church, J. D.; T. J. Underwood, S. S.; John W. Bray, J. S.; T. P. Calfee, Tyler. Others present were: W. N. Sellers, D. Russell, D. W. Edwards, N. S. Noffsinger, J. M. Travis, J. C. Brickey and the following visitors: Seymour Hoyt, W. R. Russell, W. R. Bowles and D. B. Beard.

During the intervening years Garrett Lodge has distributed much charity and made many Masons and is now in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: E. O. Kelley, W. M.; C. W. Cassell, S. W.; G. O. Mitchell, J. W.; J. M. Carson, Treasurer; H. W. Kitsmiller, Secretary; R. M. Crutcher, S. D.; William Price, J. D.; C. M. Campbell, S. S.; S. H. McGuire, J. S.; G. H. Maberry, Tyler. Many interesting and pleasing events have transpired since the organization of this lodge as well as many sad ones. Deaths and funerals have been frequent, ministrations of benevolence and charity have made their calls and amid these dark and gloomy days have been many of sunshine and flowers. Upon the whole, Garrett Lodge has had its special mission to perform in the making of Dade County history and it has seemingly performed that mission well.

Chapter 10

THE TELEPHONE IN DADE COUNTY.

by

Aaron D. States.

About the time the Greenfield and Northern Railway was constructed between North Greenfield and South Greenfield in the latter part of the eighties, the builder, Thomas A. Miller, saw the importance of having some form of communicating service between the two towns, either telegraph or telephone. He decided after some little investigation that the telephone though in its real infancy would give the best service, accordingly a circuit was builded between the two towns and the rude instruments were installed. Everything worked well until one day it was noised around that the Bell Telephone people had representatives going over the country investigating the various independent lines in respect to infringements on their rights of patent. It was not very long thereafter until the line between the two towns was useless on account of the taking of parts of the instrument upon which infringements were claimed, therefore, Greenfield was without any nature of telephone service for a few years thereafter.

The late Captain W. S. Wheeler, Honorable Edgar P. Mann, et al, decided that Greenfield and Lockwood should be connected by telephone. They constructed the line and bought the best instruments obtainable. They were aided by Lockwood people. Among them the pioneer telephone man of the entire Lockwood district, was D. C. Clark. This was at the very close of the eighties and the first year of the nineties, when this line was erected and put into use. The Greenfield telephone was placed in the law office of Mann & Talbutt and remained there until the line was purchased by Aaron D. States. Everybody thought this line was a wonder and it was surely a revela-

tion to all the people. This was really the first long distance telephone line erected in the country. There were other lines erected from Lockwood to Ernest, Arcola, Cedarville, Golden City and Stockton about the same years. Lockwood soon became a telephone center and remained so for a long time. It is yet known for its complete exchange under the control of that veteran telephone man, Mr. Clark, who has stood at the front of the telephone development all these years. His devotion to Lockwood and the Lockwood territory is a matter of history.

Late in the year 1893 James M. Taylor and Isaac Evans of Aldrich decided to embark in the telephone business to some extent. They first built a line from their town to Fairplay. When this line was completed and tested they decided to build another line to Bona and Dadeville. When they completed the line to these Dade County towns, they made arrangements to extend the line into Greenfield. This was during the year, 1894. After the line was finished into Greenfield, using common Series Telephones requiring a metallic circuit, being sometime before the advent of Bridged Telephones, a permanent home was arranged in the Delmonico hotel for the Greenfield instrument under the care of Uel Murphy, there was a long distance instrument placed at Rest-a-while, the Greenfield home of Mr. States, the first long distance telephone ever installed in a Dade County home.

Soon after this the next year, Mr. States purchased the Taylor-Evans interests in Greenfield and Dade County and began the construction of a line to South Greenfield. Soon after this he purchased the Lockwood-Greenfield line and the line from Lockwood to Golden City, connecting the two at Lockwood and running them to a common center at Greenfield, thus directly connecting Golden City, Lockwood, South Greenfield, Dadeville and Bona with Greenfield central.

Mr. States set to work at once to get a Springfield connection. He arranged and built the line from Everton to Ash Grove and from Ash Grove on to Springfield. The

honorable F. M. Stockard, of Republic, the late Thomas Yakely, of Yakely Chapel, and the late William E. Drumm, of Bios d'Arc assisting. It was completed to Springfield during the year 1900 and the first office in that city was at the Hinton Drug Store on College street. This was the first long distance line from the west to enter Springfield. It preceded the Bell a little over a year. In the meantime Mr. States had installed a circuit in Greenfield that gave service to fifteen homes and business places in the town. After the construction of so many lines with the Greenfield offices, he decided that it was necessary to install a switch board.

A fifty-drop capacity board was ordered and in due time installed. When the switch-board was installed there were about twenty-four Greenfield patrons including the business houses. This with the long lines made the Greenfield central look like a sure enough telephone exchange. Mrs. States was the first operator and she held that position for a number of years, thoroughly looking after the entire home business while Mr. States was building other lines. Her good work is remembered by every old telephone user in Dade county. At first the exchange patrons did not use their telephone as they should, sometimes they would walk to their grocer and order their needs, instead of telephoning him their wants, but they did not fail to call up some friend in some nearby town and have a friendly chat every night. And they did not fail to chat with their friends and neighbors. The idea of using the telephone for business was slow in placing its force upon the people. A great many considered it a luxury while others considered it a sort of play thing, just to amuse and drive away monotony.

Soon after the first switchboard was installed in Greenfield, a line was constructed to Corry and Seybert. The Bridged telephone was then being introduced requiring only a single wire instead of a circuit. The circuit lines were soon discarded and the Bridged telephones were used extensively. The first Bridged telephone ever placed in Dade county is still giving most excellent serv-

ice at the cabin home of Mr. States. He recently stood in his home and talked to St. Louis and the patron at the other end asked Mr. States to not talk so loud. This telephone has been in use twenty-one years.

The telephone business remained almost exclusively in the control of Mr. States in Greenfield and many parts of Dade county until the early spring of 1903, at which time a number of local men induced him to form a telephone corporation known as the Aaron D. States Telephone Company. The new corporation was completed in a short time. Mr. States was made president, he having held the largest amount of stock. The new company assembled the Arcola-Stockton and immediate telephone interests and connected them with the Greenfield central. A new switchboard was installed, the lines greatly improved and the service was considered most excellent. The company purchased a lot and building which they used to further their business interests. This company held the fort for a little over a year, then Mr. States left the company which afterwards sold the interests to a gentleman by the name of McCombs, who operated the exchange in a very acceptable manner. In the mean time, the long lines were disposed of, they being considered unprofitable and more attention was given to town service. Only one or two of the original long lines still remained in the Greenfield Central. Mr. McCombs sold his interest to the present owner, Mr. Watson, who is giving the patrons as good service as their patronage demands. He is a very careful and efficient telephone man and he is building the Greenfield exchange every day.

During the first excitement produced by the advent of the telephone in Dade county, rural districts and the establishment of switch-boards and centrals, the farmers got busy in establishing centrals of their own and they built many independent lines claiming other telephone companies asked too much toll and too much rental. Nothing could possibly stop their enthusiasm and their ambition in building and operating telephone lines of their own. The country has many such lines today and

the farmers are sustaining a most excellent service at their switch-board in Greenfield, and in other towns in Dade county. It is a pity that Mr. States and the leading spirits in the farmer telephone element in an early day, could not have agreed on some plan that would have centralized all the telephones in the county. The business was then new and the outcome could not be realized. Some day this great need will be accomplished and then the people will be reunited and the service will be of such a nature that no one would care to go back to the old method. There is great need of better construction in all the country districts, great need of better care of all country lines, in order to give the people service. The telephone is not now considered a plaything, it is an instrument of business, and it thus treated with the exception of proper care for the polage and the wire construction. This needed improvement will all come in time, then and not until then, will Dade County get what is due her in the telephone business.

Some fifteen years ago the Bell Telephone constructed a long distance line into Greenfield, giving Greenfield, Everton, Lockwood and South Greenfield, connection with all points their lines reach. After a few years they connected their wire into the Greenfield local switchboard, thus giving every patron an opportunity to talk to distant towns from their own homes and places of business by paying the toll. They do a good business in Greenfield. Also at the other points in the county where they connect with local centrals. Dade county stock men use their lines extensively as well as Dade county merchants.

Chapter 11

HISTORY OF THE LADIES MAGAZINE CLUB.

by

Mrs. Ida Gray Young.

The Magazine Club is the oldest literary club in Greenfield. Early in 1897 Mrs. Jessie Harrison and Mrs. Ida Young started the movement to organize a woman's literary club, at the suggestion of Mrs. Harrison's mother, Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. Hawkins having recently visited her sister's literary club in Nebraska, which had a magazine circle and she urged them to organize a similar club here.

They suggested the idea to several of their friends—Mrs. Wilda McBride among the number—who immediately offered her home on Wells street as a place of meeting for organization.

The minutes of the organization read as follows:

“A few ladies happened to meet together at the home of Mrs. McBride, Saturday, March 13th, 1897 and they decided they would like to have a club. Accordingly the house was called to order and Mrs. Young made temporary chairman. It was decided that the name of the club should be the Magazine Club, and each member should furnish a magazine to be circulated among the members of said club. Eight ladies were enrolled as charter members, as follows: Mrs. Wetzel, Mrs. Eastin, Mrs. Ellen Griffith, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Nilson (now Mrs. Robertson of Carl Junction), Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Young.

Mrs. Harrison was elected president; Mrs. Griffith, vice president, and Mrs. Young, secretary.

It was agreed that the club should meet every two weeks, on Thursdays, the meetings to be held at the homes of the members, taking the alphabet reversed.

Club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Young, Thursday, March 18th."

At this first regular meeting of the Magazine club, two members were added, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Stone.

The president appointed Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Eastin and Mrs. Wetzel to draw up by-laws for the new club and club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Wetzel, April 1st.

Three more members were added that day; Mrs. Anna Jacobs, Mrs. Flora Merrill and Mrs. Lon Hall, making the membership 13. It was then decided to limit the number to 13. These thirteen members were considered the original charter members of the magazine Club.

It was decided to have a paper on Current Events at each meeting, also the biography of a poet and selections from his writings, after which refreshments and a social good time.

About the middle of May, the Magazine Club, together with the Clover Leaf and the P. G. T. Club (these two were the girls social clubs) gave a Fad Party at the residence of Judge Shafer, which was a great success. At the end of the first year the club entertained their husbands for the first time at the home of Mrs. Eastin.

Beginning the second year, the club decided to increase the membership to twenty, and took in Mesdames Laura Harrison, Jopes, Taylor, Edwards, Tarr, Minnie Finley, Stringfield and Gass. Mrs. Wheeler was taken in as an honorary member as she was only in the city temporarily. They adopted club colors, white and yellow, a club flower, the field daisy, and a motto, "Literature is the thought of thinking souls." The literary work was similar to that of the first year.

The club celebrated their first anniversary March 13, 1898 by entertaining their husbands at the home of Mrs. Minnie Finley on Main stret. Each person present represented a book. Also gave their first New Year's party at the home of Mrs. Wetzel.

The only shadow that second year was the death of one of the charter members—Flora Carlock Merrill.

A new name appeared on the 1899 year book—Kate

Shafer Harrison, then a bride, who was taken in to fill the vacancy in the club. The club took up more literary work this year, also the study of parliamentary rules. The second anniversary party was given at the home of Mrs. Ida Young, and the New Year's Eve party with Mrs. Nilson, at the Washington Hotel.

At the beginning of the fourth year (1900) several of the members having left town, the club again took in four new members; Mrs. Anna Finley, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Flora Van Osdell. Mrs. Minnie Finley again offered her home as a place to celebrate the anniversary. In 1900 and 1901 the club continued their literary work, still taking up miscellaneous subjects.

They joined the State Federation in 1901 but dropped out in two or three years, as there were no district conventions at that time.

They celebrated their fourth anniversary (1901) with Mrs. Mann and the New Year's Eve party at the home of Mrs. Jopes.

Death again visited the Magazine Club the summer of 1901 taking the youngest member, Flora West Van Osdell. Since that date although the death angel hovered alarmingly near, at times, he has always passed on, leaving their rank untouched for nearly sixteen years.

The Club gave their first joint party with the Century Club in 1902, at the home of Mrs. Grether. They again filled vacancies in the club in 1902, taking in Mrs. Dora Mitchell, Mrs. Ethel Tarr, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Lena Merrill. They took up the Bay View course of study in 1902, which they studied for four years. The course included American history, American Literature, Mexican History, German History and German Literature. with Mrs. Lena Merrill. They celebrated their seventh

The Club celebrated their sixth anniversary (in 1903) anniversary in 1904 with Mrs. Ida Young by giving their husbands a banquet. The husbands responded with eloquent applause to acts.

In 1905 the Magazine and Century clubs organized themselves into a Cemetery Association for the purpose

of beautifying the City Cemetery. This work was very successful and the cemetery is now maintained at an annual expenditure of some three hundred dollars. The Club for years gave an annual Chrysanthemum Show to raise funds but the Association now has an endowment fund which will make it self-sustaining in the next three of four years.

In 1906 the club began their Shakesperean study and for seven consecutive years they studied the plays of Shakespeare. In 1906 four more vacancies were filled by taking in Mesdames Mary Neale, Carrie Griffith, May Van Osdell and Leo Engleman.

The club furnished a Ladies' Rest Room during the street fair in the fall of 1906.

In 1907 the club took up the work of improving the Public School grounds. They started the fund by giving a public ice-cream social that summer.

In 1907 the club decided to entertain the school faculty which they did that fall at the home of Mrs. Eastin and since that time it has become an annual affair. Two new members were added in 1907, Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Thweatt, to fill vacancies in the club. This year the club asked the Superintendent, Prof. McPherson, to assist them in their Shakesperean study. He favored the club, during the fall of 1907 and winter of 1908 with the most delightful and instructive lectures on the plays of Shakespeare that they studied that year. Early in January, 1908 Mrs. Lucy Jacobs McPherson (the bride of the superintendent) was taken into the club. In that year it was decided to use the school improvement fund (which the Century club assisted in raising) for building a cement wall on the south side of the public school grounds.

In 1910 the club introduced the Flower Mission Penny seeds into the homes of the school children, in the fall holding a flower and vegetable show and awarding prizes for best display. (This work has been repeated with increasing interest and success, which has enthused some of the neighboring towns to follow their example.)

In 1910 the club decided to increase their member-

ship to twenty-five, and the following ladies were elected: Mesdames Nettie Shaw, Dena Wetzel, Tola Higgins, Ruth Grether, Della Griffiths and Mabel Engleman.

In 1911 the club gave prizes for the best kept lawns. Seats were placed in the cemetery. Twenty-nine dollars were raised by selling tags and the money sent to south-east Missouri flood sufferers.

In 1912-13 the club began the study of Famous Women, also read Silas Marner. This year book was sent to the President of the General Federation of Clubs. She wrote to the club a letter complimenting them highly on the work they were doing.

The club helped to establish clean-up day this year.

In 1913-14, the club continued the study of Famous Women; also read Vicar of Wakefield, and took up Study of Art, taking the works of Raphael and DeVince.

Mrs. Lillian Wetzel was elected to fill a vacancy in the club. The club received a message from New York City. Mrs. Pennybacker, the president of the General Federation, wired, sending greetings on Opening Day, fall of 1914. The club also decided at that meeting to increase their number to thirty. Mrs. Rawhauser, Mrs. Mildred Hall, Mrs. McLemore, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Wilson were elected as the new members. Farm Boy Fund was started in 1914. Also again joined the State Federation this year, sending delegates to Pierce City to the District Convention.

In 1914-15 the club read Vanity Fair and began the History of Art. In 1915 they sent a delegate to the State Convention at St. Joseph.

The study for 1915-16 was Martin Chuzzlewit and Italian Art. Delegates were sent to Monett to the District Convention. The club assisted in making the Round-up a success and in securing Miss Alice Curtis Moyer-Wing to lecture on woman suffrage.

The study of 1916-17 is Italian Art and Henry Esmond. The Club became a member of the Associated Charities of Greenfield, organized by the Commercial Club of the City.



CAPT. T. F. RENFRO.

The Magazine Club celebrated their twentieth anniversary at the home of Mrs. Eastin by entertaining their husbands.

They have finished twenty years' work and are the oldest and largest literary club in Greenfield.

THE KENSINGTON CLUB, AT GREENFIELD,

by

Mrs. Walter B. McReynolds.

The Kensington Club of Greenfield first started as a neighborhood sewing circle, on South Main Street. Later ladies in the different parts of the town were asked to join them. Informal meetings were held twice a month, for a year or more. Then on account of sickness, warm weather and various other reasons, they discontinued their meetings. Several months later, some of the ladies decided to call a meeting, and make this an organized club. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Hartfield. The following members present were: Mrs. J. G. Carr, Mrs. Lynville Higgins, Mrs. Harve Campbell, Mrs. H. C. Hartfield, Mrs. Martin Kempert, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, Mrs. W. B. McReynolds, Mrs. J. L. Rubenstein, Mrs. Fred Shafer, Mrs. L. H. Thomas, and Mrs. J. P. McReynolds. Mrs. H. C. Hartfield was elected President, Mrs. J. G. Carr, Vice-President, and Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, Secretary. It was decided that we should continue as a sewing club, and the name of Kensington, suggested by Mrs. Lynville Higgins, seemed the most appropriate. Constitution and by-laws were drawn and the membership of the club was limited to eighteen. The vacancies were readily filled and the club started out with bright prospects. A more energetic crowd of women would be hard to find. Delightful meetings were held, and splendid ideas in fancy work were exchanged. About this time we started a circulating library in the club, each member donating a good book. Later we decided we would like to do charity and civic work. Our charity work started by sending poor children gifts at Christmas. Last year we bought thirty pairs of good warm stockings, filled them

with candy, nuts, fruit and toys and had a man dressed as Santa Claus deliver them to the homes. Our work has broadened and increased, and we now are looking after many people of the city that are in actual need. We see that no children are forced to stay out of school for lack of proper clothing. We have supplied all the needy families we have heard of, with things they need, for instance, we have a young girl on our list suffering from tuberculosis, to whom we send nourishing food twice a week. We hear of some that are destitute at nearly every meeting, and each member is only too glad to do all they can. Whenever a new baby arrives in a destitute family, we see that the child has some clothing and often supply the mother with sheets, clean gowns, and other necessary articles. Recently a family was unfortunate in losing everything by fire. We contributed canned fruit, groceries, and furnishings to this family. The Commercial Club often asks our co-operation in supplying needy families. We have a rule that in case of death in a destitute family, the club sends flowers, and at least one member is asked to be present at the funeral. We are now making a wool quilt for charitable purposes.

We have done a great deal in civic work, such as donating to the annual dinner given for the benefit of the cemetery fund. We gave five dollars to the Dade County Scholarship Fund. Our very best civic work has been the fly campaign. This was suggested by Mrs. H. C. Hartfield. The club was very enthusiastic about it and a committee was at once appointed to make plans. The plans were adopted and the Commercial Club agreed to help us in case the club ran out of funds. We first ordered two hundred fly swatters, that the school children sold for us. We then requested all the grocery stores, and restaurants to screen their doors, and put fly proof coverings over all food stuff set outside. Next we offered twenty cents per pint for all flies. A club member being at a specified place each Saturday to measure and pay for them. We offered final prizes to the children bringing in the greatest amount of flies during the entire season. The first

prize, three dollars; second prize, two dollars, and third prize, one dollar. In order to instruct children we gave away seventy-five fly traps. The first year we bought one hundred and eighty-nine pints of flies. To keep up the interest we gave two free fly shows, illustrating with slides the breeding places of the fly, the danger of the fly and many suggestions for making out-houses and barn lots more sanitary. During the fly season once a week the 1 o'clock whistle blew, and everybody was requested to swat flies for at least five minutes. Just after the 4th of July, we purchased a poisonous preparation for flies and had refuse sprayed. We have now completed the third year of our campaign and the results are very gratifying.

The social side of our club is not neglected. We often have picnics in the woods and entertain our husbands with parties. We remember all new babies arriving in the club either with a shower or some special remembrance. Two years ago we gave Mrs. L. H. Thomas a stork shower. Last year we presented Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Wilson sterling silver spoons for their babies. We also send flowers to our members in case of sickness or death in their families. We have annual dues. We earn money in various ways to carry on our work. We gave a picture show and served ice cream. We gave an Easter tea. One of our members, Mrs. W. A. Hall, presented the club with one of her own beautiful paintings. We realized \$20 from this, which was a great help to the club. In March, 1916, the club decided to join the federation. Last October, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery and Mrs. Fred Sneed were sent as delegates to represent the club at the District Federation at Mt. Vernon, Mo. The report of the club was read by Mrs. Sneed and received warm applause. Some of the ladies of the other clubs suggested that this club be put on the roll of honor.

The Commercial Club has been very generous in their assistance. Even with this, we often are short of funds, and each member makes up the shortage by liberal donations. The slogan of this club is "helping others," and

we hope that we may continue to improve in the years to come. The club has always been fortunate in having fine officers. Mrs. H. C. Martfield was president during the years 1913 and 1914; Mrs. J. G. Carr, during 1915. The present officers of the club are as follows:

President, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery.

Vice-President, Mrs. Fred Shafer.

Secretary, Mrs. Harve Campbell.

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Lynville Higgins.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. P. Murphy.

The present members of the club are:

Mrs. H. A. Burkett

Mrs. Harve Campbell

Mrs. J. G. Carr

Mrs. H. C. Hartfield

Mrs. Albert Hall

Mrs. Edwin Harrison

Mrs. Lynville Higgins

Mrs. Martin Kempert

Mrs. W. E. Montgomery

Mrs. W. B. McReynolds

Mrs. Porter Murphy

Mrs. J. L. Rubenstein

Mrs. Fred Shafer

Mrs. O. E. Sloan

Mrs. Fred Sneed

Mrs. L. H. Thomas

Mrs. Dr. Geo. Weir

Mrs. Otto Wilson

Honorary Members:

Mrs. F. D. Combs

Mrs. Frank Johnson

Mrs. B. F. Melcher

Mrs. J. P. McReynolds

Mrs. J. L. Shields

THE NEW CENTURY CLUB OF GREENFIELD, MO.

by

Harriet Jopes, Historian.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Aaron D. States, the following ladies of Greenfield, Mrs. L. W. Shafer, Mrs. R. S. Jacobs, Mrs. E. M. Griffith, Mrs. A. D. States, Mrs. Fred Grether, Mrs. Sarah McCluer and Mrs. R. H. Davis, met at the residence of Mrs. Jacobs, Saturday, March 27, 1898, for the purpose of organizing a "Literary Society" to be known as The New Century Club. Mrs. Shafer was elected President, Mrs. Davis Secretary.

The first regular meeting of the club was with Mrs. E. M. Griffith on April 7, 1898, at which time a Constitution and by-laws written by Mrs. Shafer, was read and approved. The first program consisted of reading newspaper clippings on various subjects. The program for the year's work consisted of sketches of the lives of different authors, readings and papers by different members of the club, discussions on "Woman's Rights," "Liquid Air," "Does the Ideal Husband Exist?" "The Four Hundred," etc. A club motto: "We do not take possession of our ideas—but are possessed of them," was adopted. The club colors, pale green and heliotrope, were selected and the club flower—chrysanthemum.

The club federated with the state in September 1898, and sent Mrs. Grether as its first delegate to the State Federation meeting at Springfield. The year closed with a Shakespeare party, all members appearing in costume.

The program for 1899-1900 was similar to the preceding year, consisting of Current Events, papers, discussions and parliamentary drills. A Christmas Party was held at the home of the Misses Eastin, and the year closed with a reception at the home of Mrs. Elliott.

During 1900-1901 the study was on Foreign Countries, and a number of letters were read from Mr. John Merrill, the son of one of our active members, who at that time was abroad. A Library was started by buying twelve new books, and the year closed with a reception at the home of Mrs. Johnson.

The club studied the life of Julius Caesar during the next year.

1902-3-4, for three years, the club's study consisted of the Bay View Course, and this was also the time when they launched into active civic work, which has been carried on to such an extent ever since that it would be hard to draw the line between their interest in this and their literary work. During the Street Fair they gave an exhibit of Relics, which proved more than interesting and attracted many spectators. A prize of \$3.00 was given to Miss Minnie Van Osdell for an old coin of the year 323, and a second prize to Mrs. King for a Bible of the Seventeenth Century.

On February 18, 1905, the New Century and Magazine Clubs met in joint session at the home of Mrs. Johnson to perfect a plan to raise money for the purpose of cleaning up and beautifying the City Cemetery. It was decided that each member of the clubs raise five dollars for this purpose, and a permanent organization was perfected at that time, to be known as the Greenfield Cemetery Association. This work so auspiciously begun, has met with the favor of the citizens of Greenfield and the surrounding country, and the Cemetery is now maintained at an average expenditure of some three hundred dollars. This money is raised by means of Annual Memberships of One Dollar each, in addition to a Chrysanthemum Show, and Dinner held in November of each year in the Court House. The Association has also, through the liberality of some of its members, both living and deceased, a good sized endowment fund, which will in the next three or four years, make it self-sustaining.

During this period we lost one of our most active members, Mrs. Anne McBride, on account of removal to Kansas City, and the club held a reception in her honor at the home of the Misses Eastin.

During 1904-5 the study of Shakespeare, and in 1905-6 there were papers and readings on different subjects. A Circulating Library was started, containing twenty-two

books, and a donation of ten dollars made to the Cemetery Association.

In 1905-7 the study was sketches of noted Authors and Artists. The Magazine and Century Clubs improved the Public School grounds by having a cement retaining wall built across the front of the yard, at an expense of some ninety dollars.

1907-8-9. During these years the Bay View Course was followed, and the Civic Work pushed by offering and awarding prizes at the Street Fair and raising money by selling tags to help defray the expense incurred for the school wall. It may be well to state right here that all our Civic work has been undertaken and accomplished in connection with the Magazine Club.

In 1909-10-11 the study consisted of Famous Poems and Bible Lessons, "Cranford" and "A Tale of Two Cities." The introduction of penny packages of flower and vegetable seeds to be sold to school children was hailed with delight by the latter, and resulted in a Vegetable and Flower Show in September, at which time prizes were awarded. The clubs also gave prizes for the best kept lawns. Seats were placed in the Cemetery, and ten dollars given to the Endowment Fund. Twenty-nine dollars was raised by selling tags and the money sent to the S. E. Missouri Flood sufferers.

The social features of these years consisted of a picnic at the High School campus, to which the husbands were invited, also the High School faculty, and a Tacky Party at the home of Mrs. Merrill, each member inviting a lady guest.

The study for 1912-13 was the "Blue Bird" and the "House of Seven Gables." Clean-up Day was proposed, and the city was put in first-class sanitary condition, and this has since become an annual event in Greenfield. At the suggestion of the clubs an electric light was placed at the entrance to the Cemetery and the Curfew rung at nine o'clock.

State President, Mrs. E. M. Shepherd, and Mrs. Miller, President of the Sixth District of the Federation, were

visitors to our club, and were entertained with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Grether.

During 1913-14 each hostess made out her own program, which made it a most enjoyable year. In connection with the Magazine Club, the Court Yard seats were painted, penny seed packages were sold, and premiums for best flower gardens and most novel bird houses were given.

The social features of the year consisted of a picnic on Mrs. Shafer's lawn, with an invited guest for each member, and the club entertained the Sixth District Federation meeting at the Presbyterian Church, during the course of which a banquet was given in the Odd Fellows' hall, with the Magazine Club as invited guests.

During the year 1914 Dade County started its Farm Boy Fund, to which the club contributed five dollars.

At this period of our history we lost two of our most valued members, viz: Mrs. Hattie V. Merrill, by death, and Mrs. Charles F. Newman, by removal to Kansas City. A farewell party for Mrs. Newman was given at the home of Mrs. Carr, to which the Magazine Club ladies were invited. Those present pieced a quilt for Mrs. Newman in the club colors.

In 1914-15 the Club's study consisted of a "Trip Through Europe," and the civic work consisted in helping to secure Dr. Pearse of Kansas City to lecture on Preventive Sickness.

The club was entertained by the Magazine Club at the home of Mrs. Jopes in honor of Mrs. A. C. Thweatt's departure from the city.

During 1915-16 the club study consisted of "South America," and the civic work, in having the weeds cut; a sanitary display of groceries and meats made, and a fly crusade, and another donation made to the Farm Boy Fund. Mrs. J. F. McComb, another of our members, moved away and the club had a picnic in her honor.

1916-17. Study-Romance of American Cities. A lecture course of five numbers was held in Greenfield, entirely under the management of the Magazine and Cen-

tury Clubs and brought to a successful close. A small balance after all expenses were paid being added to our growing Farm Boy Fund, which at the present time amounts to \$81. In November of 1915 Dade County, always in the front rank of progressive communities, held a three days' Round-Up. The Women's Clubs had a prominent place on the program, and in addition to a fine Home Economics and Fancy Work Display, were instrumental in bringing to Greenfield Mrs. Alice Curtis Moyer Wing, Field Secretary of the Missouri Women's Equal Suffrage League, who gave two splendid lectures—one at the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon and one to a capacity house at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Opera House.

This Club is also a member of the Associated Charities of Greenfield organized by the Commercial Club of the City for the purpose of dispensing well directed charity for the needy of our community.

The club also has one or more delegates at Federation meetings. Among those who have represented the club in the past are: Mrs. F. Grether, Mrs. E. M. Griffith, Mrs. I. J. Martin, Mrs. Anne McBride, Mrs. P. S. Griffith, Mrs. Hugh Harrison, Miss Birdie Wetzel, Mrs. J. G. Carr, Mrs. C. E. Bell, Miss Marie Grether, Mrs. E. M. Kimber, Miss Frank Eastin and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell.

Club membership is limited to twenty-five and meets fortnightly on Thursday afternoons.

The following is a list of the present active members:

Mrs. W. T. Allen	Mrs. H. C. Hartfield
Mrs. C. E. Bell	Mrs. T. N. Jacobs
Mrs. J. G. Carr	Miss Harriet Jopes
Miss Ollie Eastin	Mrs. E. M. Kimber
Miss Frank Eastin	Mrs. I. J. Martin
Mrs. W. P. Finley	Mrs. J. M. Mitchell
Mrs. W. L. Ferguson	Mrs. L. W. Shafer
Mrs. F. Grether	Mrs. A. D. States
Miss Marie Grether	Mrs. H. D. Sloan
Mrs. E. M. Griffith	Mrs. F. G. Van Osdell
Mrs. P. S. Griffith	Miss Bertha Wetzel
Mrs. Hugh Harrison	Mrs. S. H. Wetzel
Mrs. Edwin Harrison	

THE MAGAZINE CLUB.

by

Mrs. A. C. Duvall.

A number of Lockwood ladies met at the home of Mrs. H. A. Cunningham, February, 1905, for the purpose of organizing a club.

Mrs. T. J. Peterson acted as chairman of the meeting. The following names were enrolled: Mrs. T. O. Barker, Mrs. C. S. Crow, Mrs. Wm. Cunningham, Mrs. H. A. Cunningham, Mrs. J. T. Dunning, Mrs. L. F. Evans, Mrs. F. H. Farris, Mrs. C. W. Gilman, Mrs. Geo. Gilman, Mrs. John McDermott, Mrs. R. E. Morris, Mrs. C. F. Newman, Mrs. T. J. Peterson, Mrs. C. D. Pyle, Mrs. M. B. Pyle, Mrs. A. C. Thweatt, Mrs. E. E. Williams, Mrs. E. S. White, and Mrs. Walter West.

The next thing was a name for the club. Several names were proposed but the one chosen was, "The Magazine Club."

The following officers were elected:

Secretary, Mrs. T. O. Barker.

Vice- President, Mrs. T. J. Peterson.

President, Mrs. C. W. Gilman.

Treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Thweatt.

A committee to draw up the Constitution and By-laws was appointed. The club membership was limited to twenty members. The initiation fee was a dollar magazine. Each member was to subscribe for a dollar magazine to be used in the club.

Having no club study at the beginning, different subjects were taken up and discussed at the meetings.

For the year 1906 Mrs. John McDermott was elected president; Mrs. C. S. Crow, secretary. In 1907 the club bought Stoddard's Lectures, consisting of ten volumes, to be used as a club study. The club joined the State Federation December 16, 1907. In 1908 the club membership was limited to fifteen members instead of twenty.

A program committee consisting of Mrs. John McDermott, Mrs. T. J. Peterson, and Mrs. M. B. Pyle was appointed to plan a study and make a year book, using

Stoddard's Lectures. This was the first year book. Continued the study of Stoddard's Lectures during the year 1909. In 1910 the lessons were on Missouri Laws.

In May, 1910, The Magazine Club invited the L. D. Club to join with it and organize a Cemetery Association, for the purpose of improving the Lockwood Cemetery. A joint meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Crow and the Cemetery Association organized. The town was canvassed and membership solicited. Years 1911 and 1912 were given to the study of Stoddard's Lectures again. The History of Missouri was taken as a study in 1913. The Club gave a donation for a block in the concrete walk at the school house that year. Our Own Country was the study in 1914.

Through the efforts of the Magazine Club the Public Park was lighted and seated.

The Club study for the year 1915 was Fine Arts and Noted Men and Women. The study for 1916 was miscellaneous; for 1917, South America.

The officers for 1917: President, Mrs. A. C. Duvall; Vice President, Mrs. W. F. Knox; Secretary, Mrs. John McDermott; Treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Farris.

The remaining charter members at the present time are: Mrs. C. S. Crow, Mrs. Wm. Cunningham, Mrs. F. H. Farris, Mrs. John McDermott. There is now a membership of 14.

THE MERRY MAKER'S CLUB.

by

Miss Myrtle Workman, President.

The Merry Maker's Club was organized October 18, 1910, at the home of Miss Rose Perlatti. As its name implies, it is purely a social club. No line of work being followed.

The charter members are: Misses Mertie Mayberry, Helen Mayberry, Rose Perlatti, Margaret Lindsey and Myrtle Workman.

The members at present are: Misses Mertie Mayberry, Helen Mayberry, Margaret Lindsey, Myrtle Work-

man, Ella Russel, Fannie Puckett, and Mesdames Sidney Burger, Grover Weiland and W. E. Evans.

The officers of the Merry Maker's are as follows:

Myrtle Workman, President.

Helen Mayberry, Vice President.

Ella Russell, Secretary.

Margaret Lindsey, Treasurer.

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THE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB.

Lockwood, Missouri,

by

Mrs. Lou Grubert.

The Wednesday Afternoon Club was organized at the home of Mrs. W. E. Evans, November 1, 1916. The object of the club being to follow some line of study selected by the members at present. The club study is "Famous Women."

The Charter Members are: Mesdames T. O. Barker, Emma Daugherty, L. F. Evans, W. E. Evans, C. W. Gillman, G. A. Gillman, W. F. Grubert, J. F. Horn, C. D. Pyle, Joe Temple, and Misses Helen Mayberry, Myrtle Workman, Tillie Pearson and Margaret Lindsey.

Since the organization of the club the following members have been added:

Mesdames Ira Abrogast, I. G. Hines, U. S. Keran and M. B. Pyle.

The officers for 1916-17 are as follows:

President, Mrs. W. F. Grubert.

Vice President, Mrs. Emma Daugherty.

Secretary, Myrtle E. Workman.

Assistant Secretary, Helen Mayberry.

Treasurer, Tillie Pearson.

Musical Directress, Mrs. W. E. Evans.

Club Colors, Yellow, Green and White.

Flower, Carnation.

Motto: "Excellence is the Reward of Labor."

Club Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m.

THE ALL SEW CLUB.**Lockwood, Missouri,****by****Mrs. W. M. Hoel, President.**

The All Sew Club was organized August 26, 1913, with the following officers and members:

Mrs. J. L. Shields, President.

Mrs. I. G. Hines, Vice President.

Mrs. W. M. Hoel, Secretary.

Mrs. U. S. Keran.

Mrs. J. F. Horn.

Mrs. M. B. Pyle.

Mrs. G. W. Smith.

Mrs. Chas. Orr.

Mrs. S. D. McMillan.

Mrs. P. E. Stewart.

The All Sew Club was formed to promote the Social, Civic and Education welfare of the City of Lockwood.

Program of the Club consists of the following:

Social—

Monthly entertainments.

Civic—

Securing seats for the City Park.

Assisted in securing lights for the park.

Members made public talks on Civic Welfare.

Educational—

Studied Preventive Medicine one and one-half years.

Studied Laws for Women and Children in Missouri one year.

Studied Suffrage.

PROGRAM FOR 1917.

Members and Officers for 1917—

Mrs. W. M. Hoel, President.

Mrs. M. B. Pyle, Vice President.

Mrs. I. G. Hines, Vice President.

Mrs. U. S. Keran, Press Correspondent.

Mrs. C. D. Pyle.

Mrs. W. F. Grubert.

Mrs. J. F. Horn.

Honorary Members—

Mrs. Otho Keran.
Mrs. Fred Kellar.
Miss Marguerite Hines.
Miss Rosamond Horn.
Miss Lois Grubert.

THE COUNTRY WOMAN.

At the call of the Mrs. States and Mrs. Ayers some of the women of Limestone community met at the home of Mrs. A. O. Litchfield and Mrs. C. H. Ayres Thursday, September 2nd, 1915, for the purpose of organizing a club, with the following members present: Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Poe, Mrs. States, Mrs. Pertle, Mrs. Hurt, Mrs. Litchfield, and Mrs. Ayers.

In the afternoon the house was called to order by the president protem, Mrs. States. They then proceeded to organize a club to be called "The Country Women." To Mrs. Vida Poe belongs the honor of suggesting the name for the club. The election of officers was then in order. Betty Ayers was elected Secretary. Did not elect a treasurer at this meeting as did not think we were going to need money. It was decided each member should bring her own plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon and be assigned a certain dish of eatables at each meeting, and the hostess should furnish coffee; also music; also, each one take some work if they chose. Also if any member is sick, all go in and help her. After each dinner, make up boxes for sick or absent ones. They then made a program for the next meeting. All members should respond to roll call with a humorous story. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Mrs. Hade Carr's September 22nd, 1915.

On September 22nd, 1915, the club met with Mrs. Tessie Carr, who asked Mrs. States to act as President at this meeting. Several new members were added, namely: Mrs. Nellie Sailor, Mrs. Sallie Tucker, Mrs. Anna Marks, Mrs. Mattie Glazes, Mrs. Sarah Poe and Mrs. Tessie Carr. Members present at this meeting, fifteen; visitors,

one. All responded to roll call with a story, and this was decided to be continued for the present. When some suitable subject would be taken up later and discussed. Also decided if any member had a friend visiting them, it would be all right to take them. Also, the hostess could invite anyone she wished to help her entertain. This being the first regular meeting the program was short. No further business. The club then adjourned to meet with Mrs. Rachel Hurt October 13th, 1915.

The club being well started they decided to elect officers to hold their offices for six months. Mrs. Nelie Taylor, President; Mrs. Bettie Ayers, Secretary; Mrs. Hopkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Blanch Gregory, Press Correspondent and Chaplin. The Club holds their meetings on Wednesdays, every three weeks, with different members, until they have met with all of them, when they commence over again. The club has had new members added until they now number 17.

On extra occasions such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Fourth of July, etc., the husbands are invited, who generally attend, and sometimes give interesting talks. Rev. States always gave us good talks when he was among us, which we now miss very much. The club is now one year and a half old and in a flourishing condition.

Each member must pay a small tax to keep money in the treasury for the expenses of the club. The motto of the Country Woman is: "I will speak evil of no one. I will excuse the faults of others. I will tell all the good I know of every one."

Our opening song is "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," and the closing song is, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Our club colors are red and white.

We all realize that this order has helped us in many ways as we discuss questions on subjects of interest to all.

Present Members:

Mrs. Litchfield.
Mrs. Nellie Taylor.
Mrs. Sarah Poe.
Mrs. Blanche Gregory.

Mrs. Jaunita Mead.
Mrs. Mattie Glaze.
Mrs. Jessie Gregory.
Mrs. Minnie Logan.

Mrs. Mollie Pirtle.

Mrs. Rachel Hurt.

Mrs. Vida Poe.

Mrs. Bettie Ayers.

Mrs. Tessie Carr.

Miss Lucy Hall.

Miss Guss Hudspeth.

Mrs. Josephine States.

Mrs. Jefferies.

Honorary Members: Mrs. Dewitt, Mrs. States, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Fern Poe and Mrs. Marks.

(Written by Blanche Gregory.)

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THE HOME-MAKERS CLUB.

The Home Makers Club was organized by Miss Bab Bell, a representative of the State University, Oct. 27, 1913. Mrs. F. J. McComb was elected president, Miss Gladys Lowe, secretary. Nothing further was done until March 20, 1914, when at the suggestion of Mr. Rodekohr, Dade County's farm adviser, Mrs. McComb called a meeting at her home inviting 35 women to enroll as members of the new club. At that meeting it was decided to limit the number to thirty-five, to meet the second Friday in each month with the members of the club, taking their names alphabetically. The programs were to consist of music, response to roll call by household hints, and papers written on various subjects pertaining to the home. Through the efforts of the farm adviser, Miss Mae McDonald, from the State University, was secured for lecture, after which she established a cooking school, which lasted one week with half-day sessions, conducted by Miss Sebastian. This school proved very instructive to more than fifty ladies who attended the session and after paying the regular expense for such schools, twenty-five dollars, put a balance of seven dollars and fifty cents in the treasury.

At this time the club broadened its vision, having among its membership several ladies who felt that woman's place is primarily in the home, yet she has the mental capacity as well as physical strength to do something outside of just four walls, and so become interested in civic work such as trying to eradicate the dandelion from the cemetery. At Christmas magazines, rag rugs,



RALEIGH J. SHIPLEY AND WIFE.

clothes and other useful presents were given to the county farm inmates.

The next year's work followed along the same lines, the programs being printed for the whole year made from bulletins sent by the university.

The cooking school conducted this year by Miss Naylor was quite a success. More civic work was done by co-operating with other clubs of the town, such as swatting the fly, observing clean-up day and so forth. The club's special charity work consisted in remembering at Christmas the county farm inmates with fruit, candy and nuts. During baby week a lecturer from the State University for one afternoon, was secured and for the Round-up a display of fancy work was given.

For the year 1916 the work was of the same nature, but there was no summer school. Social life in the club was developed, beginning with a very enjoyable party at the home of Miss Marie Grether, and later on, a picnic dinner at the same place. The Home Makers Club was asked to unite with other clubs in Greenfield's greatest civic work—raising money for the Cemetery—for which it pledged five dollars to be given to same. The programs are always interesting and instructive and the club through its connection with "The Greenfield Associated Charities" is an uplift to the community. At the beginning of the year 1917 thirty-four members are enrolled, as follows:

Miss Helen Brownlee.
Mrs. Charles Bell.
Mrs. Harve Campbell.
Miss Ruth Carr.
Mrs. Mary Davis.
Mrs. F. C. Eastin.
Mrs. F. P. Engleman.
Mrs. Bess Erisman.
Mrs. W. P. Finley.
Mrs. Ralph Furby.
Miss Marie Grether.
Mrs. P. S. Griffith.

Mrs. J. W. McLemore.
Miss Zetta McLemore.
Mrs. J. M. Mitchell.
Mrs. R. P. Murphy.
Mrs. Lit. Roper.
Mrs. F. L. Shafer.
Mrs. H. D. Sloan.
Mrs. R. M. Sloan.
Mrs. O. E. Sloan.
Mrs. R. S. Sneed.
Mrs. Henry Talbutt.
Mrs. D. E. Tarr.

Mrs. A. C. Hall.
Mrs. F. H. Holland.
Mrs. S. W. Jopes.
Miss Harriet Jopes.
Mrs. Eli Kimber.
Mrs. S. G. Manlove.

Mrs. L. A. Wetzel.
Mrs. W. C. Whaley.
Mrs. O. J. Wilson.
Mrs. L. J. Weir.
Harriet Jopes, Historian

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GREENFIELD,
"THE GATE CITY OF THE GROTTA,"
by
A. J. Young.

Greenfield, the seat of Justice of Dade County, was located in the spring of 1841. A detailed account of this event being given in connection with the sketch entitled "The Organization of the County."

The city is very pleasantly located near the center of the county, upon what was originally wooded hills and sylvan glades in the immediate vicinity of a gigantic spring. It occupies a commanding eminence about 200 feet in elevation above the valley of Turnback, which lies two miles eastward, and practically the same above South Greenfield, which lies three miles south on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway. Looking eastward from Greenfield one gets a delightful view of the "Grotto," a veritable paradise of undulating hills and fertile valleys, bubbling springs, racing rivulets and a riotous profusion of cloudland and woodland blending into a grand panorama of Nature's own storehouse of richest pastoral gems. To the west lie the broad, rolling prairies, unrivaled for richness of soil and clasping in their fond embrace a never ending succession of verdant pastures and waving fields of golden grain.

Greenfield is indeed set as a choice gem in the very "Crown of the Hills," and imparts a radiant glow to an atmosphere bristling with ozone and filled with the fragrance of the forest. Greenfield of today, however, differs widely from the Greenfield of more than half a century ago.

Aside from the original court house the first business building in the town was erected in 1841, at the northeast corner of the public square, where the Dade County Bank is now located. It was erected by Madison Campbell, of Polk County, and Caleb Jones & Co., also of Polk County, put in a stock of goods, which was managed and sold by John W. Wilson. The next merchants of the town were John Wells and Rufus Cates, each of whom opened stores. Then followed W. K. Latham, and a Mr. Lindsey as merchants. The postoffice was established in 1841 or 1842, and W. K. Latham was the first postmaster.

Developments—In 1847, when William L. Scroggs came to Greenfield, there were four little stores in the town, the combined stock of which would not equal that of one such as the town now affords. One of these stores was kept by W. K. Latham, at the southwest corner of the public square, where Dr. Lyngar's drug store now stands on the corner south: another, where the Dade County Bank is located, by Mr. Lindsey, and the other by John Wells, on the corner east of the Delmonico Hotel. The town grew but slowly, so that, at the beginning of the Civil War, it contained only eleven small business houses; and all, except one in the Delmonico building, were in small wooden houses. Of these, only one—that of Mr. Jacobs—survived the war, and at one time the goods of his store were taken by Confederate raiders. The other merchants all went out of business on account of the ravages of the war. Mr. Jacobs, however, managed to keep a small amount of goods during nearly all of the war period. At the beginning of the war, Greenfield contained about 300 inhabitants, and at its close, had still a less number. Its population is now estimated at 1,500.

Then business soon revived—the old wooden shanties that remained began to be replaced with better buildings. Business men with moderate capital and much enterprise came in from abroad, and they and the old resident survivors of the town and surrounding country have built the town almost entirely anew since the war closed.

There are now surrounding and facing the public square twelve brick blocks, containing altogether nineteen or twenty business rooms on the first floors, and preparations are being made for the construction of more brick blocks during the coming season. In addition to these are the Delmonico and Washington Hotels—both large brick houses. The town also contains the Ozark College and a large two-story public school house—both brick structures; two brick and three frame church edifices; several fine brick residences, a large number of commodious frames and many neat and beautiful cottage residences, all comparatively new, and generally of modern architectural style. The old dilapidated wooden building standing on the commons on the west side of the street leading south from the southeast corner of the square, in which the noted lawyer and Southern sympathizer, John T. Coffee, once resided, is the only house that existed in the town in 1847, that has not been torn down.

The Modern City.—Greenfield makes no pretention of commercial greatness. It is a city of schools and churches, clubs, lodges, societies and ideal homes. Its financial institutions and commercial establishments compare favorably with those of cities twice its size. The city owns a municipal water plant constructed at a cost of \$17,000.00, supplying water from a well drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet into a bed of white sand. The entire city is well lighted by an incorporated Light & Power company, which also operates an Ice Plant. Two telephone systems with large country connections and long-distance service are well established and capably managed. The streets of the city are graded, graveled and oiled, and miles of cement sidewalks connect every portion of the municipality. Forest trees augmented by those of more convenient setting protect the streets and lawns from the rays of the summer sun and cast a cooling shade across the parks and commons.

Greenfield is justly proud of her two banks, the R. S. Jacobs Banking Company and the Dade County Bank, each with a footing of more than \$250,000, and extending

a line of credit sufficient to accommodate every legitimate enterprise of the city. Greenfield High School is known throughout the state for its efficiency and excellency. Dade County's Greatest Store, owned and conducted by J. L. Rubenstein, and The Day Light Store, owned and managed by Fred C. Eastin, are to Greenfield what the great department stores are to the large cities. Every line of business and enterprise is well represented and they work in perfect harmony. The Commercial Club and Young Men's Business Club are organizations which have for their purpose the betterment of business conditions in Greenfield and the welfare of the surrounding community.

The pride and the boast of the city is that for more than thirty years no saloon has existed within its borders.

The various Societies, Lodges, Newspapers, Clubs, Civic bodies and Associations will be mentioned in their order under appropriate headings in this volume.

While Greenfield is a splendid place in which to live it is also a good place in which to die. It has one of the most beautiful and well kept cemeteries to be found in Southwest Missouri. It is owned by the city and managed by a Cemetery Association. It occupies a highly improved plat of ground in the northeast quarter of the city and commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. In its confines are sleeping many of the Fathers of the City. Rude monuments of pioneer days and costly piles of carved marble unite in this democracy of the dead. Interments date from the year 1837. Scarcely a family in the entire community but what has some loved-one, some relative, neighbor or friend sleeping in this quiet city of the dead. It is the one sacred spot above all others which Greenfield has dedicated to the memory of her lamented dead.

The present city government is as follows:

Mayor—Phil S. Griffith.

City Attorney—A. J. Young.

City Clerk—Fred L. Shafer.

Police Judge—John E. Scroggs.

City Marshall—Houston Duncan.

Street Commissioner—M. H. Campbell.

Water Commissioner—C. E. Bell.

Aldermen:

First Ward—Mason Talbutt and R. C. Divine.

Second Ward—R. H. Merrill and R. M. Sloan.

The following list of business men of Greenfield is taken from the Merchant's Assessment of 1916:

J. R. Brewer, Second Hand Goods.

Carr & Son, Meat Market.

Fred Eastin, Dry Goods.

F. Grether & Son, Hardware and Implements.

Carl Guenther, Restaurant and Bakery.

Charles Harrison, Harness Maker.

Harrison Brothers, Furniture and Undertaking.

John Harris, Postoffice, Book Store.

H. C. Hartfield, Hay, Grain and Produce.

G. C. Holman, Watches and Clocks.

Hull & Worthy, Flour and Feed.

Kempert & Furby, Restaurant and Bakery.

E. M. Kimber, Automobiles and Accessories.

D. E. Lafoon, Restaurant.

H. A. Long, Grill Room.

T. A. Miller Lumber Co., Lumber.

Mitchell & Sloan, Groceries.

Morris & White, Hardware and Implements.

W. B. McReynolds, Millinery.

Lit H. Roper, Drugs.

J. L. Rubenstein, General Dry Goods and Furnishings.

W. L. Scroggs, Groceries, Automobiles and Oil.

J. E. Shaw, Pumps, Tanks and Builders Hardware
and Automobiles.

L. M. Shaw, Farmers Restaurant.

Sloan Bros., Hardware and Implements.

O. P. Sloan, Groceries and Produce.

F. M. Sneed, Drugs, Paints, Etc.

Springfield & Co., Ice.

P. D. Stringfield, Buggies.

L. B. Tarr, Groceries, Wholesale & Retail.

S. H. Wetzel, Shoes and Gent's. Furnishings.

T. E. Whaley, Notions, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments.

D. R. White, Buggies and Automobiles.

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GREENFIELD COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The City of Greenfield has had a Commercial Club for many years. It was however, reorganized in 1911 and has been a powerful exponent in the development of the resources of the city. It has donated largely to good roads, bridges, public improvements and charity. Its officers and members at present are as follows:

President—R. H. Merrill, Assistant Cashier, R. S. Jacobs Bank.

Vice President—Dr. J. L. Rawhauser, Physician and Surgeon.

Treasurer—J. L. Wetzel, Cashier R. S. Jacobs Banking Company.

Secretary—F. G. Van Osdel, Assistant Cashier, Dade County Bank.

J. L. Rubenstein, Proprietor "Dade County's Greatest Store."

S. H. Wetzel, Shoes and Gents. Furnishings.

Dr. T. R. Kyle, Physician and Surgeon.

Dade County Bank.

J. M. Mitchell, Groceries.

P. P. Bower, Monuments.

F. Grether, Hardware and Implements.

D. E. Lafoon, Restaurant and Soft Drinks.

Stringfield Ice Company.

J. C. Shouse, Retired Capitalist.

L. D. Reitz, Blacksmith.

J. L. Horton, Pantitorium.

McConnell & Wasson, Groceries.

Crews & Son, Barbers.

A. J. Young, Lawyer, Abstractor and Land Titles.

G. C. Holman, Jeweler and Optician.

L. A. Wetzel, Lawyer.

W. R. Bell, Frisco Station Agent.

Grand Barber Shop.

J. W. Hull, Flour and Feed.

Benton Wilson, Capitalist and Farmer.

Cagle & Son, Blacksmiths, Horse-shoeing Experts.

J. E. Scroggs, Police Judge.

F. L. Shafer, Lawyer and Abstractor, City Clerk.

L. B. Tarr, Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

L. H. Roper, Drugs.

Dr. G. E. Thweatt, Dentist.

Edwin Harrison, Cashier Dade County Bank.

Harrison Bros., Furniture and Undertaking.

R. S. Jacobs Banking Company.

Uel Murphy, Constable and Deputy Sheriff.

Dr. O. E. Sloan, Dentist.

C. H. Headlee, Groceries.

Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company.

R. D. Payne, Prosecuting Attorney, Farm Loans.

W. B. Hobbs, Real Estate.

J. W. Ward, General Repair Shop.

Harry A. Long, Washington Grill Room.

W. L. Scroggs, Automobiles and Oil.

Mason Talbutt, Attorney at Law.

D. R. White, Garage, Livery, Buggies and Automobiles.

W. B. McReynolds, Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings.

H. C. Hartfield, Hay, Grain, Poultry & Produce.

B. W. Smith, Sheriff.

F. M. Sneed, Druggist and Drug Sundries.

H. A. Lilly, Garage, Automobiles.

Dade County Advocate, "Everything That's News."

J. C. Webb, County Clerk.

Morris & White, Hardware, Implements & Automobiles.

J. G. Carr, Live Stock and Meat Market.

S. A. Payne, Lawyer.

P. S. Griffith, Mayor and Editor of "Vedette."

Frank Slawson, Poultry, Cream & Produce.

J. E. Shaw, Pumps, Tanks, Garage and Automobiles.

Carl Guenther, Restaurant & Bakery, Wholesale Ice Cream.

Kempert & Furby, Restaurant, Bakery, Soft Drinks, etc.

Miller Lumber Company, Lumber, Cement and Builders Material.

F. C. Eastin, Dry Goods, Proprietor "Daylight Store."

Ben M. Neale, Lawyer.

Dr. G. L. Weir, Physician & Surgeon.

T. E. Whaley, Musical Instruments, Notions and Sewing Machines.

Sloan Bros., Hardware and Implements.

J. L. Wetzel, Cashier R. S. Jacobs Banking Company.

Chas. Harrison, Harness and Horse Furnishings.

W. R. Bowles, Postmaster, Proprietor Dade County Advocate.

Dr. O. R. Lee, Dentist and Dental Surgeon.

A. E. Watson, Mutual Telephone Company.

John Harris, Postoffice Book Store.

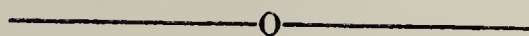
W. O. Underwood, Auto Livery, Garage and Auto Supplies.

W. O. Russell, Abstracts, Insurance and Farm Loans.

R. W. Grether, Hardware, Traveling Salesman.

F. M. Renfro, General Shoe Repair Shop.

W. D. Brown, Circuit Clerk.



SOUTH GREENFIELD.

Prior to the year 1881 there were no railroads in Dade County. In that early day Greenfield was the metropolis of the county and all the horsetracks in the road pointed in that direction. The old railroad survey to which Dade County had subscribed bonds in the sum of \$250,000 touched the townsite of Greenfield on the southwest but when the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad was built in 1881 it missed the town three miles. It followed a natural depression out of the Turnback and Limestone hills to the prairie leaving the county seat stranded on high and dry ground.

People in their enthusiasm and speculation expected to see Greenfield with her business interests and county offices move bodily to the railroad point. To facilitate this enterprise Levin W. Shafer, in company with John A. Ready, two Greenfield lawyers and real estate dealers having financial relations with the Dade County Bank, purchased a 40 acre tract of land and laid out the pretentious city of South Greenfield, with its spacious Public Square upon which a Court House was to be erected when the county seat was removed to that point.

John A. Myers immediately platted an Addition on the northwest, G. W. Yeager an Addition on the southwest, Jacob Cox sold lots by metes and bounds on the south and L. J. Griggs platted Grigg's Addition on the north, but this plat was never recorded. Many business men from Greenfield became interested in South Greenfield enterprises. Horace Howard embarked in the livery business, J. L. Wetzel sold general merchandise and many other lines were represented so that in a few years the new city attained a population of about 600.

At this juncture the unexpected happened. T. A. Miller, a man of action and great business sagacity conceived the idea of building a branch railroad from Greenfield to South Greenfield by popular subscription. Greenfield business men took kindly to the idea and in a short time the Greenfield & Northern railroad was a reality. Its original promoters expected to extend this line to Stockton and on to some Missouri River point, but the north corporate limits of Greenfield became and remained its northern terminus. The rolling stock of this road consisted of one little wheezy, jerky engine, one box car and one combination express-baggage-passenger coach, one hand-car with tools and equipment sufficient for the section foreman and one hand. Later on this road was extended southward thirty miles to Aurora and was sold to the Frisco system and is now one of its important branches.

With the building of this railroad the county seat hopes of South Greenfield gradually faded and finally

vanished in thin air. The boom proclivities of the town subsided and its population gradually diminished until now it has something like 300 people within its corporate limits. Having Lockwood on the west, Everton on the east, Greenfield on the north and Pennsboro on the south its trade territory is restricted and yet, notwithstanding all this South Greenfield has made a substantial little city, a junction railroad point and is the center of a rock-road district with about 20 miles of permanently improved highways. It has privately owned electric light and water-works systems, a beautiful public park, is the home of the Cumberland Presbyterian Camp Grounds and is in every way a very desirable place in which to live.

The prominent business men of South Greenfield at present are:

J. H. Fuqua, dealer in hardware, furniture, agricultural implements, automobiles, undertaking and fertilizers, is one of the best known business men in Dade county. He has resided in South Greenfield practically all his life, his father having been engaged in the livery business there over 25 years ago.

Willard Daughtrey, another native son, engaged in the grocery business with a large and ever increasing trade.

J. L. Gilliland, groceries, flour and feed, is one of the permanent fixtures of the town. He has been in business many years and enjoys the supreme confidence of his patrons.

L. S. Couplin, drugs and medicines. Dr. Couplin is also a regular practicing physician and is one of the valuable men of the community.

The T. A. Miller Lumber Company, is one of the oldest established firms of the city, this being one of a line of lumber yards extending over a part of Missouri and Arkansas. It has been in business at South Greenfield since the starting of the town.

The Farmers' State Bank is one of the sound financial institutions of the country and ably managed by W. L. Ferguson, cashier. It is comfortably housed in its

own brick building on the west side of the square and is equipped with all the up-to-date appliances for modern banking.

South Greenfield has always been an extensive shipping point for poultry, produce and grain. The original Frisco depot which was destroyed by fire some two years ago has been replaced with a commodious station house with convenient offices, freight room and passenger waiting room.

South Greenfield has suffered two commercial misfortunes. A number of years ago an extensive lime and building-stone works were established on its western suburb which employed a large number of laborers and annually shipped many car loads of lime and building stone. These quarries are among the best in the state. The buildings were destroyed by fire and were never re-built. About the same time the large 200 barrel flouring mill was also destroyed by fire and has not since been re-established.

South Greenfield has long been known as a religious and Fraternal center. For more than fifty years a camp ground for religious services has been maintained in a beautiful grove adjoining the city on the northwest. It is shaded with native forest trees of oak, a bright, sparkling, bubbling spring furnishes a never failing supply of pure water and a suitable church building, tabernacle, restaurant and other conveniences have been erected. The grounds are lighted with a modern ascetylene plant and thousands of people visit this place annually. It is now the property of the Cumberland Presbyterians.

The Odd Fellows some years ago erected a large, two-story frame business house with lodge rooms above, and for many years South Greenfield has had one of the most prosperous Odd Fellow and Rebekah lodges in the country.

South Greenfield is incorporated as a village by the County Court under the laws of the state of Missouri and is governed by a Board of five trustees, viz:

W. L. Miller, Chairman.

W. L. Ferguson, Treasurer.

F. J. McMillen, Clerk and Collector.

J. H. Fuqua.

J. L. Gilliland.

J. N. Godfrey.

H. O. Woy, City Attorney.

Lockwood.—"The Queen City of the Prairie" claims the distinction of being the commercial metropolis of Dade County. Delightfully situated in the heart of a fertile prairie with a broad reach of territory lying both to its north and south without railroad facilities, gives Lockwood a decided advantage as a shipping point. It is indeed one of the best shipping points on the entire Frisco system.

The early history of Lockwood is one of contest, contention and quarrel, there having been three rival towns laid out in 1881 when the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad was first built. William M. Taggart, a capitalist with large real estate holdings in the vicinity, Titus B. Eldridge, a lawyer of New York City owning a large tract of land with Joseph B. Lindsey, as his local agent and W. J. Davis, a farmer and early pioneer of the county were militant rivals in the matter of townsite promotion. W. J. Davis gained the "first blood" in the battle by having the railroad adopt his selection of a name for the place called Lockwood in honor of the general passenger agent of the road at that time. He also secured the postoffice which was another powerful lever in his favor. After months of bitter struggle a compromise was effected and Mission Street was agreed upon as the business center of the place and practically all the business houses from the various sections of the city were moved to the common center. From this time on the future of Lockwood was assured. The rival factions became harmonious and an era of good feeling prevailed. During the first ten years of the city's history many thrilling events are to be recorded. The fire fiend visited the place and swept away almost every original frame business house but they were speedily replaced with substantial brick. New capital was attracted to the city, new faces appeared upon the scene and new enterprises were launched.

At the close of the first decade of its history Lockwood was a city of the 4th class with a population of about 600. Among its distinguished business men at that time, many of whom are now sleeping in the quiet "City of the Dead" but who in their lifetime contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city of the living may be mentioned:

Captain W. S. Wheeler, a lawyer, business man and banker who represented the Eldridge interests for a number of years and who was the first mayor of the city after its organization as a city of the 4th class.

Haubein & Heiser, a firm composed of Herman Haubein and Martin Heiser, general merchants. Mr. Heiser was one of the builders of the first flouring mill in the city and was also largely interested in farming enterprises. Mr. Haubein later established the Lockwood Creamery and feed mill and in connection with it erected the light plant.

Cunningham & Finley, a general merchandise firm composed of H. A. Cunningham and A. H. Finley. Mr. Cunningham was also a stock buyer and shipper, Mr. Finley a stock feeder and both interested in the Bank of Lockwood.

E. C. Gillett, buyer and shipper of live-stock, produce and poultry in whose employ was Frank Farris now vice president of the Bank at Lockwood and who for years operated a grain elevator east of the railroad station.

Waterman & Sons, hardware merchants and dealer in farm implements, succeeded by Workman Brothers.

W. R. Eaton, dealer in lumber, hay, grain, threshing machines and farm implements.

Hunt Bros., dealers in lumber and kindred products.

Gillman & Son, private bankers. C. W. Gillman, the junior member of the firm being an extensive buyer and shipper of livestock.

Sandmeyer & Bartling, manufacturers of harness and dealers in all kinds of horse furnishings.

Fred Frye, merchant, leading citizen and afterwards Judge of the County Court.

McDermid & Thumser, hardware and seed merchants.

Herman Schuerman, dealer in general merchandise.

Dr. F. P. Adams, drugs and medicines.

J. L. Alverson, shoes and gents. furnishings.

S. C. Provin, exclusive groceries.

J. A. Renck, bakery and confectionary.

Dr. William Terry, physician and surgeon.

A. J. Young, lawyer, editor and general promoter.

Hi Curry, lawyer, now located at Webb City.

J. H. Harris, liverman and buyer of horses and mules.

D. C. Clark, watchmaker and jeweler.

Hoel Brothers, a firm composed of W. B. Hoel and C.

E. Hoel, real estate, loans and insurance.

Prof. W. H. H. Peirce, editor of the "Times" and general savant of the city.

C. S. Ring, buyer and shipper of grain.

William Beisner, real estate, loans and justice of the peace.

William Crow, veteran Constable, City Marshal and general conservator of the peace.

Heisey & Caldwell, furniture and undertaking. Mr. Heisey was afterward mayor of the city.

J. D. Yoder, drayman and transfer.

B. F. Whitlock, blacksmith.

J. N. Burns, associated with W. R. Eaton in the lumber business and also connected with the bank of Gillman, Burns & Company.

The above is not by any means a complete list of the Lockwood business men in 1891, but it gives a fair idea of the business interests as represented at that time.

About the year 1894 W. A. Rice, a cigar maker by occupation and a musician by profession, located in Lockwood and became connected with the Cornet Band, as leader. Under his direction it became one of the most proficient musical organizations in Southwest Missouri.

Lockwood has always taken special pride in her schools and churches. Of the boys who grew up and were educated in Lockwood and afterward entered business on their own account may be mentioned:

Dr. John McDermid, Physician and Surgeon.

C. F. Newman, Lawyer.
Dr. John Buser, Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. W. M. Hoel, Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. John Newman, Physician and Surgeon.
Cortis Pyle, banker.
Perry Pyle, banker.
Oliver Smith, banker.
Otho Keran, banker.
C. S. Crow, banker.

And a score or more of others who have made their mark in the business world.

Lockwood today is a flourishing little city of more than 1,000 population, with well improved streets, elegant homes and modern conveniences. The city is lighted by electricity, the streets well oiled, all lines of business well represented and the people well governed.

The following list of merchants is taken from the Merchants' Assessment Book of Dade County for 1916:

J. L. Alverson, Groceries.
Wm. A. Bowers, Restaurant.
H. G. Caldwell, Furniture and Undertaking.
E. M. Carr, Meat Market and Grocery.
D. C. Clark, Jewelry.
R. T. Clements & Son, Dry Goods and Furnishings.
D. & S. Drolesbaugh, Millinery.
Duckett Sisters, Millinery.
A. C. Duvall, Groceries.
W. R. Eaton Lumber Co., Lumber.
Frye & Bartling, General Merchandise.
C. N. Gilfert, Meat Market.
Haubein & Newcomb, Hardware.
Haundschild & Horstman, Shoes.
Horn & Algeo, Hardware and Implements.
Hunt Bros., Lumber.
Lockwood Furniture (Peer Bros), Furniture.
Massey & Smith, Drugs.
A. F. Meisner, Bakery.
O. E. McCall, Groceries.

McDermid & Peterson, Seeds and Grain, Flour and Feed.

Charles Orr, Restaurant and Groceries.

W. H. Salow, Harness.

H. Schuerman & Co., General Merchandise.

J. H. Sutter, Groceries.

Sam W. Temple & Co., Shoes and Furnishings.

G. J. Thumser, Pumps, Windmills, Engines, Etc.

J. Q. Workman, Automobiles.

J. D. Yoder, Groceries.

The present City Government is composed of the following officials:

Mayor, R. A. Frye.

City Clerk, Calvin S. Crow.

City Collector, H. C. Bird.

City Treasurer, W. E. Evans.

City Attorney, E. R. Hightower.

City Marshal, W. E. James.

Street Commissioner, W. E. James.

Aldermen:

H. Schuerman.

A. M. Smith.

S. M. Bishop.

A. J. Wolf.

Police Judge, Captain Meyer.

Health Officer, Dr. Wm. M. Hoel.

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EVERTON.

The Southeastern Metropolis of Dade County is located on the Frisco railroad twelve miles southeast of Greenfield, in the midst of a populous and highly productive agricultural section. It has a population of about 1,000 people, and all lines of business are well represented. Everton is comparatively a new city, dating its birth from the building of the K. C. F. S. & G. railroad in 1881. Prior to that time, however, Rock Prairie Township had its trading point. As far back as 1850 the postoffice of Rock Prairie was established, and Thomas Grisham was the first postmaster, and later on, John Dunkle. The

postoffice, however, was moved from house to house and accommodated only a sparsely settled community.

Some time along in the 50's Sammy Jones had a little store at Cross Roads, about one mile Northeast of the present site of Everton, at a point where the Springfield and Ft. Scott wagon road was crossed by the Booneville & Sarcoxie wagon road. This was in the good old freighting days when produce and supplies were hauled long distances by ox and mule teams. The war for a time destroyed the aspirations of Cross Roads ever becoming a city. At the close of hostilities Calvin Wheeler petitioned Congress for a re-establishment of the Rock Prairie postoffice which had been discontinued during the war, and he was appointed postmaster in 1868, and located the office at Cross Roads, at which point he was conducting a small country store. His son, Martin Wheeler, was deputy postmaster and managed the office. James Bell and James Byles were the village blacksmiths, Elias Bennett conducted a drug store and officiated as Justice of the Peace, Eli Reich "cobbled" shoes, George Laughingburg established a brewery and manufactured old-fashioned lager beer from hops and barley with W. L. Grotzman, who ran a pottery as his chief customer.

This was about 1871. During this year W. T. Hastings and Joe Irby established a blacksmith and wagon shop, Dr. Appleby also located at Cross Roads as a regular practicing physician, and afterwards engaged in merchandising in the partnership firm of Appleby & Wheeler. It was in the midst of these activities that the Kansas City & Memphis railroad was graded from Greenfield to Ash Grove, right through the heart of Cross Roads. With these brilliant prospects in view G. W. Wilson erected a box store building on one of the principal corners and put in a stock of general merchandise, and took into his employ his brother-in-law, W. Y. McLemore, who in 1878 became his partner in the business.

The building of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railroad in 1881, through Dade County, blasted the hopes of the Cross Roads city, for the main line missed the place

just one mile. At this juncture, Judge Ralph Walker of Springfield purchased a tract of land in the northeast quarter of Section 17-30-25, and laid out the present City of Everton. The plat was surveyed February 9th, 1881, and on the 25th day of July, 1881, G. W. Wilson and W. Y. McLemore moved their general merchandise store from Cross Roads to Everton, becoming the first business firm in the new city. William Maunger, who had originally entered the land from the Government, had lived for years near the Reich spring in the northeastern part of the city. John Stephenson, the proprietor of a hotel in Corry, moved his building overland to the Everton town-site and became the first landlord in the new city. During the year 1882 Ed. Coker established a restaurant and grocery business, and about the same time Ed. Clark and E. R. Hughes engaged in the general merchandise business.

J. C. Kennedy established the first lumber yard in Everton in 1881, but soon sold out to the T. A. Miller Lumber Co., the present proprietors of the business. About the year 1883 Galbraith & Tarrant built an old-fashioned stone-burr flouring mill and run it till about 1887, when they sold out to Wash Likins, who converted it into an up-to-date roller mill with modern equipment and electric lights, and then disposed of the property to its present owner, William Raubinger, who has made many improvements. It is now a standard 100-barrel mill, doing a flourishing business. The original townsite of Everton soon became too small to accommodate the needs of the growing town, so that numerous additions were platted. Burleyson's First Addition was laid out August 25th, 1881, and his Second Addition, July 20th, 1883. G. W. Wilson platted his First Addition November 19th, 1884, and his Second Addition November 8th, 1887. John Dunkle contributed an addition to Everton on June 15th, 1881, while Wilson extended Block "C" with an addition August 17th, 1888. Jacob Green platted his addition November 21st, 1890, and J. G. Wilson placed his lots on the market June 9th, 1890. In addition to these numerous additions

to the city many lots were sold by metes and bonds and are so conveyed at this time. Among the original business men to the town but few remain to this day. G. W. Wilson, W. Y. McLemore and Dr. W. I. Carlock have been the land marks in business in Everton during all the years of her career. Aaron Burleyson was a farmer and cultivated the land in corn for many years where his additions were located. He was a native of Alabama, coming from there to Arkansas and to Dade County in 1862. T. W. Burleyson, his son was a regular practicing physician in Everton, and his two sons, T. J. and Dave Burleyson, are still engaged in the drug business there.

In addition to its other business enterprises Everton also had two saloons in an early day. Andy Jack Barker conducted an "irrigation parlor" for a number of years on the corner near where his good wife, "Mother" Barker, presided over a pioneer hotel, the "Everton House." Andy Baker also conducted a saloon for a short time, Jake Samples was the pioneer produce dealer in Everton, entering business as early as 1885, and in 1895, W. D. Brown, present Circuit Court Clerk, entered the produce business on a large scale.

On the 12th day of September, 1882, W. Y. McLemore sold his interest in the firm of Wilson & McLemore to his partner and the firm continued as Wilson Bros. In 1884 he again entered the general merchandise business in partnership with his brother, J. M. McLemore, and in 1888 his brother, Robert F., came into the firm, after which they moved into the two-story brick building on the corner and continued business till 1896.

G. W. Wilson erected the first brick building in the city in 1889. The first bank in Everton was established by G. W. Wilson as a private bank, and for a number of years was one of the largest private banks in Southwest Missouri. On the 1st day of June, 1914, it was incorporated as "The Bank of Everton" with a capital stock of \$25,000. G. W. Wilson was elected President, W. Y. McLemore, Vice President; Monte Poindexter, Cashier;

Clarence McLemore, Assistant Cashier, and W. O. Wilson, Director.

In 1889 W. C. Holman started the first livery business in Everton. He was succeeded in 1894 by Monte Wheeler, who continued in the business till 1904, when he sold out to Cunningham. The original building was destroyed by fire. Monte Wheeler, in the year 1904 engaged in the hardware business and continued in the same till January 1st, 1915.

W. Y. McLemore sold out of the general merchandise business in 1898 and entered politics, being elected Recorder of Deeds of Dade County on the Republican ticket in 1902, whereupon he moved to Greenfield and spent four years in that office. In 1908 he moved to Porum, Oklahoma, and engaged in business with success, but the ties of Dade County were too strong for him to remain away very long. He returned to Everton June 1st, 1914, and re-entered business. After the capitalization of the Bank of Everton he organized the Everton Hardware Company with a capital stock of \$10,000, of which G. W. Wilson was elected President; W. Y. McLemore, Vice President and Secretary, with Monte Wheeler, W. S. Wilson, W. O. Wilson and John Bell as Directors. This Corporation purchased the hardware business of Monte Wheeler, and also that of Goforth & Hankins. They are now located in business in a brick block on the East side of the street running North and South through the business section of the city.

B. F. Johnson was one of the early merchants of Everton, succeeding Hughes & Clark in the general merchandise business. Dr. T. W. Burleyson established the first drug store in the place in 1883, Dr. W. I. Carlock begun the general practice of medicine in Everton in 1882.

The three McLemore boys, W. Y., Robert F., and J. M., were sons of Archibald McLemore, a Dade County pioneer, who came from Tennessee and settled on Sac River, five miles Northeast of Greenfield, in 1849. He raised a family of six children, three boys and three girls, Mrs. G. W. Wilson being one of the girls. This

family has contributed largely to every business enterprise in Everton.

One of the largest industries ever started in Everton was the Ash Grove White Lime Association, which purchased a large tract of land adjoining the city and erected a lime works plan. The quarries were among the finest in the state and for a number of years this industry prospered. It purchased annually about 3,000 cords of wood and employed about sixty men, and shipped many carloads of its product to all parts of the United States. A few years ago the kilns were destroyed by fire. The Association still owns the land and may again rebuild.

Smith & Likens were merchants in Everton about the year 1894, and in 1896 the firm was Smith Bros. They were succeeded by McLemore Bros.

Parker, Dye & Small was another prominent firm, consisting of J. C. Parker, W. R. Dye and T. W. Small. The business still continues as W. R. Dye & Son. It is a general merchandise establishment.

James A. Mason has for many years been identified with the business interests of Everton. He came to the city as a teacher in the public schools, after which he was manager of the T. A. Miller Lumber yard. After remaining in this position about ten years, in company with his father-in-law, A. Dickinson, he established a Furniture and Undertaking business, which after a number of years they sold out to A. W. Poindexter. Mr. Poindexter has been engaged in many business enterprises in the city, the largest being the erection of the magnificent New Crescent Hotel, a two-story brick structure, located on a beautiful site overlooking the Frisco depot and yards and surrounded by attractive shade trees. It represents an expenditure of something like \$10,000, and is a credit to the city. It is now owned and operated by R. Fowler.

Everton has always been wide-awake on the question of schools. Seeing the needs of higher education in the year 1892, a number of public-spirited citizens organized the Everton High School as a private enterprise for pub-

lic use. The leading spirits in this enterprise were James A. Mason, G. W. Wilson, W. C. Holman, W. T. Hudson, W. H. Mitchell, W. Y. McLemore and many others. They employed George Melcher, one of the leading educators of the State, as Superintendent, in which position he continued for four years. The city now has an elegant school building, costing approximately \$10,000, and is modern in every respect.

The legal profession has been represented in Everton by one illustrious citizen, Howard Ragsdale, who was a soldier, politician and practitioner. He is now a resident of Ash Grove, "just over the line," but still retains a large share of the legal practice in Everton.

Everton has not been without church interests. As early as 1883 the Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. W. J. Garrett, who was its first pastor, and held their meetings in the school house till 1887, when they erected a nice frame church building. It is now a Presbyterian U. S. A. church with Rev. W. R. Russell as pastor, a position which he has held for more than twenty years.

The Missionary Baptist church was organized in 1888 with Rev. W. F. Parker as first pastor. They have a church building and Rev. Calton is their present pastor.

The Christian organization was effected in 1909. They have a good building and Rev. A. J. Bloomer is their present minister. Each of these churches have a flourishing Ladies' Auxiliary.

Fraternally, Everton is represented by the Masonic, Odd Fellows and W. O. W. lodges.

In 1910 a second bank was organized in Everton under the name of "The Citizens' Bank." It was capitalized at \$10,000, with Cyrus Yoakum as President, and Don Adamson as Cashier. It is comfortably located in its own brick building in the very heart of the city and is doing a good business.

The City of Everton was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1892, with W. C. Holman as its first Mayor. At the present time John Adamson is Mayor; Don Adam-

son, City Clerk, and M. F. Stamate, L. E. Cantrell and C. W. Edwards as Aldermen.

Everton has no electric lighting system. There are two private systems being operated, one at the Raubinger Mill and one by Mr. Riddle. Several private residences are, however, brilliantly lighted with acetylene lighting plants, among them being the residences of G. W. Wilson, L. E. Cantrell, J. F. Carlock, H. A. Carlock and perhaps others.

As a shipping point Everton compares favorably with any city of its size on the entire Frisco system. As an apple shipping point it holds the record for the entire Ozark region.

The publicity department of Everton has been represented by the Everton Journal, a local newspaper, independent of politics and owned by E. H. Carender and Howard Ragsdale.

This sketch is not a complete history of the growth and development of the city of Everton, nor does it make mention of all the prominent citizens who have contributed to its success. It is written from facts gathered from talking to various persons and then related in a haphazard sort of way, but taking all in all, Everton, past, present and future is just about as good a little city as one will find in a month's travel any place in the Ozark region.

Others who have contributed to the growth and general welfare of Everton are W. T. Hastings, who was a pioneer Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Wash Hankins was also a J. P. as early as 1885. J. C. Tomson first became prominent as a J. P. about 1886, served as postmaster two terms, from 1888 to 1892, and from 1896 to 1900. S. H. Wheeler was another veteran J. P.

A. F. Nixon was a prominent hardware dealer in an early day, and as a Notary Public drew and took the acknowledgement of many deeds.

Dr. W. J. Rabinau was a prominent physician a number of years ago. Dr. W. R. Beattie came to Everton about 1897, and remained till 1909. Dr. Box also prac-

ticed in Everton, from 1910 to 1913. Dr. W. R. Riley was formerly Station Agent at Emmet, married there and came to Everton about 1896. In partnership with his son, he conducts an up-to-date pharmacy, ice cream stand and soda fountain.

Following W. C. Holman as first Mayor of the city, W. D. Brown held that office two terms; J. W. Stockwell, Howard Ragsdale, James A. Mason, and Taylor Hughes also officiated as Chief Executive of the city. John H. Estes was elected to the office, qualified and served four days, and then resigned.

Charley Barker was the first City Marshal and served six years, he was succeeded by James Clark. John H. Estes held the office of Constable and City Marshal for a number of terms.

Following are the names of the merchants now doing business in Everton, taken from the Merchants Tax-Books of 1917:

W. E. Ballenger, Restaurant.

T. J. Burleyson, Drugs, Notions and Druggists' Sundries.

Dr. W. I. Carlock, Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc.

J. Frank Carlock, General Merchandise.

H. W. Crofford, Produce and Grocery.

L. A. Cunningham, Grocery.

Dunn & Taylor, Grocery.

Everton Hardware Co., Hardware, Machinery, Paints, etc.

R. L. Farthing, 5 and 10-cent Store.

M. Funk, Restaurant.

W. H. Grace, Jeweler.

Earl Linderman, Grocery and Produce.

B. F. Meek, General Merchandise.

T. A. Miller Lumber Co., Lumber and Builders' Supplies.

Poindexter Furniture Co., Furniture and Undertaking.

W. R. Riley & Son, Drugs, Ice Cream and Soda Fountain.

H. H. Schmickle, Produce and Groceries.
J. C. Snoddy, Restaurant.
G. A. Thorpe, Groceries and meat market.
Zimmerman & Mallory.
W. R. Dye & Son, General Merchandise.

DADEVILLE.

by
Sheridan B. Pyle.

In the year of our Lord, A. D. 1840 there was a cabin of native hewed logs erected in the northeast corner of a little prairie called Crisp Prairie, in honor of one of the early pioneers of the county, John Crisp. The cabin was built by a man named Johnson, who occupied it for five long years before he had a neighbor. Then in 1845 Thomas A. Dale, a Tennessean, settled here and built a frame house near Mr. Johnson's, beside the wagon road that had been trodden out by ox-teams. A Mr. Theodore Switzler, from Virginia, moved to Missouri and also stopped beside the road. Mr. Dale and Mr. Switzler formed a partnership and entered the mercantile business. A postoffice was established and named Crisp Prairie, and Mr. Dale was appointed the first postmaster. A Doctor from Tennessee, about this time settled here by the name of Dr. Bender. He immediately engaged in the active practice of his profession, and his fame as a physician and surgeon went out over the land, and the sick and ailing from a distance flocked to him for treatment. A blacksmith shop was built and operated beside the wagon road by Mr. William Davidson along about 1855 or 1856. Feeling the necessity of a mill, Messrs Gaunt and Berry were induced to build and operate a grist and saw mill. The power used to make the wheels go 'round and 'round and the upright saw to go up and down was a yoke of oxen and an endless-chain tread-wheel. The people came for miles to patronize and view in wonder the modern machinery of breadstuff and lumber. This history would not be complete unless we mentioned that Thomas A. Dale induced a young Doctor Hampton from Dale's native

state and old home, to imigrate to this section of the country. The young doctor, after his arrival, engaged in teaching school, and soon afterward married Miss Sarah Carmack, a sister of J. W. Carmack, one of Dade County's prominent citizens. Dr. Hampton soon became a very noted character in the neighborhood. For some reason or another it became desirable to change the name of the postoffice. Three prominent citizens were selected as a committee to decide upon an appropriate name. Dr. Bender, Dr. Hampton and Mr. Dale were chosen for this honourous duty. Three straws of different lengths were placed in a hat and drawn. Dr. Hampton drew the lucky straw and selected the name of "Melville," and Melville it remained until about 1865, when the Government discovered that the mail was being confused with Millville, another Missouri postoffice, so the name was changed to Dadeville, in honor of Colonel Dade of Mexican war fame.

As time passed on, other energetic, enthusiastic young men were attracted by the agricultural richness of the soil and the possibilities for mercantile success in Dadeville, so that the population increased to that of a village in a short time. Bob and Dave Long were among the first merchants. Robert A. Clark soon began selling goods and continued throughout the Civil War and up till about 1879, when he sold out to J. W. Withrow and moved to Springfield, Mo.

This thriving little town was supported by the sturdy settlers and pioneers from Kentucky and Tennessee who had found an ideal home on Crisp Prairie. The entire landscape was carpeted with blue-grass, with here and there along the branches dense copses of underbrush and splendid walnut timber. There was an abundance of water for their stock, that roamed at will over the prairie. West of Dadeville was heavy oak timber and numerous bubbling springs of as fine, clear, cool water as ever quenched the thirst of man.

Dadeville has an altitude of 1155 feet and the drainage is divided between Sac River, three miles south, and Little Sac River, six miles north.

The early pioneer, who was a sportsman as well as a farmer, was well supplied with fish from these streams, while deer and wild turkey from the prairie and barren woods were abundant.

Along in the early 50's an academy consisting of two rooms was established by private capital, and Nathan Dinwiddie conducted the school for the benefit of the rising generation.

Following are the names of a few of the prominent families who were residents of Dadeville vicinity: Tarrants, Potters, Lindleys, Haileys, Mazes, Divines, Kirbys, Carmacks, Dunways, McMasters, Hembrees, McPeaks, Freezes, Smiths, Longs, Pylands, Pyles, Maxwells, Tunnells, Haywards, Hobbs, Carlocks, Pembertons, Wheelers, Grishams, Morgans, Fisks, McGees, Berrys, Gaunts and Cowans.

At the breaking out of the Civil War most all of the inhabitants of Dadeville and vicinity were loyal to the United States Government. In 1860, however, there was but one Republican vote cast at this precinct, and that was a written ballot, since only democratic tickets were printed in the county. A few years ago, Allan McDowell, the grand lecturer of the Masonic fraternity for Missouri, visited his old birthplace, about four miles northeast from Dadeville. I had the pleasure as well as the honor of accompanying the distinguished gentleman while hunting for land-marks. He mentioned the fact that while his father lived here that their children were born in three counties, although all in the same house. The explanation was that Polk, Dade and Cedar counties had all formerly comprised territory which belonged to Barry County, and changes in the county boundaries had placed this house in three successive counties.

W. K. Pyle, the father of Sheridan B. Pyle, moved his family from Dadeville to Greenfield in 1848, as a County Official. In 1861 at the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union army. On the 4th day of July, 1861, there were 200 men from Dade, Cedar, Polk and Greene counties responded to the call at Dadeville, and

enlisted in the Sixth Missouri cavalry, volunteers, organizing Companies "L" and "D" and also Company "E."

On the 14th of June, 1864, the Guerillas burned the town of Dadeville, leaving but a few houses standing, and killed a number of citizens. Among them were Lieutenant Jesse Kirby of Company A, Sixth Missouri cavalry; John Cantrell, Shed Berry, a blind negro. William Bradford, who was wounded, died shortly afterward. Sam Landers, now of Webb City, was also wounded. The town was soon rebuilt.

About the year 1892, Prof. George Melcher, one of the leading school men of the state, induced some of the enterprising citizens of the town and surrounding country to build an academy. The enterprise proved a success and for several years it was one of the leading High Schools of Southwest Missouri. Other neighboring towns being inspired by the success of Dadeville, began to improve their graded schools and to establish High Schools, so that much of the patronage was withdrawn and the Academy went down, but soon afterward eight school districts organized a consolidated school district. It is said to be one of the largest and wealthiest consolidated districts in the state. With just a little "kick" it is possible to establish at Dadeville one of the leading High Schools of the state.

Dadeville today is an incorporated city of 500 people. It has three churches, nine stores, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, garage, a fine flouring mill of fifty barrels daily capacity, and a flourishing bank.

S. B. PYLE.

Sheridan Byron Pyle—Says of himself: That he was born September 21st, 1856, in Dade County, Missouri. His parents were W. K. and Artimissa Pyle. His mother died in 1861, leaving three children, Lisyra and Rosalia, his two sisters. His father enlisted in the Union army in 1862. Indulgent grandparents cared for the homeless children until 1866, when his father married Mollie Finley and made a home for them on a farm. Rosalia died when

17 years of age. S. B. attended the country schools, and had two years at Morrisville Academy in Polk County, working for his board and tuition. He married Matie Underwood March 31st, 1877. To them have been born four children, Lewis K. Thomas, Roscoe G. and Leslie C., only one still living, Roscoe G. Mrs. Pyle's father and mother, L. M. and N. J. Underwood, moved from Minnesota to Missouri soon after the war.

Sheridan B. Pyle engaged in the mercantile business in Dadeville in 1880. While not a very successful merchant, still continues to do business. He votes the Republican ticket, having but once departed from the faith of his fathers, being in 1912, when he voted for Theodore Roosevelt for President on the Progressive ticket. He was a candidate for Representative once but was defeated by a good, round majority.

Editorial Note.—It will be seen by the above that Sherman B. Pyle is a man of extreme modesty, but I know from personal acquaintance that his attainments far outweigh those of men who are given to vain boasting. Mr. Pyle has for years been one of the leading citizens of Dadeville, identified with every public movement, given of his means freely to the support of church and schools, invested in speculative mining enterprises "for the good of the community," always at the bat in every political campaign to help boost the other fellow into office, a man of wisdom, poise and discretion, being the soul of honor and a perfect Chesterfield in demeanor. Dadeville can well be proud of Sherman B. Pyle when the entire community proclaims him as her First Citizen. A. J. Young.

CORRY.

A cloud of uncertainty rests over the first discovery of mineral at Corry. Tradition says that prior to the coming of the pioneer, the dusky red man dug lead from those native hills and smelted it in the crude furnaces along the banks of Sac River, but that is only tradition.

Shallow mineral, mostly silicate, was known to exist in the vicinity of the Pemberton Mill many years ago, but

its value to the pioneer was unknown. About the year 1874 the mining industry in Dade county took a boom, and its activity spread over a large scope of territory, but finally settled in a camp at Corry. The diggings were for lead at first, but later on the silicate was also mined. Very little machinery was used. A pick, shovel, wheelbarrow, windlass and rope was considered a complete mining outfit. Wash places were erected along the spring branch east of the town and smelters were built for reduction of the lead ores.

On the 27th day of March, 1875, J. M. Blakemore, J. M. Alexander and Sylvia Alexander, his wife, owners of the land upon which Corry is located, caused a plat to be made and the land surveyed into streets, alleys and town lots. No name as yet had been selected for the new village. Tradition again says that the Alexanders had a daughter by the name of Cora, and suggested to the surveyor who made the plat that the town be called Cora. Either by reason of illiteracy or dullness of hearing the name "Corry" was attached to the plat and so remains to this day. At this time from 500 to 1,000 people were camped at or in the vicinity of the mining camp. The place boasted of hotels, general stores, saloons, livery stables, restaurants and other business enterprises belonging to a booming mining camp.

On the 20th day of April, 1876, eighty-five citizens of the place presented to the County Court of Dade County a petition praying to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri as a village. The petition was granted and W. M. Taggart, Z. Norris, A. H. Snyder, W. K. Pyle, J. C. Babb and J. M. Stookey were appointed the first Board of Trustees. Most of the petitioners as well as the trustees are either dead or removed from the county. W. M. Taggart afterward located at Lockwood in the real estate and banking business, J. M. Stookey was at the time Judge of the Probate Court and W. K. Pyle afterward filled the same office.

The Corry boom was short lived. In a few years the price of mineral declined, transportation to the railroad

was difficult and expensive, the deep shafts proved a failure, and finally when silicate was quoted at \$6 per ton f. o. b. the bubble collapsed. Levin W. Shafer had been the moving spirit of the town and through his efforts foreign capital was interested. DeArmond, Shoemaker and others were associated with him in these ventures. F. D. W. Arnold, owner of the Pickwick Hotel at Lamar, was a prosperous liveryman of the boom days, while "Dad" Sullivan, "Dutch" Kimber, J. A. Thurman, Alex Foster and other residents of Greenfield each survived a severe attack of Corry fever.

Corry is now little more than a wide place in the road. A store or two, a blacksmith shop, a Holiness church, a dozen or more isolated dwellings, a few shallow diggings and a day-dream of former greatness is all that remains to mark the place of Dade County's "Deserted Village."

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ARCOLA.

by

Dr. R. M. Crutcher.

For a number of years after the pioneer from Tennessee had erected his cabin near the spring and cleared out a few acres of choice branch bottom for cultivation, in the wooded sections of Dade County, the deer roamed at will during the daytime and the coyote made night hideous on the broad rolling prairies of northern Dade.

On the 4th day of May, 1860, George W. White entered the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2-32-27, and sold the same to Isaac Killingsworth on the 3d day of April, 1861. On the 20th day of January, 1872, Cyrus C. Bean appeared upon the scene and for a consideration of \$14.00 purchased two acres of land in the northwest corner of Section 2, upon which he erected a combined residence and store building and began selling goods that spring. Application was made for a postoffice, which was granted, C. C. Bean appointed postmaster, and the location named "Arcola" in honor of the ancient city



PROF. E. H. CARENDER.
County Superintendent Schools.

of Arcola in Northwest Italy, where Bonaparte in 1796 gained a decisive victory over the Austrian troops.

Other parties had been engaged in business before the advent of the writer in 1876, but at that time Bean's store was running in full blast. Charles Rosenhauer conducted a booze drug store, and a man by the name of Anderson was the blacksmith. He was afterward succeeded by J. P. Cagle, who conducted a shop for many years. He in turn was succeeded by his son, W. B. Cagle. As late as 1876 prairie chickens were plentiful and were shipped by Mr. Bean in larger quantities than live poultry. Eggs and in fact all kinds of produce was plentiful in those days and very cheap. Many wagon loads were sent to market, usually Ash Grove or Springfield.

Arcola, however, was destined to be something more than a wide place in the road. It was a cross-roads point, and early had aspirations of becoming a city. On the 27th day of July, 1880, C. C. Bean platted four blocks in the northwest corner of Section 2, on the 13th day of December, 1880, E. E. and C. F. White laid out thirty-three lots in the southwest corner of Section 35, calling it White's Addition to Arcola. On the 14th day of December, 1883, J. M. Travis laid out six blocks in the southeast corner of Section 34, calling it Travis' Addition, and finally on the 21st day of March, 1884, S. H. Bales had surveyed and placed upon the market three blocks in the northeast corner of Section 3, which he called Bales' Addition. Arcola was now a city with streets, alleys, public parks and boulevards.

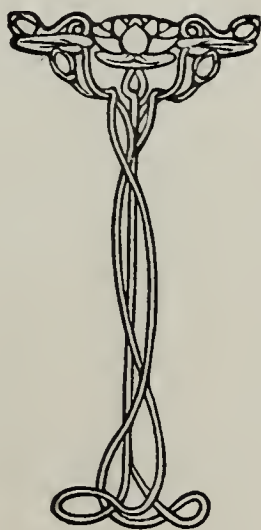
About the year 1877, D. Underwood engaged in the mercantile business and continued in it till his death, at which time the firm was Underwood & Son, being composed of Decatur Underwood and T. J. Underwood, the latter still being one of the leading merchants of the place. Mr. Bean finally sold his business to J. M. Travis and R. M. Crutcher, and they continued the business for seven years, when they sold out to Stewart & Hawkins, the junior member of the firm, P. H. Hawkins, having clerked for Travis & Crutcher a number of years and being fully

equipped for the business. After about six months J. M. Travis again became a member of the firm, in which he continued until the death of J. T. Stewart. Since then the firm has changed hands many times. C. F. White, Clyde C. White and J. R. Daugherty were early merchants of the place. The hardware business was started by S. H. Bales, who was succeeded by Porter & Harber, M. Pyle, M. Small, W. H. Watson, John O. Mitchell and I. A. Young & Co., this last named firm being the present owners. It is today one of the leading hardware, implement and farm supply houses in Southwest Missouri. From time to time many other merchants have been engaged in business at Arcola, among them W. P. Murphy, C. A. Wilson, Wm. Meek, Uel Murphy, Ben Appleby, Murphy, Russell & Whittaker, L. M. Duncan, O. C. Whitley, L. Killingsworth, J. G. Sloan & Sons. At the present time H. W. Kitsmiller, W. T. Underwood & Bro., Achord Bros., J. W. Griffin, I. A. Young & Co., and possibly others whose names I do not recall are actively engaged in mercantile enterprises at this place. For a number of years C. F. White had a store in Arcola and his son, C. C. White, in company with J. N. Preston and J. R. Daugherty, succeeded him. Dr. A. Higgins came to Arcola in 1904 and opened up a pharmacy, also entered the general practice of medicine, in which he has been successful.

For a number of years, Arcola suffered great inconvenience for want of proper banking facilities. Finally on the 17th day of October, 1910, The Bank of Arcola was organized with A. Higgins, President; C. W. Cassell, Vice President; W. D. Brickey, Cashier, and W. E. Petty, Assistant Cashier. It was capitalized at \$10,000. In 1912 W. E. Petty was made cashier and served till 1914, when he was succeeded by J. W. Mayfield, who served six months, when on the 4th day of January, 1915, C. C. Duncan was elected to that position and is still serving. The Directors of this Bank are W. U. Brooks, C. W. Cassell, S. P. Guinn, A. Higgins, C. A. Jordan, W. C. Noffsinger and W. D. Brickey. It is one of the sound financial institutions of the county.

Arcola has always been proud of her schools and churches. Both the Methodist and Christian people have church buildings and consistent membership. Upon the adoption of the school law authorizing consolidated districts, Arcola immediately organized Consolidated District No. 1, composed of several country districts, and erected a modern, up-to-date High School building. The present management is: J. T. Wilkins, President; C. C. Duncan, Secretary; A. D. Hughes, Vice President; C. C. Duncan, Treasurer. W. H. Riley, Principal; Miss Dobbs, Katie Brand, R. M. Owens, Cecil Oldham and F. L. Twaddell, teachers.

Arcola has always enjoyed a good trade and boasts of her splendid citizens.



Chapter 13

ABOUT DADE COUNTY BRIDGES.

by

Aaron D. States.

Soon after the Civil War the people of Dade County began to discuss the importance of bridging the streams. They were much in favor of building a bridge across Turnback, "out on the Springfield stage road," and another at the point where the Sac and Turnback rivers conjoin. Soon after the late Charles W. Griffith bought the old "Vidette" from Mason Talbutt and O. H. Barker and changed the name to "Vedette," the first of the seventies, there appeared several bridge editorials, at intervals, and to show the spirit of the press at that time the following editorial, from the Vedette, dated March 21, 1871, gives a pretty good idea that the people of those early days were thinking along right lines of public improvement. It took a little over twenty years of this sort of agitation before the first bridge was built. It was built across Sac a little below the junction of the Sac and Turnback rivers, at the very point where the Vedette said it should be built. This occurred about the year 1892, just about the time Mr. Griffith, the writer of this editorial, was stricken with his fatal illness. He lived to know that the bridge was constructed, yet he never saw it. Here is the editorial:

"The frequency of high waters during winter, and the consequent detention of mails and delay of passengers and freight in transit from the railroad, together with several fatal accidents that have occurred very recently in this part of the State as a result of attempting to ford the swollen streams, have set the people thinking pretty seriously on the subject of bridges. Bridges are undoubtedly needed over the principal streams throughout the Southwest and ought to be built as soon as possible. In this con-

nection we are happy to state that Mr. W. J. Hobson of the firm of C. Baker & Co., patentees and builders of Baker's National Truss Bridge, St. Joseph, Mo., visited our town this week and exhibited to our citizens the model and plans of a cheap, substantial and durable bridge, a large number of which have been built by his company in this State within the last two years. This late improvement in the construction of bridges would seem to be a timely relief in these days of hard times and high taxes. This company warrants their bridge to be as good as the old standard 'Howe Truss,' and are prepared to furnish them at little more than half of Howe's.

"It will be admitted that this county is very much in want of at least two bridges—one over Turnback on the stage road to Springfield, and the other over Big Sac below the junction. And we believe the County Court would be fully sustained by the people, should they decide to take immediate steps in the direction of supplying the people with good, safe crossings at the points above indicated. It may be objected that the county will have sufficient taxes to raise in payment of the interest on her bonds voted in aid of the construction of the K. C. & M. railroad. It is true that, if the road is built, as we hope, the accruing interest will have to be paid on the bonds. But it does not appear probable that that work will be pushed so rapidly as that any bonds will be issued in time for the interest to fall due within a year from this time. So that it seems the needed bridges might be built and paid for before any tax is assessed to pay the accrued interest on the railroad bonds. We think no reflecting mind will doubt that good bridges across the principal streams in this county would pay more than their cost every year, in the increased facilities they would afford to travel and trade. There is no reason why Dade County should be at all behind her neighbors in the building of necessary improvements. We learn that Jasper County has recently built several bridges, and Vernon County several, while Barton County is reported to have bridged nearly every stream within her borders.

“In conclusion we are happy to be able to say that we learn a petition is being circulated asking for the building of these bridges. We hope it will be numerously signed and meet with a favorable reception at the hands of the County Court.”

The second bridge built in Dade County was constructed about one year after the first was completed. This bridge is across Turnback out on the Springfield way, at or near a point that was suggested by the *Vedette* some twenty years before its construction. At this late date, the time these bridges were constructed, there were many people who did not like the idea of giving up the old ford, thinking it good enough and also believing the bridge was too expensive. In order to please those who objected to the passing of the old ford, the court decreed that all fords could be left intact, thus giving the traveler an opportunity to water his horses as theretofore.

These two bridges seemed to encourage the progressive citizens, and they at once began the agitation of building other bridges and making public improvements of various kinds. It was about this time the people began to get interested in the good roads movement, and it took nearly twenty years of good roads agitation before there was any noticeable result.



COURT HOUSE.

The first court house in Dade County was built immediately after the site for the seat of justice was selected and laid out as a town, and named Greenfield. It was a temporary one-and-a-half-story frame building, with the court room below and office rooms above, and was built by R. S. Jacobs and Joseph Griggs. It stood on lot 5 in block 5, in the town of Greenfield, and was used as a court house until about the year 1850, when a brick court house, about the same size as the present one, was erected on the public square where the one now in use stands. It had two halls on the first floor—one passing north and south, and the other east and west, through the center of the building.

There were four office rooms on the first floor, and the stairs to the second story at the west end of the east-and-west hall. The second story contained the court room, and some small rooms adjoining it on the west side—the judges' seat being on the east. The contractor who built this house was Dozier C. Gill.

During the Civil War the court house was used a portion of the time by the Union troops as a fortification, and was so occupied on the 6th day of October, 1863, when the town was captured by Confederate troops under Gen. Joe Shelby, on which occasion his soldiers carried the public records (except certain ones which some of the rebel soldiers wished to have destroyed) out of the court house, and deposited them with Judge Nelson McDowell, at his residence, and then set the building on fire and burned it down.

In July, 1867, the County Court, being in special session, appropriated \$10,000 for the building of a court house and jail combined. Subsequently the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Francis M. Wilson, who, according to the report of W. L. Scroggs, superintendent of public buildings, dated December 21, 1868, had completed the building according to contract. It is a large and substantial two-story brick structure on a rock foundation, with a hall running east and west through the center of the lower story, on the north of which are three offices, and on the south three offices. The upper story contains the court and jury rooms.

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JAIL.

The first jail in Dade County was built soon after the county was organized. It was made of hewn timbers eight inches square, the walls consisting of three thicknesses. The timbers of the middle wall stood in a perpendicular position, while the timbers of the outer and inner walls occupied a horizontal position. It was a two-story building, and was about sixteen feet square in size. The floors were also made of timbers, and the walls of the lower story were lined on the inside with oak lumber one inch in thick-

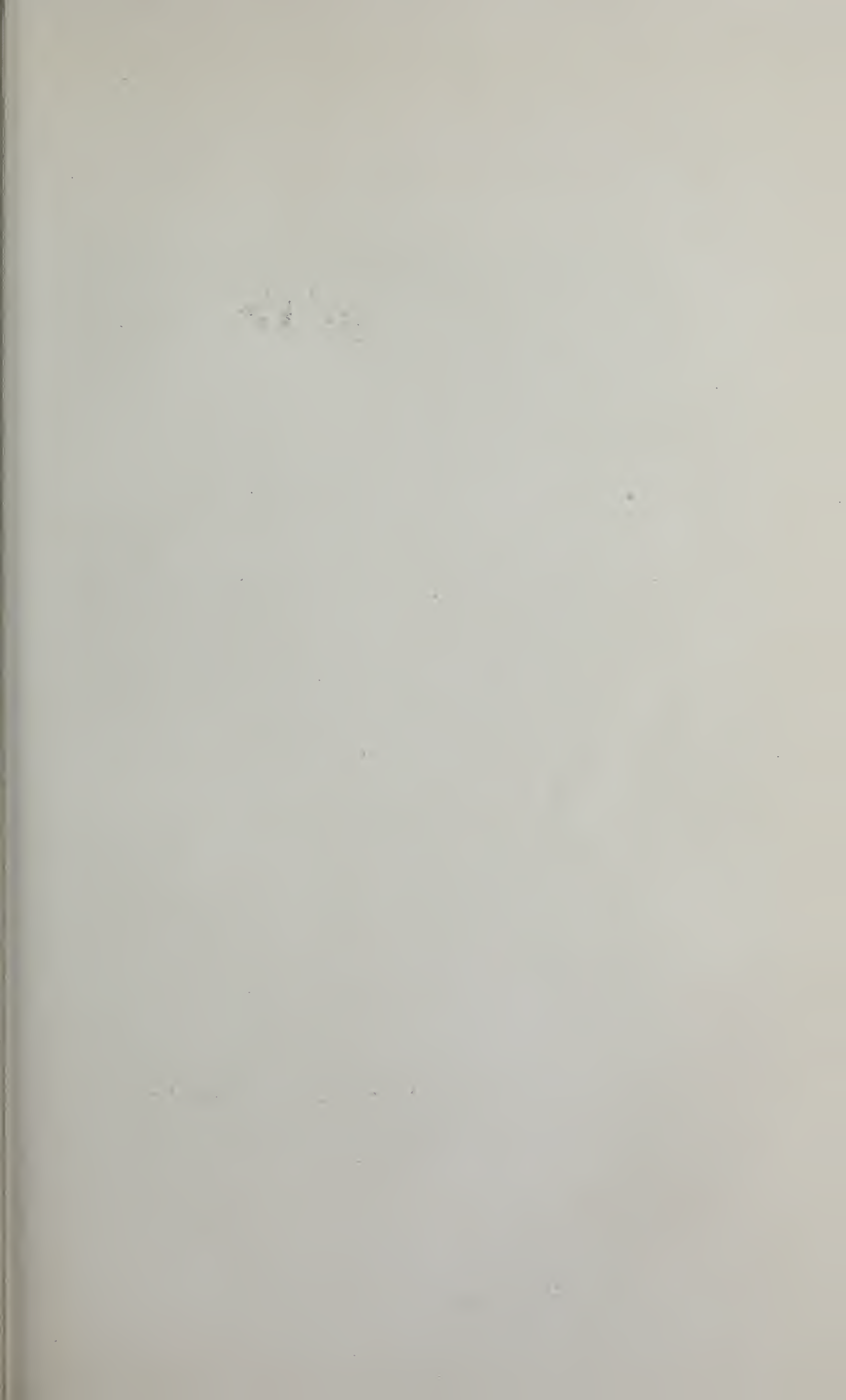
ness, and into every square inch of surface a ten-penny nail was driven. For the keeping of prisoners, this jail was as safe as any of the modern iron-celled jails. This building was erected by Joseph Griggs, and cost the county about \$700. It stood in the hollow on the east side of Greenfield, about a square in distance from the southeast corner of the public square, and was used as a jail until the war period. In 1862 or 1863 the officers of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, then stationed at Greenfield, concluded to use it as a guard house, and the first night after the order was issued to that effect it was set on fire and burned down.

During the year 1897 the County Court made an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the purpose of building a modern sheriff's resident and jail combined on the county lot one block east of the southeast corner of the square. This structure was of brick, two stories high, the sheriff's residence consisting of eight nicely furnished rooms, and the jail proper being an addition of brick on the north equipped with modern steel cells, corridors and other up-to-date appliances for the safe-keeping of prisoners. U. S. Keran was the first sheriff to occupy this building.

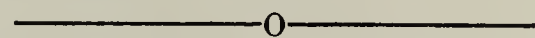
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THE COUNTY FARM.

In keeping with the progress of the age, Dade County as early as 1890 abandoned the semi-barbarous custom of letting out the paupers of the county by public outcry to the lowest bidder, and adopted the more humane plan of a County Home. One hundred and twenty acres were purchased, located upon the Lockwood-Greenfield public road and about half way distant between the two cities. At the time of the purchase there was a two-story frame dwelling upon this land, but during the last ten years there has been added three additional structures of brick, with concrete floors and sanitary equipment, one for the women, one for the men, and the third a general dining hall. In addition to this there is the laundry, a water system, and other improvements, making it possible to care for these unfortunate people, giving them many of the comforts of a real



home. The farm is well supplied with live stock, farm implements and garden accessories. The Superintendent is employed annually by the County Court and no expense is spared and no false economy practiced when the interest of the wards is at stake.



COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Court Justices and Judges—Nelson McDowell, 1841-45; William Penn and David Hunter, 1841-42; Eshan A. Brown, 1842-44; P. T. Andrews, 1844-45; Isaac Routh and D. S. Clarkson, 1844. There are no records to show how long the latter two served, nor who were their immediate successors, but records do show that Peter Hoyle, Edward L. Matlock and Lemuel L. Carlock were serving in 1852, and continued to serve until 1854, after which the complete list, except for the war period, is as follows, viz: Newell Cates, Samuel N. King and C. F. Hardwick, 1854-58; John C. Wetsel and Britian Finley, 1858 to war period; Daniel W. Scott, 1858-60; James R. Witt, 1860 to war period. Mark A. Garrison, Joseph V. Grisham and Willis G. Dodson, serving at end of war period, held their last session in October, 1866; E. H. Travis, 1866-72; S. A. Harshbarger, 1866-68; J. T. Hembree, 1866-72; S. S. Butterfield, 1869-73; Robert Cowan, Samuel E. Shaw, Thomas J. Carson and A. D. Hudspeth, judges, representing, respectively, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Judicial Districts of the county, and R. A. Clark, presiding judge at large, from 1873 to 1875; J. M. Stookey, sole judge from 1875 to 1876; John N. Landers, sole judge from 1876 to 1878; Samuel E. Shaw, presiding justice, 1878-82; James McClelland and George W. Whitesides, associate justices, 1878-80; T. W. Davenport and George W. Wells, associate judges, 1880-82; George W. Wells, presiding judge, 1882-86; E. C. Gillett, presiding judge, 1886, term expires 1890; T. T. Ellis and S. L. Collins, associate judges, 1882-84; T. T. Ellis and W. M. Brown, associate judges, 1884-86; S. H. Wheeler and Fred A. Pierson, associate judges, 1886-88; W. N. Poe and Fred Schnelle, associate judges, 1888 to 1890.

- O. H. Barker, Presiding Judge, 1890 to 1894.
A. G. Odell, Associate Judge, 1890 to 1892.
W. N. Poe, Associate Judge, 1890 to 1892.
G. W. Evans, Associate Judge, 1892 to 1894.
T. T. Ellis, Associate Judge, 1892—Died in office.
W. C. Holman(Associate Judge, appointed to fill
vacancy.
J. N. Landers, Presiding Judge, 1894 to 1898.
W. R. Dye, Associate Judge, 1894 to 1896.
J. C. Wood, Associate Judge, 1894 to 1896.
John N. Scott, Associate Judge, 1896 to 1898.
Walter Buffington, Associate Judge, 1896 to 1898.
John N. Landers, Presiding Judge, 1898 to 1902.
S. M. Shaw, Associate Judge, 1898 to 1900.
J. M. Brickey, Associate Judge, 1898 to 1900.
S. M. Shaw, Associate Judge, 1900 to 1902.
J. M. Brickey, Associate Judge, 1900 to 1902.
J. L. King, Presiding Judge, 1902 to 1906.
W. N. Poe, Associate Judge, 1902 to 1904.
J. W. Davenport, Associate Judge, 1902 to 1904.
J. L. Glass, Associate Judge, 1904 to 1906.
G. W. Hamic, Associate Judge, 1904 to 1906.
J. F. Johnson, Presiding Judge, 1906 to 1910.
J. N. Scott, Associate Judge, 1906 to 1908.
Frank E. Chatam, Associate Judge, 1906 to 1908.
W. C. Holman, Associate Judge, 1908.—Died in office.
S. M. Shaw appointed to fill unexpired term.
Thomas McArthur, Associate Judge, 1908 to 1910.
J. L. King, Presiding Judge, 1910 to 1914.
Elwood Rush, Associate Judge, 1910 to 1912.
T. P. Stockton, Associate Judge, 1910 to 1912.
J. B. McLemore, Associate Judge, 1912 to 1914.
D. C. Rook, Associate Judge, 1912 to 1914.
T. M. Walker, Presiding Judge, 1914 to 1918.
Fred Frye, Associate Judge, 1914 to 1916.
John C. McConnell, Associate Judge, 1914 to 1916.
L. F. Evans, Associate Judge, 1916 to 1918.
J. W. Waddle, Associate Judge, 1916 to 1918.
Circuit Court Judges.—C. S. Yancey, 1856; William C.
Price, 1856-57; John R. Chenault, 1857 to war period;

John C. Price, 1863-69; Benjamin L. Hendricks, 1869-72; John D. Parkinson, 1872-80; Charles G. Burton, 1880-86; D. P. Stratton, 1886-92; D. P. Stratton, 1892-98; H. C. Timmons, 1898-1904; Levin W. Shafer, 1904-05—deceased in office, J. B. Johnson appointed till next general election, 1906; B. G. Thurman, 1906-10, unexpired term; B. G. Thurman, 1910-16; B. G. Thurman, 1916.

County Court Clerks—Joseph Allen, 1841-45; Nelson McDowell, 1845-60; D. C. Eastin, 1860 to spring of 1861; Nelson McDowell, 1863-66; N. R. Moore, 1866-68; N. B. McDowell, 1868-74; J. R. Tarrant, 1874-86; C. Z. Russell, 1886-94; C. W. Montgomery, 1894-1902; A. H. Montgomery, 1902-06; J. W. Bell, 1906-10; O. H. Divine, 1910-14; J. C. Webb, 1914.

Circuit Court Clerks—Prior to the spring of 1861, the clerk of the county court was also clerk of the circuit court. D. C. Eastin, who was serving as clerk when the Civil War began, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by the State Convention, which met in February, 1861, to consider the question of secession, and thereby vacated the office, and after that—some time during the war period and also during a period for which the records have been destroyed—the office of the clerk of the county court and clerk of the circuit court were separated, and W. K. Lathim became clerk of the circuit court, and served until 1865, after which the list of circuit court clerks have been as follows, viz: Benjamin Appleby, 1856-66; Arch M. Long, 1866-74; D. G. Young, 1874-82; E. T. Kennedy, 1882-86; John A. Davis, 1886-90; W. C. Young, 1890-94; J. M. Pidcock, 1894-1902; C. A. Ketchum, 1902-10; T. A. Scott, 1910-14; W. D. Brown, 1914.

Sheriffs.—Asa G. Smith, 1841-42; William G. Blake, 1842, six months; M. H. Allison, 1842-43; F. R. McFall, 1843-45; A. D. Hudspeth, 1845-48; James J. Tucker, 1848-52; A. D. Hudspeth, 1852-54; John M. Tarrant, 1854-56; John S. Pemberton, 1856-58; John M. Tarrant, 1858-60; F. M. Hastings, 1860 to some time during the Civil War. E. Shaw was sheriff at the close of the Civil

War, and served until 1866; B. R. Ragsdale, 1866-68; Alfred Kennedy, 1868-72; John E. Garrett, 1872-74; T. J. Carter, 1874-76; J. R. J. Appleby, 1876-78; James C. Dunaway, 1878-80; George W. Whitesides, 1880-82; Enoch K. Shackelford, 1882-86; J. M. Divine, 1886-88; J. M. Divine, 1888-1890; T. A. McConnell, 1890-94; Morris Miller, 1894-1896; Frank Hudson, 1896-1898; U. S. Keran, 1898-1902; Isaac Horton, 1902-1904; Uel Murphy, 1904-1906; W. R. Farmer, 1906-1908; T. B. McGuire, 1908-1912; I. A. Hall, 1912-1916; B. W. Smith, 1916.

Prosecuting Attorneys Since 1872.—David A. De Armond, 1872-73; Henry Merrill, 1873-74; B. G. Thurman, 1874-76; J. F. Duckwall, 1876-80; W. K. Pyle, 1880-86; S. A. Payne, 1886-88; S. A. Payne, 1888-1890; Seymour Hoyt, 1890-1892; Seymour Hoyt-1892-1894; S. A. Payne, 1894-1896; Mason Talbutt, 1896-1898; Mason Talbutt, 1898-1900; R. D. Payne, 1900-1902; A. J. Young, 1902-1904; C. F. Newman, 1904-1906; Howard Ragsdale, 1906-1908; Ed. Frieze, 1908-1910; Ed. Frieze, 1910-1912; L. A. Wetzel, 1912-1914, L. A. Wetzel, 1914-1916; R. D. Payne, 1916—.

Collectors.—Prior to 1872, the sheriff of the county was, by virtue of his office, collector of the revenues. The office of collector was established in 1872, and R. B. Stephenson was elected, as collector, and served until 1874, after which the revenues were collected by township collectors, under the township organization system, until July, 1877, when Alfred Kennedy was appointed county collector, to serve until the next general election in 1878, and since that date the collectors have been as follows, viz.: W. R. Carlock, 1878-80; E. R. Hughes, 1880-86; O. R. Hembree, 1886-88; Edgar Clark, 1888-90; Edgar Clark, 1890-1892; R. C. Pyle, 1892-1896; W. F. Bryant, 1896-1898; J. F. Stockton, 1898-1902; T. A. Davis, 1902-1904; A. F. Sandemeyer, 1904-1907.

County voted in Township Organization law under which the County Treasurer became ex-officio Collector: S. M. Quick being County Treasurer at the time filled the unexpired term of A. F. Sandmeyer until the general

election of 1908 when he was elected for two successive terms, 1908-1916; J. B. Lorah, 1916—.

Treasurers.—A. H. Allison, 1854-56; D. L. McMillen, 1856-60; W. W. Holland, 1860-61; R. S. Jacobs, ———; John H. Howard, 1866-72; Alfred Kennedy, 1872-74; Lewis M. Murphy, 1874, July to December; W. R. Russell, 1874-76; L. M. Murphy, 1876-78; T. J. VanOsdell, 1878-80; C. W. Griffith, 1880-84; James L. Wetzel, 1884-86; R. S. Jacobs, 1886-88; S. W. Baker, 1888 to 1890; John W. McDowell, 1890 to 1892; John W. McDowell, 1892 to 1894; S. L. Collins, 1894 to 1896; D. W. Edwards, 1896 to 1898; P. D. Stringfellow, 1898 to 1900; Harry H. Davis, 1900, died in office; I. N. Horton, 1904 to 1908; S. M. Quick, 1908 to 1916; J. B. Lorah, 1916.

Recorders.—Prior to January 1, 1883, the clerk of the circuit court had, from the organization of the county, been ex-officio recorder, and prior to the election of a circuit court clerk, separate from the office of clerk of the county court, the county clerk was clerk of both courts, and also recorder. Since a separate office has been established for the recorder, the officials have been O. S. Ragland, from 1882 to 1886; W. E. Shaw, 1886-1890; J. T. Cantrell, 1890-1894; T. D. Kirby, 1894-1898; I. T. Sloan, 1898-1902; W. Y. McLemore, 1902-1906; John R. Clopton, 1906-1910; H. H. Finley, 1910-1914; H. H. Finley, 1914—.

Judges of the Probate Court.—Peter Hoyle, 1845-47; Matthias H. Allison, 1847-50; Andres D. Hudspeth, 1850-52; Matthias H. Allison, 1852-56; D. C. Eastin, 1856-59; Benjamin Appleby, 1859-60; Nelson McDowell, 1860-61; ——— Columbus Talbutt, 1863-64; Nelson McDowell, 1864-66; Benjamin Appleby, 1866-68; Nelson McDowell, 1868-70; Levin W. Shafer, 1870-72; Orlando H. Baker, 1872-74; L. P. Downing, 1874-75; James M. Stook-ey, sole judge of county court, 1875-76; John N. Landers, sole judge of county court, 1876-78; Seymour Hoyt, 1878-82; Mason Talbutt, 1882-86; W. K. Pyle, 1886-1890; Alfred Kennedy, 1890-1894; Alfred Kennedy, 1894-1898; C. L. Pyle, 1898-1902; W. M. Holland, 1902-1906; W. M. Hol-

land, 1906-1910; C. W. Montgomery, 1910-1914; C. W. Montgomery, 1914—.

Surveyors.—B. F. Walker, 1841-46; William Anderson, 1846-50; N. H. Hampton, 1850-55; R. L. McGuire, 1855-60; T. A. Switzler, 1860-61; E. S. Rook, 1861-68; James M. Travis, 1868-72; A. H. McPherson, 1872-74; Arch M. Long, 1875, April to November; James M. Travis, 1875-84; Charles E. Woody, 1884-88; Arch M. Long, 1888-1892; Benjamin Freedle, 1892 to 1896; J. C. Hedgecock, 1896 to 1900; W. H. Vanhooser, 1900 to 1904; Ward McConnell, 1904 to 1908; John W. Scott, 1908 to 1912; T. K. McConnell, 1912 to 1916; M. W. Allison, 1916—.



Chapter 14

JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Courts.

County Court.—The formation of this court has been mentioned in connection with the organization of the county. It was originally composed of three county justices, the first three being appointed by the governor of the state, and their successors elected by the people, and continued to be thus formed until 1873. In May, 1872, five petitions, containing in the aggregate the signatures of three hundred citizens of the county, were presented to the county court. The petitions read, in substance, as follows:

To the Honorable County Court of Dade County, Missouri: Your petitioners ask that your honorable body submit to the voters of Dade County, the question of organizing the county under the new law for township organization, by which the present county court shall be abolished and a new court organized under the law.

In compliance with the prayer of the petition, the court ordered "that the question of township organization, under the act approved March 18, 1872, be submitted to the qualified voters at the general election in 1872, by ballot to be written or printed, 'For Township Organization,' or, 'Against Township Organization,' to be canvassed and returned in like manner as votes for state and county officers."

On awaiting the votes after the election, it was found that 886 votes were cast in favor of township organization, and 439 against it; the votes by municipal township being:

Township Organization.

	For	Against
Center	148	129
Morgan	216	19
Sac	47	54

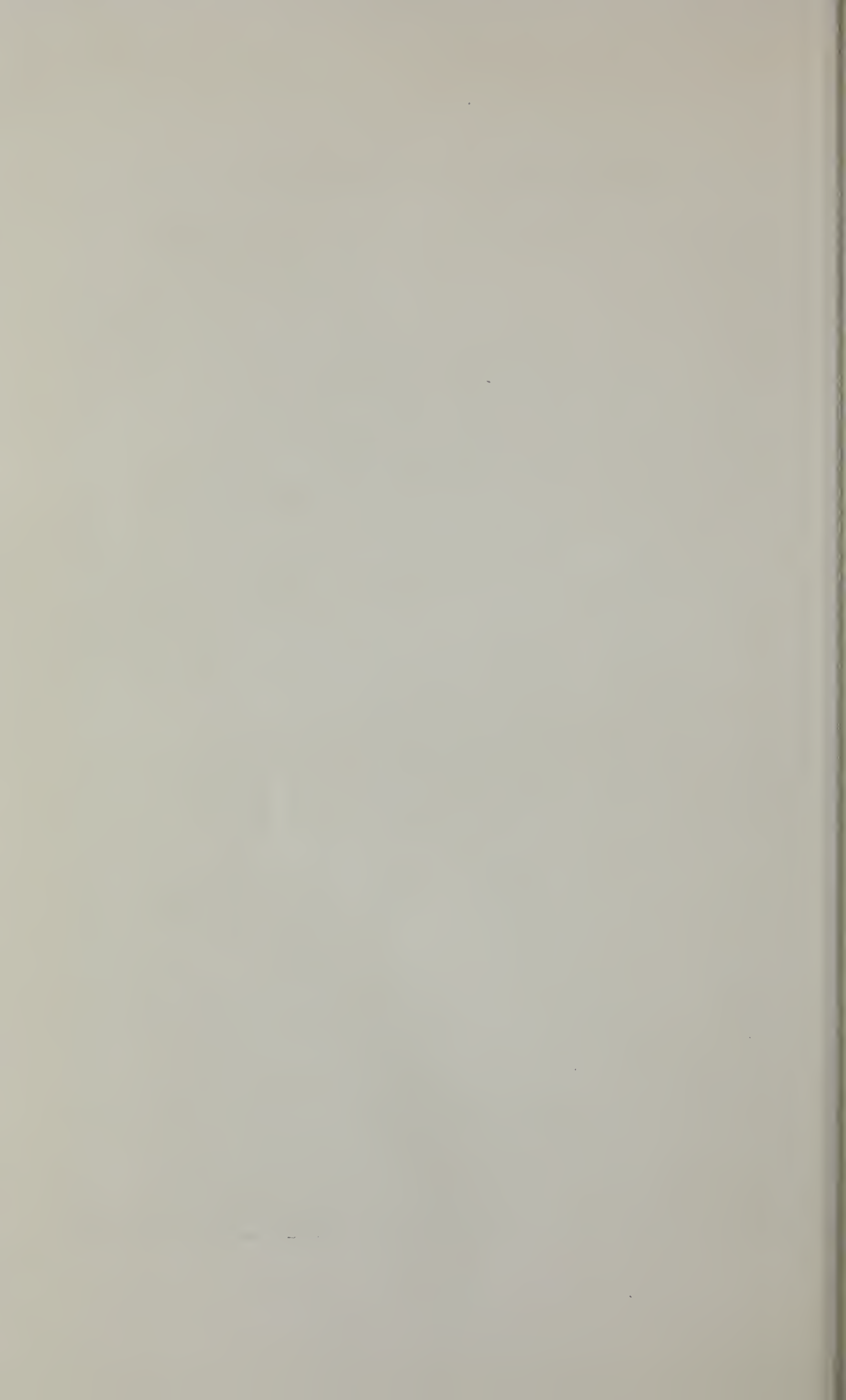
North	114	11
South	18	57
Polk	77	53
Cedar—North Division	73	5
Cedar—South Division	45	4
Marion	58	2
Grant	63	—
Rock Prairie	6	86
Smith	21	20

In May, 1873, the county court, under the provisions of the township organization law, divided the county into four districts, composed of the several townships, as follows:

District No. 1 to contain Morgan, Polk and Rock Prairie Townships; District No. 2 to contain Sac and Center townships; District No. 3 to contain North, Cedar and Marion Townships; District No. 4 to contain South, Smith and Grant Townships. An election was then ordered to be held on the 6th day of June following, for the purpose of electing, as provided by the new law, a county court judge in each district, and one for the county at large. The election being held, it was found that R. A. Clark was elected at large as presiding judge of the county, and that Robert Cowan, Samuel B. Shaw, Thomas J. Carson and A. D. Hudspeth were elected judges, respectively, of the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts. Thus the county court continued to be organized until 1875, when township organization was abolished, and the court, under a new law, was made to consist of one judge only, together with the other usual attendant officers, clerk and sheriff. J. M. Stookey was the first sole judge serving from 1875 to 1876. He was succeeded by John N. Landers, who served until 1876, when another change was made in the formation of the court, it going back to the old system of three county court justices, under which it continued to be composed until it was re-organized under the new law of 1877. This law, entitled, "An act to provide for a uniform system of county courts," approved April 27, 1887, provided that each



FRANK E. KING AND WIFE.
Greenfield Residence.



county should be divided into two districts as nearly equal in population as possible without dividing municipal townships, and, at the general election in 1880, and every two years thereafter, there should be elected in each district an associate judge of the county court, and, at the general election in 1882, and every four years thereafter, a presiding judge of the court should be elected at large.

In compliance with this law, the county court divided the county into two districts—the Eastern to be composed of the municipal townships of South, Rock Prairie, Polk, Morgan and Sac, and the Western, of the municipal townships of Cedar, Marion, Grant, Smith, Center and North. In accordance with the law last recited, and the compliance with it, the county court has ever been, and still continues to be composed. Under the head of “County Officers,” a list of all the county court justices and judges, as shown by the records, may be seen.

In December, 1856, the county court of Dade County, appointed Arch M. Long, as agent to select the swamp lands of the county, under the act of Congress donating these lands to the state. The lands were selected by Mr. Long, but the county failed to obtain a title thereto, hence the school fund of the county was never increased from the proceeds of the sale of any swamp lands.

Probate Court.—The county court exercised jurisdiction over all probate business until the probate court was established in 1845. This court held a special session at the house of William Penn, beginning, on the 15th day of March, 1841, for the transaction of the first probate business after the county was organized. The first administrator was William C. Campbell, who was appointed to administer on the estate of Robert Alexander, deceased. He filed a bond in the sum of \$3,500, with Peter Hoyle as surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Robert Graham and John Edsall were appointed witnesses to assist him in examining the books, papers and accounts of the decedent, and perfecting an invoice of the property. Redden Crisp, the second administrator, was appointed to administer on the estate of John Bostick, de-

ceased. As such, he gave bond in the sum of \$800, with William Lewis and Bartholomew Millholland as sureties. Zepheniah Lacy and William Lewis were appointed witnesses to assist him, etc. The first will probated in the county was that of Thomas Bowles, deceased. It was presented by Sarah Bowles, the executrix, and proved by John H. Praddy, Marietta Praddy and John P. W. Bowles, the three subscribing witnesses thereto. In November, 1841, James Ventioner was appointed guardian of George W. Bearden, infant heir of Lambert S. Bearden, deceased. These were the first guardian and ward in the county. The first public administrator was John C. Wetzel.

The first judge of the Probate court was Peter Hoyle, who received his commission as such from Gov. John C. Edwards, the instrument being dated August 15, 1845. Hoyle qualified as probate judge, August 26, 1845, and made his first entry of business on the record, February 9, 1846. A separate judge continued to be elected for the probate court until 1875, at which time the jurisdiction of this court was assumed, under the law, by the sole judge of the county court, and exercised by him until the office of a sole county court judge was abolished, after which separate judges were elected, and still continue to be elected, for the probate court. (See "County Officers.")

Circuit Court.—The first record of the proceedings of this court has been destroyed, consequently a few items, such as the first grand and petit juries, the first business transacted, and trials had, cannot be given. The first record of the circuit court preserved is that of the October term, 1845, when C. S. Yancey was judge. When the court house was burned, in 1863, a certain individual, against whom stood a record of criminal charges, cut out from one of the books the pages containing the record of proceedings from October 1860 to October, 1863. This court, as well as the others, was somewhat interrupted in holding its sessions during the war period.

The Dade County Bar.—The legal bar of Dade County has for many years been noted for its brilliant attorneys.

Many of them have gained distinction, not only in the local courts but in the higher tribunals of the state. Others have gained a statewide reputation as public speakers and politicians. The Dade County Bar as it is now constituted is composed of the following local attorneys:

Mason Talbutt, S. A. Payne, A. J. Young, Ben M. Neale, Fred L. Shafer, R. D. Payne, Elmer E. Pyle, Edwin Frieze, Will R. Bowles, all of Greenfield and E. R. Hightower and S. A. McMillen of Lockwood.

Criminal Record.—The county of Dade has not been as extensively cursed with crime as many of the older counties of the state, though her record in that respect is sufficiently appalling. Only two executions for the crime of murder have taken place in the county, and only one of these for a murder committed within its limits. This one was the execution of Peter Douglas, a slave, who, about the year 1848, killed his wife and two or three of his children, and then attempted to kill himself. He was tried for the offense, found guilty, and, in accordance with the sentence of the court, was executed on the gallows in the town of Greenfield. During the war period, a number of murders were committed in the county, and at the close thereof a number of persons were indicted and arrested for the offense, but before trial, the cases against them were nolle prosequied under proclamation of the president.

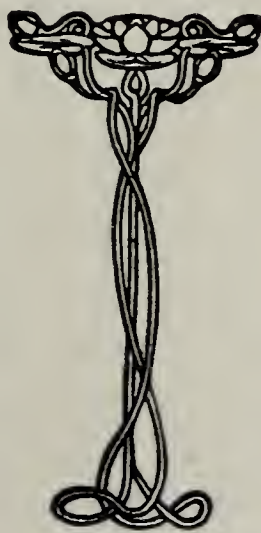
In December, 1873, a colored man named Monroe Richardson was indicted for the murder of another colored man named William Miller. He was arrested, placed in jail, made his escape therefrom, ran away, and has never been re-arrested. At the October term, 1879, of the Dade Circuit Court, Thomas B. Hopper was tried on change of venue from Cedar County, for the murder in that county of Samuel C. Ham. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged. He then took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was confirmed, and, in accordance therewith, he was, on the 25th day of June, 1880, executed upon the gallows, at Greenfield.

Early in 1881, Donald McElrath, an officer, was killed in the town of Greenfield by Taylor Underwood, while attempting to arrest him on a charge of crime. Underwood was indicted for the murder of McElrath at the April term of the court in that year and, on being arraigned for trial, was granted a change of venue to Barton County, where he was afterwards tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged. He then took an appeal to the supreme court, where the judgment was reversed, and he remanded for new trial. On being arraigned for the second trial, he plead guilty to man-slaughter, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

In 1885 there was considerable petty thieving carried on in and about the town of Everton, and George Burlis was suspected of being engaged in the business; whereupon a mob assembled and captured Burlis, took him out in the woods, and tried to make him confess. Failing in this, they told him to run, and when he ran, some one or more of them shot at and killed him. Afterward Jesse P. Small, Jacob Sample, S. H. Wilson, Jr., and G. R. Garrison were severally indicted for the murder of Burlis. Small was tried for the offense at the April term of court in 1887, and acquitted; whereupon the case against the other defendants were nolle prosequied. Prior to the killing of Burlis, a man, in attempting to perpetrate a theft, had been wounded by a shot from a revolver or gun, and it was supposed Burlis was the man, but it was found, after he was killed, that his body had not received the wound. After the death of another individual in the place, his body was discovered to have been wounded, which led to the suspicion that he, instead of Burlis, was the guilty one.

In November, 1887, Daniel Pippinger was indicted for the murder of Ephriam Walker, and, upon entering a plea of guilty of manslaughter at the November term, 1888, he was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary.

On the night of July 3, 1881, a band of disguised individuals went to the jail in Greenfield, and took William Underwood, James Butler, Jr., and Frank Craft, who were confined therein on a charge of horse stealing, and hanged them until they were dead, and left their bodies suspended from the limbs of the trees on the west side of the court house, where they were discovered the next morning by the citizens of the town. These unfortunate men were supposed to belong to a regularly organized gang of horse-thieves. Though this was an unlawful and summary way of inflicting punishment, it is said that it had the effect of breaking up the horse stealing business in Dade county.



Chapter 15

GENERAL RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

Mineral Resources. — The mineral deposits of the county consists of coal, iron, zinc and fire-clay. Coal has been discovered in several places in the northwestern part, and the McCluey Mines, owned by Robert McCluey; the McGarvey Mines, owned by Samuel McGarvey; the Star Banks, owned by W. L. Burnett, Jr.; the Seaton Banks, owned by J. R. Seaton, and many others, have been opened and operated by their respective owners. The eastern limits of the coal beds, so far as prospected, extend to Cedar Creek, and as far south as its head. There are three distinct strata, the first, or surface stratum, ranging from one and a half to three feet in thickness. Lower strata run from two to five feet in thickness. The upper or surface stratum crops out in many places along the valleys and streams. As far as prospected all the strata are soft bituminous coal. It usually sells at about \$1.75 per ton at the banks. Estimated products for the winter months of 1886-87 were Robert McCluey Mines 60,000 bushels; twelve other mines, 135,000 bushels. Number of men employed, 75 to 90; distance from railroad, eight miles.

The iron deposits exist mostly in the northeastern portion of the county—in Morgan township. Solid masses of iron ore have been discovered on the surface in many localities. At an early date in the settlement of the county, a small forge was erected on Sac River, where the ore from this region was smelted and manufactured into iron. For the want of transportation the work was abandoned, and no further developments of the iron resources in that region have been made.

Zinc was discovered in Dade County in 1874, at Corry, ten miles northeast of Greenfield; at Pemberton, two miles further south on Sac river, and at the McGee diggings, a short distance farther up the river, and nearly due east of

Greenfield. These deposits consist of carbonites, silicate and blende, in almost unlimited and apparently inexhaustible bodies, from which, since 1784, thousands of tons of raw ores have been shipped annually to zinc furnaces at La Salle, Illinois; Cherokee, Kansas; Joplin, Missouri and other points. Lead mining, however, is the over-topping mining industry of Dade County. In the spring of 1875, some miners, while mining for zinc, about ten miles northeast of Greenfield, and east of Sac river about two miles, and near where the mining town of Corry is now situated, struck a boulder of lead weighing 50,000 pounds only a few feet below the surface. The excitement grew intense. Hundreds of miners, prospectors and capitalists flocked to the spot. Other rich discoveries of lead rapidly followed. The Dade County Mining and Smelting Company was organized by the citizens of Dade county. Furnaces were erected, and the town of Corry laid out. At the close of the year, 1875, over half a million pounds of lead had been mined and smelted.

This company still continues the business, and the amount of lead mined and smelted in the county since the ore was first discovered and the mines opened amounts to several million of pounds, while the amount of zinc that has been mined and shipped from the county reaches many thousands of tons. Large deposits of fire-clay of superior quality exists in the southeastern portion of the county—near Rock Prairie, about twelve miles southeast of Greenfield—on the line of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. A pottery has been established at this place, and a large quantity of earthenware and tiling has been manufactured.

Manufacturing.—Dade County contains all the elements which go to make up a good manufacturing center; coal, iron, zinc, lead, fire-clay, and the best building stone in the west. The stone for the United States building at Fort Smith was taken from the stone quarries in Dade county, which are said to be superior in quality to any building stone in this part of the country. Lime is also manufactured in this county. Some of the foregoing has

been compiled or quoted from a carefully prepared article by a well-posted citizen of Dade County, the same being verified by existing facts.

Dade County is abundantly supplied with water power, and several flouring mills and saw-mills have been erected on her principal water-courses. On the Sac River are two flouring mills with the full roller process for the manufacture of flour; and there are several grist-mills on Turnback and Limestone Creeks. There are also a number of waterpower saw mills in the county.

Agriculture, Stock Raising and Horticulture.—Dade County is well adapted to general agricultural pursuits, and, on account of its mild climate and excellent supply of water, it is especially well suited to the raising of stock. The mild climate also renders the growing of fruits a profitable undertaking. Wheat growing has risen from an experimental branch of farming to one of the leading crops. The early settlers of the county, coming mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, introduced the wooden mold-board and bull tongue, with which the farming was principally done prior to the Civil War. After the close of that struggle, with the coming of settlers from more northern portions of the United States came the modern implements of the country, as well as better methods of farming, and the result has been a very great improvement in farming, but yet the room for improvements has by no means been fully occupied.

Owing to the mild temperature, high altitude, and slight trouble from insects, fruit has always done well in Dade County. Before the county was connected by rail with Kansas, thousands of wagons came annually from that state to this part of Missouri for apples. Kansas is still supplied with fruit from this part of Missouri, but mostly now by rail instead of by wagons. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, especially wild plums, and all the smaller fruits common to this latitude, grow here in great abundance and mature to great perfection. Grapes, both cultivated and wild, produce abundantly. Great quantities of wine are made from the native grapes. Fruit raising

for the market is still in its infancy, but farmers are planting extensive orchards and preparing for the future. The Ben Davis apple is the variety mostly cultivated for the market. A large orchard of trees loaded with this beautiful variety of apple is one of the most attractive natural scenes ever beheld.

Statistics.—To show agricultural and stock-raising resources of the county, the following statistics are taken from the U. S. census reports for 1880: Number of farms, 1756; improved lands, 98,290 acres; value of farms and improvements, \$1,915,817; value of farm implements, \$103,229; value of live stock, \$702,328; estimated value of all farm productions for 1879, \$554,972. The same report gives the amount of vegetable productions for the year 1879, as follows; buckwheat 465 bushels; Indian corn, 1,373,896 bushels; oats, 178,978 bushels; wheat, 110,157 bushels; rye, 1,905 bushels; hay, 2,602 tons; Irish potatoes, 16,860 bushels; sweet potatoes, 4,980 bushels; tobacco, 5,442 pounds. The reader should bear in mind that all these productions did not come from the whole area of the county, but only from the acres under cultivation of the 98,280 acres of improved lands, the latter being only about three-tenths of the whole area of the country.

The amount of live stock in the county, as shown by the report, was as follows: horses, 5,332; mules and asses, 1,368; meat cattle, 21,159; sheep, 12,019; swine, 31,432; pounds of wool, 46,354. To show the increase, or decrease in the number of head of live stock from 1880 to 1888, the following statement of the number of animals in the county as returned by the assessor for the purpose of taxation for the latter year, is given; horses, 7,928; mules and asses, 2,280; meat cattle, 26,244; sheep, 5,923; swine, 26,426. A comparison of these figures shows a large increase in the number of horses, mules and asses and meat cattle, and a large decrease in the number of sheep and hogs. The decrease in number of sheep for the eight years was 6,069, being more than half the number in the county in 1880. This rate of decrease if continued, will soon drive the industry of raising sheep from the county.

The cause for it must be the decrease in the price of wool, and what caused the decrease in the price of wool cannot be discussed here. The decrease in the number of hogs, as shown for the same time, amounts to 5,006, but this can be accounted for by the fact that the census report shows the number of hogs raised during the preceeding year, including those sold and slaughtered, while the assessor's report shows only the number on hand at a certain time—when taxes accrue. This, to a very limited extent, is also true with reference to the sheep, but only so, as sheep are raised almostly entirely for the wool product, only a few being sold or slaughtered. In all probability, the number of hogs now raised in the county is much greater than in 1880. Stock raising, with the exception of sheep, is very profitable in Dade county, and the farmers have introduced the best and finest kinds of animals.

Population.—The population of Dade County was, in 1850, 4,246; in 1860, 7,072; in 1870, 8,683; in 1880, 12,557. The colored poulation, including the foregoing, was in 1860, 351; in 1870, 204; in 1880, 248. Nearly all the colored people enumerated in 1860 were slaves, that being before the abolition of the institution of slavery. The census of 1890 will show a marked increase in the entire population of the county, as it is increasing considerably by immigration. The population of the county in 1880, by municipal townships, was as follows; Cedar, 1,161; Center, including Greenfield, 1,968; Grant, 628, Marion, 594; Morgan, 1,679; North, 1,200; Polk, 1,117; Rock Prairie, 1,097; Sac, 1,200; Smith, 741; South, 1143.

Taxable Wealth and Taxation.—As a matter of course, the taxable wealth of the county at its organization was but meagre, consisting only of the limited amount of property owned by the few pioneer settlers. The following table shows the amount of taxable wealth accumulated from the settlement of the territory composing the county, up to the year, 1880, and increase thereon from that time up to 1888:

Real Estate.....	\$ 904,563	\$1,537,046	\$ 632,483
Personal property.....	776,757	1,210,710	433,953
Merchants' property....	64,432	104,407	39,975
Railroad property.....		338,055	338,055
Telegraph property.....		3,838	3,838
<hr/>			
Total	\$1,745,752	\$3,194,056	\$1,448,304

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POPULATION STATISTICS, DADE COUNTY.

Poulation last Federal Census; color, sex and nativity of inhabitants and birthplace of foreigners; other facts:

Total population.....	15,613	Denmark	1
Rural population....	15,613	England	25
White population....	15,378	France	1
Negro population....	235	Germany	149
Native white.....	15,149	Holland	1
Foreign born.....	229	Ireland	2
Male inhabitants.....	7,960	Italy	8
Female inhabitants..	7,653	Russia	2
Dwellings, number...	3,530	Scotland	2
Males of voting age..	4,080	Sweden	1
Families, number....	3,571	Switzerland	22
Foreign Nationalities:		Wales	2
Austria	4	<hr/>	
Belgium	1	Total	229
Canada	8		

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SURPLUS SHIPMENTS, DADE COUNTY, 1912.

The folowing table gives the commodities shipped from the county in 1912, as supplied by the railroad and express agents on whose accuracy and care it depends how complete they are. Nothing sold and consumed locally is included:

Live Stock—

Cattle, head.....	7,517
Hogs, head.....	27,894
Horses and mules...	905
Sheep, head.....	5,283

Farm Crops—

Wheat, bu.	173,588
Corn, bu.	1,244
Oats, bu.	178
Timothy seed, bu. ..	1,005

Millet seed, bu.	477	Flowers and Nursery	
Hay, tons.....	1,497	Products—	
Broom corn, lbs.	9,500	Nursery stock, lbs..	25
Pop Corn, lbs.	120	Dairy Products—	
Blue grass seed, lbs.	6,900	Butter, lbs.	62,543
Cowpeas, bu.	556	Ice cream, gallons..	3,889
Nuts, pounds.....	998	Milk and Cream, gal.	17,412
Mill Products—		Wool and Mohair—	
Flour, bbls.....	10,211	Wool, pounds	45,956
Corn meal, lbs.....	47,269	Liquid Products—	
Bran, shipstuff, lbs..	62,600	Vinegar, galons	15
Feed, chops, lbs.....	2,352	Fish and Game	
Mine and Quarry		Products—	
Products—		Game, lbs.	63,122
Coal, tons.....	200	Fish, lbs.	3,535
Zinc ore, tons.....	93	Medicinal Products—	
Forest Products—		Roots and herbs, lbs.	92
Walnut logs, feet... 33,000		Ginseng, lbs.	30
Fence and mine posts	1,400	Vegetables—	
Cord wood, cords... 288		Potatoes, bu.	53
Farmyard Products—		Sweet potatoes, bu..	6
Poultry, live, lbs....634,792		C a n n e d vegetables	
Poultry, dressed, lbs.	19,153	and fruit, lbs.....	810
Eggs, dozen.....906,240		Fruits—	
Feathers, lbs.	2,830	Miscellaneous fresh,. 2,385	
Stone and Clay		Apples, bbls.....	3,137
Products—		Pears, baskets	9
Lime, tons	864	Apiary and Cane	
Packing House		Products—	
Products—		Honey, lbs.	224
Hides and pelts, lbs	36,233	Sorghum molasses,	
Dressed meats, lbs... 1,107		gallons	2,375
Tallow, lbs.	1,220	Unclassified	
Lard, lbs.	120	Products—	
		Junk, cars.....	4

STATISTICS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DADE COUNTY, 1913-14.

No. of districts...	82	Enumeration of Co	4,672
No. of teachers...	114	Teachers' salaries	\$35,166.81

Incidental exps...	8,035.08	Allotment of State	
Permanent school		school funds...	13,114.32
fund	40,020.55		

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(A Panoramic View of the Schools of Dade County as They Are Today.)

(By **E. H. Carender, County Superintendent.**)

In this chapter we shall discuss the conditions of the schools of Dade county under three divisions, viz.: The Teaching Force, The Buildings and Equipment and The Community Spirit:

The Teaching Force.—During the year 1915-16 there were employed in all of the schools of the county 117 teachers, 32 of whom were male, and 85 female. Of this number 74 were teaching in one-room country schools, eight in two-room country schools; 21 were grade teachers in town, or village schools and 14 were teachers in high schools.

Certification.—Twenty-five of the teachers of this county during the year just past hold state certificates; nine, life; one 5-year; ten high school teachers training certificates; four normal rural; and one special. Fifteen hold certificates granted by the normal schools, nine of which are diplomas of life tenure, and six elementary. Seventy-seven are county certificates classified as follows: first grade, eleven; second grade, thirty-one; third grade, thirty-three; special, two.

Training.—All have had some normal, or high school, training. Eleven have had only one year of high school training, twenty-four have had two years, eleven have had three years, and sixty-five have had a full four-year high school course. Seventy-nine have had eight weeks, or more, of normal school training, preparatory for teaching, twenty-three of whom have had two years, or more, of such training.

Experience.—Twenty-four teachers began the year without any previous experience, while forty had five, or more years experience.

Salaries.—The lowest salary paid to country school teachers was \$35 per month; the highest, \$65; town grade teachers averaged a little more than \$40; the highest annual salary paid in the county was \$1350, for town school superintendency; the annual salary of 20 teachers was less than \$300 each, while three received \$1,000, or more. The average salary of teachers for the year was: Male, \$62.40; female, \$46.67; general average, \$50.80.

There are some things that should be recorded about the present corps of Dade county teachers that statistics do not reach. They are as a class very progressive. Almost without exception the interest seems to be centered in improving the conditions. They solicit the criticism and co-operation of the superintendent, and they are constantly striving to reach the goal of the present standard school—the certificate of approval which is granted only to schools that attain an efficiency of 80% of the modern standard, which is based upon an adequate building with proper seating, heating, lighting, library, and other necessary equipment, and good professional standards, and community spirit. The general spirit of the teacher appears to be not, “How can I manage to get ‘by’ the inspection?” but, “How high is it possible for me to raise the standard of my school?” Cases of non-co-operation are so rare as to be a negligible quantity.

Building and Equipment.—A very conservative estimate places the value of our school sites and buildings at \$113,000, with equipment valued at \$25,000. In buildings recently erected, attention has been given to proper lighting, heating and ventilating; the lighting being flush, on only one side, heating by jacketed stove, and ventilation by fresh air pipe and foul air outlet. The style of building has evolved from the uniform box-car type to the more artistic, home-like structure, ordinarily with cloak rooms and neat porticos. The latest buildings approaching the modern idea are those of Lotus, Union Chapel, Stockton, Meek, Liberty and Pleasant Valley. The best model in the county, considered from every standpoint, is the new high school building Consolidated Dis-

trict, No. 1, at Arcola. This building very closely approaches the ideal for a country school building. It is lighted by windows close together on the west side, seated with single desks, heated by basement furnace, ventilated by gravity draft pipes, has a beautiful frontage with halls and cloak-rooms, a work room, or laboratory, a stage and an assembly hall which is separated from the study hall by a rolling partition, making it easy to connect the two rooms for community meetings. Other districts, too numerous to mention, have broken away from the old unitype schoolhouse in one or more essential points, and schoolboards are getting the habit of investigating expert plans before remodelling or building.

Schools without good working libraries are becoming very scarce. Three-fourths of them report more than 100 board bound volumes each in their libraries. All have some sort of library, and practically all of the books are those recommended by the state superintendent for reference, or for supplementary use in class work in the schools. The total number of volumes in the school libraries of the county is about 15,000 or an average of three to each child enumerated.

Seven districts have voted free textbooks. They are: Gentry, Rock Dale, Higgins, Pickett, Flint Hill, Bryant and Cedarville.

Practically all schools have an adequate supply of maps; most of them possess a globe, charts, and other minor equipment; many have an organ, a sand table, an elegant teacher's desk, and sanitary drinking fountains.

Community Spirit.—By community spirit we mean the active inclination of the people to establish social centers at home as will lead to a fully developed, well rounded citizenship—an educational center, if you please to call it such, that will furnish an elevated type of entertainment and instruction for old as well as young, making the school house, or the community church, the center of attraction for the whole people.

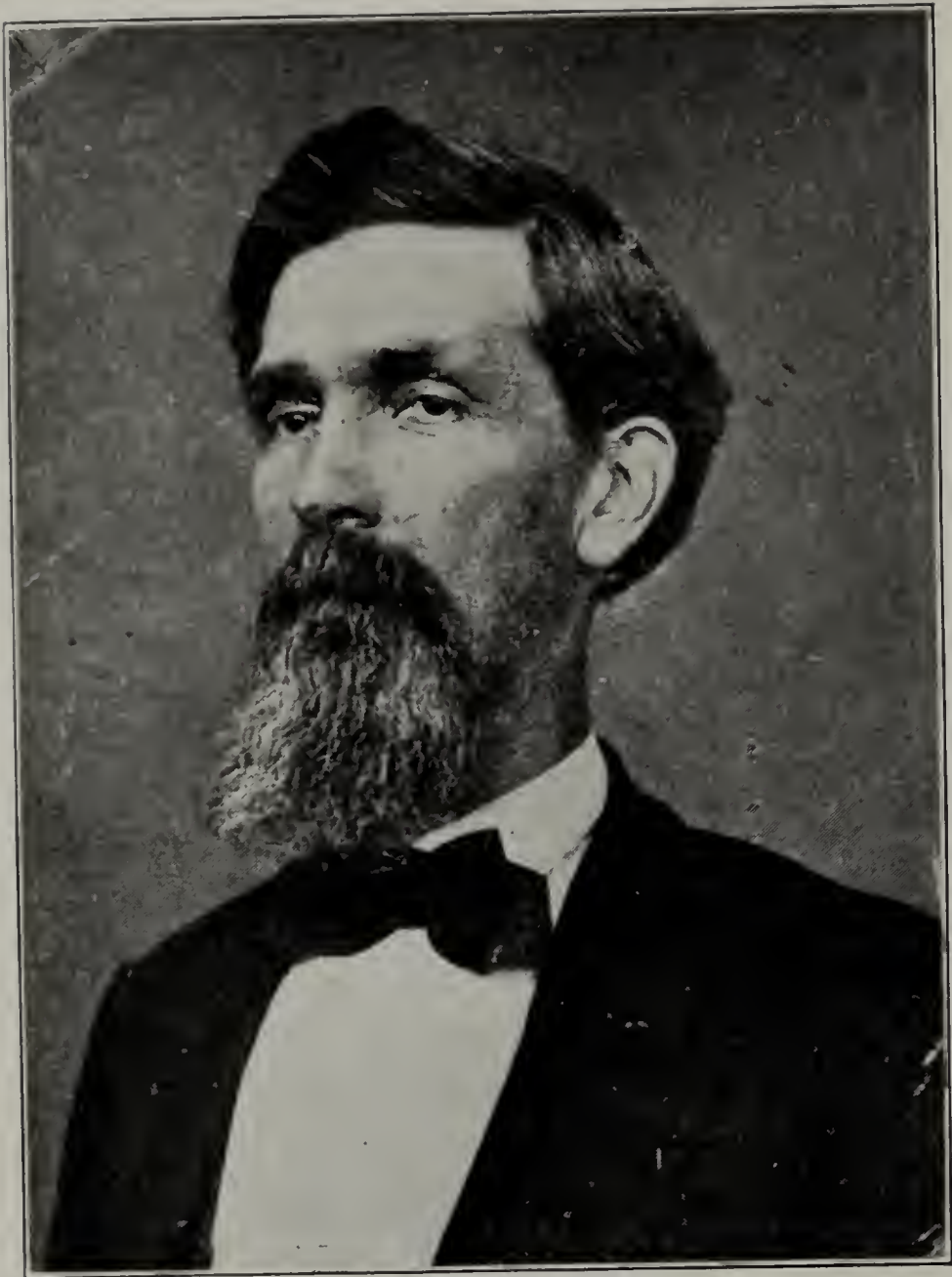
The two best types of such centers in Dade county are Consolidated Districts Nos. 1 and 2. In the former, the

activities thus far have been predominantly of an educational nature. Last year a lecture course including some of the best talent that was on the circuit in Southwest Missouri, was supported by these progressive people. In addition, several home talent entertainments were given by Prof. Roy Evans' high school pupils, assisted by the grades. A Homemakers' Club and a poultry association rounded out the course for the housewives and the farmers. The spirit of loyalty, harmony and progress that is manifest in this community is undoubtedly not surpassed by any other locality in the state of Missouri.

The organization for community work in Consolidated District No. 2, surrounding Dadeville, is apparently just beginning to be thoroughly effective. Prof. Homer Garland, principal of the high school, has enlisted the support of the teachers and patrons in a Parent-Teacher Association, which will meet at the different schoolhouses in the district—eight in number—for monthly sessions. One of the best meetings of this kind that I have ever attended in the county, was recently held at Dadeville. This community also has a wide-awake Homemakers' Club, and the progressive farmers of Northeastern Dade county always take an active interest in agricultural meetings. Wonderful opportunities await them.

Dade county's community school fairs which have been held in most of the townships for the past few years, have attracted statewide attention, as have also her annual education exhibits and various intellectual contests. She has never refused to fall into line in progressive movements that tend toward the improvement of educational conditions. Last year 500 of her boys and girls were enrolled in farm club work under the university extension service made possible by the passage of the Smith-Lever act by a recent congress.

Many other communities have made commendable progress in social center activities. Among them are: Blackberry Flat, a school taught for the past five years by Bert Shaffer, a model young man who grew up among the people he is serving, and who obtained his education



WILLIAM K. PYLE.

in the country school at Davenport, Gloden City High School and Springfield Normal. The splendid citizens of this community wanted a really educational literary society. Mr. Shaffer was the logical leader, and with the co-operation of his people he has developed a weekly meeting of this kind that is a distinctive type—one founded upon lofty moral and educational principles; and it is needless to say that it is the center of attraction for miles around.

Crisp community has a Homemakers' Club that has exercised much good influence upon the community life. A ladies' club at Rock Dale has been an educational factor in that locality. Several other communities have promoted and are now promoting effective organizations for general advancement.

The general school spirit throughout the county is very encouraging, although I would not be understood as representing it as ideal. We still have many poorly constructed school buildings, poorly lighted and poorly heated. The source of water supply in too many instances is bad, grounds and outbuildings are not cared for in a large majority of the districts as they should be, and there are yet to be found in every district too large a percentage of patrons who give little attention to school progress, too many of whom are more interested in keeping the school tax rate down than they are in giving the children the best advantages of modern education. But compulsory education, though feebly enforced, is having a good effect; state aid for both rural and high school is lengthening the average school term and furnishing an incentive for more regular attendance and better school opportunities. Three schools of the county offer first class, four-year high school advantages, and three others offer approved work in a two-year high school course. Last year 347 students were enrolled in our high schools, not including many Dade county boys and girls who were enrolled in border high schools outside of Dade county and in other schools doing work of secondary rank. There were 63 high school grad-

uates this year. We also have an unprecedented number of students in the state university and in colleges.

The average length of the school term in the county is just 6.7 days short of eight months. Forty-two of our 72 districts had eight months or more of school last year.

Elementary agriculture is taught in each of the common schools of the county, without a single exception, and an advanced course in the subject is offered in each high school. In practically every school the official state course of study is followed very closely.

The total expenses of conducting the schools of Dade county last year were \$66,428.24. About \$50,000 of this was paid for teachers' salaries, the remainder being spent for repairs, equipment, and the ordinary incidentals. The balance on hand in teachers' incidental and building funds, is \$15,656.06. The permanent funds of the county now amount to a little more than \$40,000, the interest from which is used for the maintenance of our schools. The average levy for all purposes last year was 73 cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation.

School District Officers and Teachers—Dade County Mo. 1917.

The first name given is that of the Clerk; the second, President of the Board; the first address given is that of all the Officers preceding where no address is given:

Consolidated District No. 1.—C. C. Duncan, secretary; J. T. Wilkins, president; A. D. Hughes, Vice-President; C. C. Duncan, treasurer, Arcola, Mo. Teachers: W. H. Riley, principal; Miss Dobbs, Katie Brand, R. M. Owens, Cecil Oldham, F. L. Twaddell.

Consolidated District No. 2.—Secretary, T. H. Peddicord; president, J. E. Maze; treasurer, L. T. Dunaway, Dadeville, Mo. Teachers: Robert L. Meyers, principal; Paul Stoekton, John Birch, Norma Quarles, Nettie Renner, Dwight Holman, Noel Kirby, Will Dodson, Dadeville Mo., Tina Tygart, Aldrich, R. 1; Tommy Holman, Lucile Morris, Dadeville.

Consolidated District No. 3.—Clerk, W. N. Allison, Pennsboro, Mo.; president, C. R. Allison; J. F. Godfrey,

J. N. Snadon, E. A. Newkirk, C. C. Sexton, South Greenfield, R. 1. Teachers: T. A. Scott, Pearl Harris, Goldia Warren, Geneva Stapp, South Greenfield, Mo., R. 1.

Greenfield.—Secretary, R. W. Grether; president, Mason Talbutt; vice-president, F. G. Van Osdell; treasurer, R. M. Sloan; Phil S. Griffith, R. P. Duffy, Fred Grether. Teachers: Grade, Hattie Griggs, Effie Montgomery, Mary Wetzell, Dorothy Stringfield, Neva Sloan—High School, Roy R. Evans, mathematics; Annie G. Neale, history and domestic science; Margaret Jane Snider, German and Latin; Inez Adams, English; L. E. Pummill, education, Superintendent.

Lockwood.—Secretary, W. H. Rice; president, Dr. W. M. Hoel; vice-president, J. F. West; treasurer, U. S. Keran. Teachers: Grade—Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Edna Bartling, Stella Stogsdill, Jennie Messick; High School—Mary Gilliland, mathematics and science; Helen L. Gorton, English and domestic science; Zoda Lee Gilliland, Latin and German; W. F. Knox, superintendent.

Everton.—Fred Schmickle, secretary; Wm. Raubinger president; W. Y. McLemore, vice-president; Dr. W. R. Riley, treasurer. Teachers: Grade—Mae Traller, Beryl Jones, Zepha Riley, Miss Wilkerson; High School—Guy A. Cowden, A. B. Dishman, superintendent.

South Greenfield.—Secretary, E. A. Wray; president, F. J. McMillen; vice-president, T. A. Cox; W. L. Ferguson, treasurer. Teachers: O. S. Bradshaw, principal; Ruth Warren, Miss Goodwin.

Henry, No. 1.—M. A. Burney, J. C. Grisham, Fred Edington, Ed. Jerome, Everton, Mo. Leon Small, teacher.

Scott, No. 2.—R. P. Daniel, Everton, R. 1, C. W. Fortner, Ash Grove, R4; B. J. Delk, H. T. Hailey, Everton, R1. Louis Grantham, teacher, Ash Grove.

Ray Spring, No. 3.—J. H. Wright, M. C. Riggs, Dell Dunn, W. B. Mills. Teacher, E. M. Grant, Everton, R1.

Grove, No. 4.—Palmer T. Hudson, G. A. Hudson, Taylor Phillips, Boyd Hays. Teacher, Gladys Manka, Everton.

Silver Star, No. 5.—Edward Moore, S. H. Watts, D. E. Burney, Ash Grove.

Hampton, No. 8.—W. S. Terrell, Everton, R2; Wm. Carlock and A. L. Ritchey, Everton, R3. Teachers: Laurence T. Evans and Miss Roark.

Pleasant Hill, No. 9.—W. J. Hendrex, Homer Cantrell, J. W. Zongker, Everton, Mo. Teachers: Mabel Harpe and Miss Darby, Everton.

Flint Hill, No. 16.—W. L. Todd, S. B. Langford, R. C. Todd, Roy King, Dadeville. Miss Carrie Mote, teacher.

Lindley, No. 18.—Chas. Mote, J. H. Ritchey, R. A. Lindley, John Long, Aldrich, R1. Teacher: Miss Madge Pyle.

Meek, No. 20.—J. L. Jones, U. J. Irby, Walter Mallory, Everton, R5. Luther Dewberry, teacher.

Pilgrim, No. 21.—C. A. Patterson, Richard Jones, John Stanley, Everton, R5. Mrs. Lela Fortner, teacher.

Pickett, No. 24.—R. W. Burton, J. N. Jones, James Clayton, Wm. Friar, Everton, R5. Rice Cates, teacher.

Stockton, No. 27.—V. H. Pemberton, T. M. Wright, H. P. Huges, A. J. Stockton, Everton, Mo., R2. J. O. Stewart, teacher.

Cave, No. 28.—S. P. Davis, John Rutherford, H. W. Lee, Lester E. Scott, Greenfield, R3. Harrison Jopes, teacher.

Fairview, No. 29.—J. F. Kilgore, Charley White, Marshall Courtney, Greenfield. Minnie Carroll, teacher.

Lotus, No. 30.—G. W. Franklin, L. A. Litle, S. M. Stockwell, Everton. Amy Hartfield, teacher.

Shady Grove, No. 31.—E. T. Blevins, Guy Jones, Sidney Hudspeth, Delbert Shrum, Greenfield. Mrs. Bessie Curtis, teacher.

Sand Mountain, No. 32.—Frank S. Newell, O. M. Divine, Vernie Divine, Greenfield. Clara Marcum, teacher.

Shaw, No. 33.—Mrs. John Divine, W. H. Montgomery, H. E. Grisham, E. B. Johnson, Greenfield, R1. Ora V. Mayes, teacher.

Mt. Zion, No. 34.—Almer Montgomery, T. B. Montgomery, Seybert; C. D. King, Alfred Friend, Dadeville. Alma King, teacher.

Cave Spring, No. 35.—B. F. Ellis, I. E. Murdock, J. A. Martin, Arcola; J. K. Ayers, Crisp. A. Elmer Langford, teacher.

White Oak, No. 36.—W. H. Toler, J. F. Montgomery, S. L. Grisham, E. O. Ball, Seybert. Ira O. Dill, teacher.

Lone Jack, No. 37.—Mrs. Georgia Beach, Neola; G. B. Manis, Greenfield; H. T. Beach, Neola; Sherman Harper, Greenfield. Vida Hughes, teacher, Neola.

Crisp, No. 38.—J. P. Willett, A. L. Lantrip, R. B. Morrison, W. A. Price, Crisp. Mrs. Guy McConnell, teacher, Seybert.

Limestone, No. 39.—L. L. Stark, Fred Hulston, E. A. Morris, J. L. Stapp, South Greenfield. Cleo Holman, teacher.

Higgins, No. 40.—G. H. Maxwell, R. L. Spain, George Parker, Lockwood. Ethel Higgins, teacher.

Kings Point, No. 41.—C. B. Shiner, C. R. Heiskell, W. W. Gipson, Lockwood. Mildred Shouse, teacher.

Mt. Zion, No. 42.—J. L. Glass, R. H. Spain, A. W. Read, Bailey Morris, South Greenfield, R2. Lyda Holman, teacher.

Freedom, No. 44.—G. V. Chappell, Richard Smith, R. A. Lamb, Lockwood; A. N. Wasson, South Greenfield. Mittie Ward, teacher, Lockwood.

Oak Grove, No. 45.—Ben Franklin, J. O. Vincent, C. H. Morrison, Landon Wilson. C. C. Pyle, teacher, Greenfield.

Rocky Hill, No. 46.—John Bush, Lockwood; Ammon Mitchell, James Daniels, Greenfield. Elizabeth Meng, teacher.

Franklin, No. 47.—E. G. Evans, L. A. Renfro, Lath Lack, Greenfield; D. L. Poe, South Greenfield. Mrs. Ida Prouse, teacher.

Oak Dale, No. 48.—T. H. Finley, W. J. Armstrong, Theodore Calmer, Roy Davidson. Phyllis Freedle, teacher, Lockwood.

Elm Limb, No. 50.—Elza Dodd, Neola; G. H. Mayberry, Greenfield, R2; Dan Kreighbaum, Tom McGuire, Neola. C. P. Hawks, teacher, Arcola.

Gentry, No. 52.—W. C. Hail, T. R. Courtney, J. W. Bowman. Ruth Hughes, teacher, Greenfield, R2.

Boggy Springs, No. 54.—E. O. Collier, A. A. Collier, C. C. McGee, Greenfield; L. C. Kellar, Lockwood. Minnie Mitchell, teacher, Greenfield, R2.

Fairview, No. 58.—M. M. Hunt, Golden City; Theo Kaelke, W. C. Hamm, Chas. Phillipson, Lockwood. Anna McCune, teacher, Golden City.

Monitor, No. 59.—Lula Kollmeier, E. L. Vaile, Wm. Cromer, Lum Finley, Lockwood. Mrs. A. M. Turk, teacher.

Cherry Grove, No. 60.—F. W. Krietemeier, Dick Mohwinkle, Fred Pieppenbrink, Lockwood. Mabel Effie, teacher.

Bowman, No. 61.—C. Swarens, H. T. Finke, Wm. Garber. J. P. McNeill, teacher, Lockwood, R3.

Sunnyside, No. 62.—Louis Haubein, Ben H. Lammers, C. H. Kelley, John Kirkhart, Lockwood.

Victory, No. 63.—H. S. Townley, E. S. John, H. I. McCune. Miss Mae Walton, teacher, Golden City, R2.

Ackley, No. 64.—Ed J. Garber, R. A. McDonald, D. L. Stiles. Gladys Effie, teacher, Golden City.

Davenport, No. 65.—F. Driscoll, Lockwood, R1; J. R. Eidson, G. Hauffler, Golden City, R4.

Blackberry Flat, No. 66.—Mrs. Annie Harper, Grant Harper, Robert Windes, J. H. Gillman, Lockwood. Bert Shaffer, teacher, Golden City.

Chalk Level, No. 67.—Mrs. Fred Thurer, Fred Thurer, I. L. Hodson, T. C. Finley. Golda Rogers, teacher, Lockwood.

Smith, No. 68.—J. A. Shank, A. T. Finley. Lettie Houdyshell, teacher, Golden City, Mo.

Pleasant Valley, No. 69.—C. E. Lyons, Lockwood; John Mammen, Golden City; August Koelliker, Golden City. Flossie Mitchell, teacher, Golden City.

Tabernacle, No. 70.—Mabel Hollingshead, Chas. Engelage, Arthur Weissenflush, Henry Von Strohe. Linna Stogsdill, teacher, Lockwood.

Central, No. 71.—L. J. Sawyer, W. A. Butcher, W. A. Farmer, O. Montgomery. Dorcas Robinson, teacher, Lockwood, R5.

Banner, No. 72.—F. F. Conn, Jericho Springs, R2; R. M. Coyne, Lockwood, R2; C. E. Rector. Jessie L. Berry, teacher, Jericho Springs, R2.

Stony Point, No. 73.—Alex Trimble, L. V. Davis, W. R. Divine, J. W. Bohon. Mrs. Hattie Bishop, teacher, Milford.

Star, No. 74.—J. K. Armstrong, W. H. Windes, J. C. Skaggs, C. O. Hagins. O. H. Divine, teacher, Lockwood, R2.

Stone, No. 75.—Lina Dalton, J. N. Dalton, W. A. Stout, Perry Jones. Roscoe Divine, teacher, Lockwood, R1.

Old Sylvania, No. 76.—Ed Sporman, Will Cole, Adam Greer, W. F. Pickett. Nellie E. Mitchell, teacher, Lockwood, R2.

Shannon Valley, No. 77.—Ora Fitchpatrick, D. C. Rook, J. H. Fitchpatrick, Will Van Buskirk. Opha Kelley, teacher, Lockwood.

Sunshine, No. 78.—J. B. Stevenson, P. F. March, A. D. Taylor. Mittie McManas, teacher, Lockwood, R2.

Paragon, No. 80.—L. B. Sikes, R. R. Conn, John Bays. Lessie Davidson, teacher, Jerico Springs.

Rock Dale, No. 81.—L. B. Higgins, Milford; O. L. Diefenderfer, C. C. Ripple, Jerico Springs; Ashel Smith, Milford, R1. Edna Ray Conn, teacher.

Cedarville, No. 82.—S. W. Evans, Jerico Springs; E. R. Everett, Lockwood; F. H. Whitley, Jerico Springs. Howard Butcher, teacher, Lockwood.

Liberty, No. 84.—Mrs. John Polston, C. M. Tindill, J. M. Polston, H. C. Vanbebber. Anna E. Algeo, teacher, Lockwood.

Jewell, No. 85.—Pricie Carlock, Lee Rountree, W. A. Long, M. A. Young. Tom Fitzpatrick, teacher, Greenfield.

LIST OF RURAL GRADUATES—DADE COUNTY, 1917.

Following is a list of pupils completing the work of the common schools in Dade County, Missouri, as determined by the final examinations of 1917:

Cedar Township.—Sunshine School—Minerva Finney, Lockwood, Mo., R2. Old Sylvania—Ruth Heiskell, Lockwood, R2; Roy Heiskell, Lockwood, R2; Ettis Welch, Jerico Springs, R2.

Center Township.—Cave School—Lola Stockton, Greenfield, R1; Lillie Davis, Greenfield, R1; James Stump, Greenfield, R3; Albert Stump, Greenfield, R3; Otis Freedle, Greenfield, R3. Oak Grove—John Shouse, Greenfield, R2. Rocky Hill—Nellie and Zora Mitchell, Greenfield; Auda Lasater, Lockwood, R5.

Ernest Township.—Boggy Springs—Truman McGee, Jewell Purdy, Greenfield, R2. Gentry—Vance McMahan, Greenfield, R2.

Grant Township.—Fairview—Louise Phillipson, Golden City, Abner Hamm, Lockwood, Sunnyside—Charles Kirkhart, Lilly Kirkhart and Ruby Kelley, Lockwood. Ackelley—Hattie John, Golden City.

Lockwood.—Iva Spain, Lula Spain, Elbert Spain, Henry Wehrman, Eva Parker, Ruth Snadon, and Bessie Hodgson, Lockwood. Chalk Level—Winnie Hodson and Golden Little, Lockwood.

Marion Township.—Tabernacle—Edna Brinkhoff and Linda Engleage, Lockwood. Pleasant Valley—Amy Withers, Jean Effie, Erma Wright, Marie Mammen, Joseph Koelliker, Bernice Lyons, Golden City.

Morgan.—Bunker Hill—Larue Harpe, Bernice Holman, Walnut Grove. Prairie—Seth Landers, Golden Tarrant, Glenn Patterson, Alice Cassada, Dadeville. Cave—Helen Kirby, Dadeville. Dadeville School—Marjorie Hickman, Laurel Glenn, Nancy Morgan, Dadeville. Carlock School—Joe Wheeler, Nellie Patton, Warren Cantrell, Forrest Speight, Everton. Jones School—Leona McPeak, Dadeville. McConnell School—Paul Cowan, Aldrich, R1. Spreight School—Maud Rector and Bessie Renner, Dadeville.

North Township.—Hickory Grove—Lester McGuire, Kathryn Twaddell, Edna Everett, Arcola. Dead Elm—Lena Wilkins, Ima Burnett, Arcola. Lake School—Ecla Jordan, Arcola. Arcola School—Bertha Higgins, Agnes Holman, Russell Charles, Mabel Thomas, Walker Underwood, Theodore Achord, Alice Whitley, Gladys Hoffman, Arcola, Fontella Stamps, Jerico Springs, Mo.

Pilgrim Township.—Pilgrim School—Lloyd Jones, Leo Jones, Durward Stanley, Elmer Brown, May Horton, Georgia Trimble, Pearl Smith, Hugh Poindexter, Everton, R5. Lotus School—Willie Ward, Tressa Huston, Clarence Litle, Everton, Mo.

Polk Township.—Hampton School—Walter Bowman, Blanche Bowman, Corda Hoover, Everton. Pleasant Hill School—Dean Rowden, Alvin Haggerman, George Zonger, Everton, R3.

Rock Prairie.—Ray Spring School—Velma Tipton, Clema Dilday, Everton, R4.

Sac Township.—White Oak—Susie Shaw, Lucy Montgomery, Seybert. Shaw School—Ruth Duncan, Greenfield.

South Township.—Meek School—Ray Poindexter, Flossie Norris, Alma Jones, Gladys Irby, Everton, R5. Bryant School—Jesse Scott, Nina Terrell, South Greenfield, R1. Mound School—Lucy Bishop, Erma Fortner, Jesse Newkirk, Ruby Poindexter, South Greenfield, R1. Pickett School—Gilbert Manka, Lelah Friar, Nannie Friar, Everton, R5.

Smith Township.—Kings Point School—Wilfred H. Allison, Lockwood. Mt. Zion School—Corda Morris, Vernia Modrall, South Greenfield, R2.

Washington Township.—Honey Creek School—Bert Sexton, South Greenfield, R1.

E. H. CARENDER,

County Superintendent of Schools, Dade County,
Greenfield, Missouri.

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RATE OF TAXATION, DADE COUNTY, 1913-1914.

The following table shows the rate of taxation on each \$100 of assessed valuation. Property is assessed,

generally, from one-half to one-fifth of its actual worth, depending upon the extent of the returns made; the character of the property; its location and whether the holding is bringing in an income, and the amount of the same:

County levy.....	\$0.40	Total amt. of county	
Good roads.....	.25	indebtedness	*
County school.....	.69	Municipal or twp. in-	
School tax in largest		debtedness	\$47,000.00
city	1.50	*None reported.	
Municipal tax.....	\$1.00		

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ASSESSED VALUATION OF DADE COUNTY, 1913.

Real Estate.

	No.	Assessed	Average
Land, acres.....	310,758	\$2,609,217	\$ 8.39
Town lots.....	1,841	399,944	217.24
Total assessed valuation of real estate.....		3,009,161	

Personal Property.

Horses	7,148	228,963	32.03
Mules	2,790	103,856	37.22
Asses and jennets.....	145	6,899	47.58
Cattle	12,349	139,111	10.42
Sheep	6,017	6,570	1.09
Hogs	20,890	47,515	2.23
All other live stock.....	1,933	7,374	3.81
Money, notes, bonds, etc.		261,866	
Bank Stock.....		78,983	
All other personal prop'ty		168,507	
Total personal property		\$1,049,664	
Total taxable wealth..		\$4,058,825	

Chapter 16

A DADE COUNTY AUTUMN.

by

Aaron D. States.

All nature seems to vie in common consent, to make one month of the year the most lovely and beautiful in all the Dade county territory—it is the month of October. All other months have their charm yet it remains for the tenth month of the year to assemble these charms and present them in one lovely panarama.

The choicest colorings are found in every nature picture. They can be found by every roadside, in every woodland and on every hill top and hill slope. The sumac and the maple trees give the most charming color while vine and tangled wildwood afford beauty that cannot be portrayed either by tongue or pen. Then, there are many of the wild flowers that continue to bloom throughout the autumn months, flowers as rich and pleasing as the flowers of spring and they are used by many in the fall decorations, of fraternal, home and church functions. These flowers when assembled with clumps of painted leaves, painted by the unseen artists, form a decoration fitted for the nuptial of kings, or the entertainment of potentate.

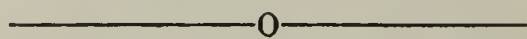
These autumn flowers possess as rich colorings as do the flowers of June and they retain their comliness until freezing weather. The golden rod seems to have selected Dade County for its permanent home, the same as the wild rose has taken up its habitation for the month of June. Many of the cultivated flowers of the garden first bloomed in the byways and valleys. The streams seem to enter the classic circle during the month of October. They seem to sing sweeter and they talk louder when excellent beauty meets them at every curve. The willow twigs seem to quaver with more grace in their bosom, in October than they do in June. This may be on account of October being the harvest month, the month of gather-

ing, storing, getting ready for the hibernal months when there will be snows, sleets and rains. Yes, October is a rich month and its annual return cheers the husbandmen of Dade County as much now as it did the primitive fathers. This is doubly true to the husbandman who seeks to understand nature and can read from its pages at least a portion of the great truths they possess.

Lewis Renfro states that when he was a boy out on Pennsylvania prairie, there were but few trees in all that country consisting of several oak trees scattered over the prairie. After the prairie fires were abandoned the acorns were given a chance to grow and it was but a few years until the country along the streams and a part of the uplands were dotted with young timber.

Mr. Renfro relates that in an early day his father used to shoot deer from the veranda roof and that he would get on his horse and go after the deer and bring him to the home.

Mason Talbutt also says that when he was a boy the most of the timber land around Greenfield was then prairie. There were several oak trees here and there that soon planted the acorn and when the prairie fires were abandoned it did not take many years for the young timber to get a start. This seems almost incredible yet there is no question as to the truth of the statement.



FROM AN OLD TIMER.

In answer to Brother States' request three weeks ago, to hear from the older born citizens of Dade county, and seeing no reply as yet, thinking that one was waiting for another to give their history, I thought I would start the pleasing task. I am nearly as old as Dade county. The county was organized in 1841, and I was born out on the Pennsylvania Prairie, March 16th, 1843—making me 72 years old next month.

I have lived continually in Dade county all these years, save the four years I was in the Civil war. I cast my lot with the South and during the four years I lived in a tent home on the fields of battle my heart was still

with my old home. In fact, Dade county had been my home all the days of my life. When the war was over I came back and was indeed glad to find my old home waiting for me. It is my intention to live here and enjoy the companionship of my life long friends until I am called hence. I have travelled over many states, but I can sincerely say there is no country that appeals to me as does the county in which I live, and in my opinion there is no better country.

I received my education at Honey Creek schoolhouse, near where the new schoolhouse now stands; but it was quite a differently constructed schoolhouse. I believe it will be interesting to many to give a description of that building: It was built in 1837 or 1838 of round logs with the bark on them; was 18 feet square and the walls were 7 feet high. In place of rafters it was ribbed over with the same kind of material the walls were made of and the ribs were far enough apart to suit the clab boards that were used to cover it. These clab boards were three feet long and were manufactured out of large timbers. The roof was weighed down with poles; there were no nails. The end rib, the one the roof was started on, was a little longer and a hole was bored in it to hold the first rib and a pole was laid lengthwise to hold the first course of boards and the pole that weighed down the first course answered for the second course and so on until the top was reached, and there were two poles lashed together that answered for the saddle boards. The sleepers were round logs straightened on the top and puncheons with the top made smooth, made the floor. The seats were made of the same material with legs made of small sapplings, and I remember some of the seats were very twisting and uncomfortable. There was a log cut out on either side about 10 feet and these places answered for the windows. When it was cold a strip of cloth was placed over these primitive windows to keep out the cold and to emit a little light. The fireplace covered the most of the north end. The writing desks were made by boring holes up in the walls the desired distance, with pegs in the holes, and a clab board

placed on them for the desk. I do not think there was a nail in the entire building.

There were pieces of timber split wedge fashion and drove between the cracks in the logs and then plastered over with mud. There was neither joist or loft in the building, and when it snowed, the snow was about as deep on the inside of the building as it was out of doors. Notwithstanding the rude structure, it turned out some teachers—both men and women—and, by the way some preachers, and at some future time I may have something to say about the teachers and students that congregated in this rude structure. The text books and the method of teaching will make mighty interesting reading to many of the present day youngsters. Then many can see what progress has been made along educational lines and all other lines during the years of the mighty past. In conclusion I will say I would be pleased to hear from others on the same subject.

Sincerely,

LEWIS RENFRO.

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HISTORICAL.

In my article of two weeks ago I promised to have something about the teachers, the pupils and the text books used in the old Honey Creek school house, also the method of teaching. I will now attempt to redeem that promise. In those days there were no silent schools, everyone studied aloud and some would get very loud and the teacher would have to call them down. We spelled every evening for head marks and when the teacher would announce the spelling lesson, which he always did a few minutes before time to spell, you could hardly hear it thunder for everyone would try to make louder noise than the other. We would spell for head marks and the one that was head at the close of the spelling contest would go to the foot the next day and at the close of the term the one that got the most head marks would be remembered with a prize, generally a book of some kind that would not amount to very much now but was much appreciated then,

books, magazines and newspapers were scarce then, they came so crowded at times that some of the larger scholars were allowed to go out-of-doors to study in order to give room for the smaller ones.

The length of the term was generally three months and they were all subscription schools. There was not an organized school district in the county—Greenfield probably excepted. There was none such in all the county. There were only three school houses in what was then known as South township which covered a great deal more territory then than now for it has been sub-divided many times. The youngsters would come from several miles around to attend school and all went afoot for it was considered a small job to walk four and five miles to attend school or church. I will try and give you the text books that were used. First we had Webster's elementary spelling book, I have one in my possession now, it commences with A. B. C. and generally becomes a little harder as the scholar advances, and, to my mind they have never made any improvements of the spellers from that day to this. The next highest study was McGuffey's readers, then came United States history. I cannot call to mind the history used. Old Dad Kirkham furnished the grammar. Our first arithmetic was Pike's but later we used Ray and we thought it an excellent improvement. No higher mathematics was used in the school. I never heard of algebra during my school days. These books, along with Webster's unabridged dictionary, constituted the text books of those good old days.

I will now give the names of the patrons of this school up to the war: The Snadons, the Scotts, Rutledges, Bowles, Hopkins, two families of Millers, two families of Sallings, Bogart, Edington, Bicknell, Clouts, Oldham, Sater, Renfro, Rooks, Chappel, Rutledge, McGuire and Holder. There are many others I have forgotten. We used quill pens and we made our own ink out of oak bark and coperas and sometimes log wood and polk berries. We had no lead pencils and we made our slate pencils out of slate. I can still make a pen out of a goose quill and can

still write with it. I believe I could give the names of the scholars who attended this school but space forbids. When I get to writing along this line there are so many things that crowd my mind I hardly know when to stop, but I will try and give a more completed account in my next letter which will be the last. We had some rude scholars at that school as well as now and I have known teachers to make board paddles with a handle at the bottom and paste A. B. C. on them and make those boys learn their letters from their paddles. Of course they were all boys and girls in those days, like the girls of today, they were not very rude. They raised large families then, all the way from six to twelve children. I believe my parents had the largest family, it consisted of eight boys and four girls. The children of these families were all educated at this school. My father boarded the teachers of this school gratis though he received enough of benefit to more than compensate him for his trouble, for we often studied until a late hour and I often thought we received more instruction at night than we did during the day. Tuition was from one dollar to \$1.25 a month and when board was charged it was about that much per week. In my next article I will have something to say about the teachers and students of this school.

Sincerely,

LEWIS RENFRO.

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As I promised in my article to have something to say about the teachers and pupils of this school I will now proceed to do so. I cannot call to mind in rotation as they taught but can remember very well all the teachers I went to school to. So I will proceed to name them. About the first was Miss Amanda Scott now Mrs. Amanda Payne whom all the people know, she is now in her eighty-sixth year. No wonder her children were all teachers for they inherited it from their mother who was one of the most successful teachers in the county. The next teacher was George Foster who was killed accidentally in the time of the war. He was an uncle to Mrs. Belle Mitchell of



RESIDENCES OF F. G. VAN OSDELL AND EDWIN HARRISON.

Greenfield. The next as I remember was a Mrs. Perry, don't know what became of her. Then comes a man by the name of Davis and one by the name of Spillman, one by the name Gregg. I had two brothers who were teachers, T. F. Renfro and J. C. B. Renfro. Martha Bozart, Bridge Bozart, Alexander Rutledge, Jesse Guinn, this was an old crusty bachelor and the puncheon floor made so much racket that he had them and the sleepers taken out and the trash removed. The ground was packed down with a maul. I was informed by Mrs. David Higgins who went there to school after the war that the sleepers and the floor were never put back. Her father, Newell Cates, moved out there just after the war and she went one term at this school house to Leander McLemore.

There was one other who taught here, his name was Dollbier. He taught elocution, or pretended to. He would rave and bellow at the top of his voice and then he would lower his voice until you could hardly hear him. He came here from the east, I think Massachusetts. He thought that he was a stemwinder, and we thought so too for we had never been taught anything along this line. In those days they generally inflicted the punishment with switches. I remember a circumstance which occurred when I was quite small. One of our teachers, Mr. Gregg had a very weak way of inflicting punishment. He would have one to carry the other around on his back and every round he would lash the one who was being carried and would tell each how many lashes he was going to inflict. I had a brother, J. C. B. Renfro, who was very mischievous and he and Andrew Ragsdale, an uncle of Hon. Howard Ragsdale, of Ash Grove. They had done something that they needed punishment for and my brother was to carry Andy first and just before he got around where the teacher was he pretended to catch his toe under a puncheon and fell and it created a terrible laugh. The same thing occurred the second time, the teacher seeing that it was done on purpose let them have it right and left there on the floor until his switch gave out. I don't remember that they ever tried it again.

There are only two teachers living who taught at this school, Aunt Amanda Payne, who is eighty-six and my brother, Thomas who lives in Downey, California, who was eighty-one the fifth of the present month. This school turned out four preachers—J. C. B. Renfro, S. H. Renfro, J. K. Speer and G. W. Oldham. J. C. B. Renfro died several years ago in Houston, Texas. S. H. Renfro is a district evangelist in northeast Texas. J. K. Speer belongs to the Springfield conference. The first three were southern Methodists, the latter, G. W. Oldham, was a missionary Baptist and is chaplain of the house of representatives of Oklahoma, so I am informed by his daughter, Mrs. William Greer. This is the second time he has filled this position which speaks well for one who was educated way back sixty years ago in a little log school house and, by the way, he was one of my schoolmates. There is but one other I know of who is living and that is J. N. Bowles of San Antonio, Texas. I will name the teachers who were educated at this school—W. R. Snadon, John Moore, Mary Moore, Martha Bozart, T. F. Renfro, J. C. B. Renfro, Amanda Scott, now Amanda Payne, Bridge Bozart, Julia Willis, Rufus Hudspeth and afterwards he taught at this school house. We had a writing school just prior to the war by N. R. Berry. This old historic school house was destroyed by fire in 1867 by some unknown cause. It was a rendezvous for campers and tramps and I think it caught fire in that way. It may be that some one wanted a more modern house. I am sure there are others that could do the subject justice better than I can.

Sincerely,

LEWIS RENFRO.

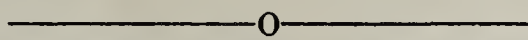
**OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS
ONLY.**

One of the most remarkable pioneers who ever lived in Dade County, and by reason of his wide experience, one of the most intelligent is W. J. Davis of Lockwood, whose personal sketch appears in another part of this history. When Mr. Davis sold his "Evergreen Stock Farm" and

moved to Lockwood he purchased eight acres of raw prairie land adjoining the city. He moved cedar and pine trees to this place from the farm and in six months from the time he bought this tract he had it photographed and the cut is given herein. He had the same place again photographed two years later and that cut is also given.

Mr. Davis not only experimented with shrubs, plants and flowers, but also with livestock. Having read the 30th chapter of Genesis and of Jacob's remarkable success in breeding ringstraked, speckled and spotted goats, he tried the experiment in breeding mules and found to his wonder and surprise that he was able to produce large, black, mealy nosed, big-boned mules from little gray jacks and maltese jennets. He also claims to have produced a spotted colt in like manner by the use of a spotted blanket as an object of attention to the dam.

Mr. Davis made specialty of surgical operations and while his theories were directly opposed by most surgeons, his common sense methods were eminently successful. In cases of rupture his plan was to bring the broken tissues together so that they might heal rather than to spread them apart with a truss. This plan, Mr. Davis says, will work a permanent cure on both man and beast, for the reason that he speaks from experience in both instances, and knows whereof he speaks. It is to be regretted that lack of space forbids lengthy mention of all of Mr. Davis' interesting experiments, but they are varied and remarkable to say the least.



THE GREENFIELD CEMETERY.

The nucleus around which the Greenfield Cemetery was formed was deeded in 1850 by Ezekiel M. Campbell, to James Allison, D. C. Gill and G. W. Oldham as Trustees of the United Baptist church of Jesus Christ of Greenfield. There was one acre in the tract shown on the map as the unplatted portion of the cemetery. The deed was made to the Trustees for a burial ground or whatever use said church may think proper. It is certain however that there were graves on the tract at the time the deed was made.

Eighteen years later it became apparent that this one acre tract would be inadequate and R. S. Jacobs, Arch M. Long and Wm. G. McDowell purchased two acres adjoining the original tract on the south and east for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Greenfield for a grave yard. These men to hold the title in trust until proper officers should be elected. In 1880 the town of Greenfield was incorporated as a city of the 4th class and the trustees conveyed the land to the city. Later the city, by its board of Aldermen purchased all the land between the then east line of the cemetery and the North and South Quarter Section Line of section 19. It was found that a large part of this was unsuitable on account of the shallow depth at which the solid limestone was encountered and all of this tract lying East of the present east line of the cemetery was sold. The first added tract comprises blocks one to thirty-six and the portion used of the second comprises blocks thirty-seven to sixty-three. In 1899 practically all of this ground was sold and there seemed to be no direction in which there could be expansion. The city bought 20 acres lying south of the city and began the improvement of it as Greenfield Cemetery. The ground was very unsatisfactory, was little used and in 1907 was sold. A tract of more than five acres having been bought adjoining the old cemetery on the north in 1906. This squared out the cemetery to its present size of more than ten acres. The last tract bought was platted as Association Addition to the Greenfield Cemetery. It comprises blocks 64 to 172. Recently when the whole cemetery was to be replatted some ground was discovered unplatted and unsold. This has been platted and appears on the map as tracts lettered with "A" and running to "U."

The first movement looking toward beautifying the cemetery was made in 1881. It then covered but 3 acres and was a veritable jungle. The Ladies Aid Societies (this was before the day of the Woman's Club) asked the men of the city to volunteer on a certain day to assist in the work of cleaning up the cemetery and announced that the workers would be provided with a picnic dinner. The

male population of the city of every age, color and condition turned out with axes, hoes and scythes and cleared and cleaned up the cemetery in fairly good shape. Disultory attempts to keep it in condition were made along till 1903 when the work of beautifying the cemetery was begun in earnest by the Ladies Magazine Club and the Century Club which clubs took up the burden of raising money and improving the cemetery in a business like way. This movement crystalized into the Greenfield Cemetery Association which was incorporated in 1913. This Association has a growing list of members and enjoys a present endowment fund of \$3,500. No part of this can be used till the fund reaches \$4,500, at which time the income will be devoted to the care and maintenance of the cemetery. The Association now has 300 members who pay an annual dues of \$1.00 and are pledged for five years. It is to the ladies of these clubs and to their treasurer under whose direction their funds have been expended that we owe it that the Greenfield Cemetery is one of the beauty spots of west Missouri.

The present trustees are:

Ben M. Neale, R. H. Merrill, S. A. Payne, F. C. Eastin, P. D. Stringfield, F. S. Van Osdell and P. S. Griffith. Ben M. Neale, president; F. G. Van Osdell, treasurer and manager.

WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 87, A. F. & A. M.

Nestor of Southwest Missouri Lodges and Mother of Free Masonry in this section, was organized under charter October 12th, 1847 after working under dispensation for more than a year previous. James S. Clarkson was the Master under dispensation but before the organization under charter, he enlisted in the U. S. army and went to the front in the Mexican War, becoming Master of a Military Lodge A. F. & A. M. conducted for the benefit of the soldiers.

In October, 1847 the organization of the lodge under charter was perfected with Wm. H. Lathim, W. M., Valentine Penzer, Sr., W. and Archibold M. Long, J. W.

The early meetings of the lodge developed that the organization was to be a pioneer in education as well as in Freemasonry for when its first hall was constructed, a frame structure which stood just north of the present grade school building on the same lot, it was constructed two stories in height, the ground floor being used for an academy. It was several years prior to the civil war that this building became inadequate both for the use of the lodge and for an academy and a larger and more pretentious brick building was erected on the site of the present grades school building. For its day and time this latter was a great credit to the little hamlet of Greenfield. In fact there was doubtless none other so good owned by the Masonic order in all of Southwest Missouri, not excepting the larger towns. In this building the lodge and the academy flourished until the disturbances of the civil war made the maintenance of the school impracticable and forced the lodge to seek more central and less conspicuous quarters.

At the close of the war, Washington was the only chartered lodge in all Southwest Missouri. The inability to continue their meetings and preserve their records, caused the forfeiture of the charters of all others, but a valliant little band of heroic Masters, among whom were Dr. S. B. Bowles, W. K. Lathim, Arch M. Long, Nelson McDowell, Columbus Talbutt, John C. Wetzel, R. S. Jacobs and John Howard, held their meetings sometimes on "high hills" or on "low vales" but generally in the old court house which was burned by Shelby's brigade in 1863, after which the meetings were held in the Lathim building on the southwest corner of the square (when they were held in doors), until the close of the war, and their own building on the hill could be repaired and made use of. It is said by the older Masons that Dr. Bowles carried the charter of Washington Lodge in his pocket during most of the war period.

The Academy building, as it was most generally termed, suffered in turn with most everything else in this troublous war period, but very early after the war closed

it was repaired not only as a Masonic Hall but fitted also for an academy. This was the place of meeting thenceforth up to the building of the R. S. Jacobs block on the northeast corner of the square when a third story was added for the Masonic orders. A chapter, Greenfield No. 28, having been organized in the interim. This later hall was used by the Masonic bodies a Commandery, Constantine No. 27, K. T. having been subsequently chartered in the same hall, and all bodies occupied it up to the time the building burned, December 29, 1914.

After removing to the Jacobs building, the lodge sold their property on the hill to the school district. With the proceeds of this sale and some other resources, the lodge built the Washington Hotel building which is still occupied as a hotel and under the original name of the Washington. The property was sold some years ago and a portion of the proceeds invested in a splendid building site on the west side of the square where the construction of a strictly modern building is contemplated.

On the occasion of both the fires mentioned all her records were burned, and all lodge paraphernalia but undismayed her communications are held now in the I. O. O. F. lodge rooms and should she never accomplish anything more it is a proud record to look back upon—the achievements of Washington Lodge.

She gave to Missouri her greatest Grand Masonic lecturer, the late L. Allan McDowell, who received his first three degrees in Greenfield.

BIOGRAPHIES

— OF —

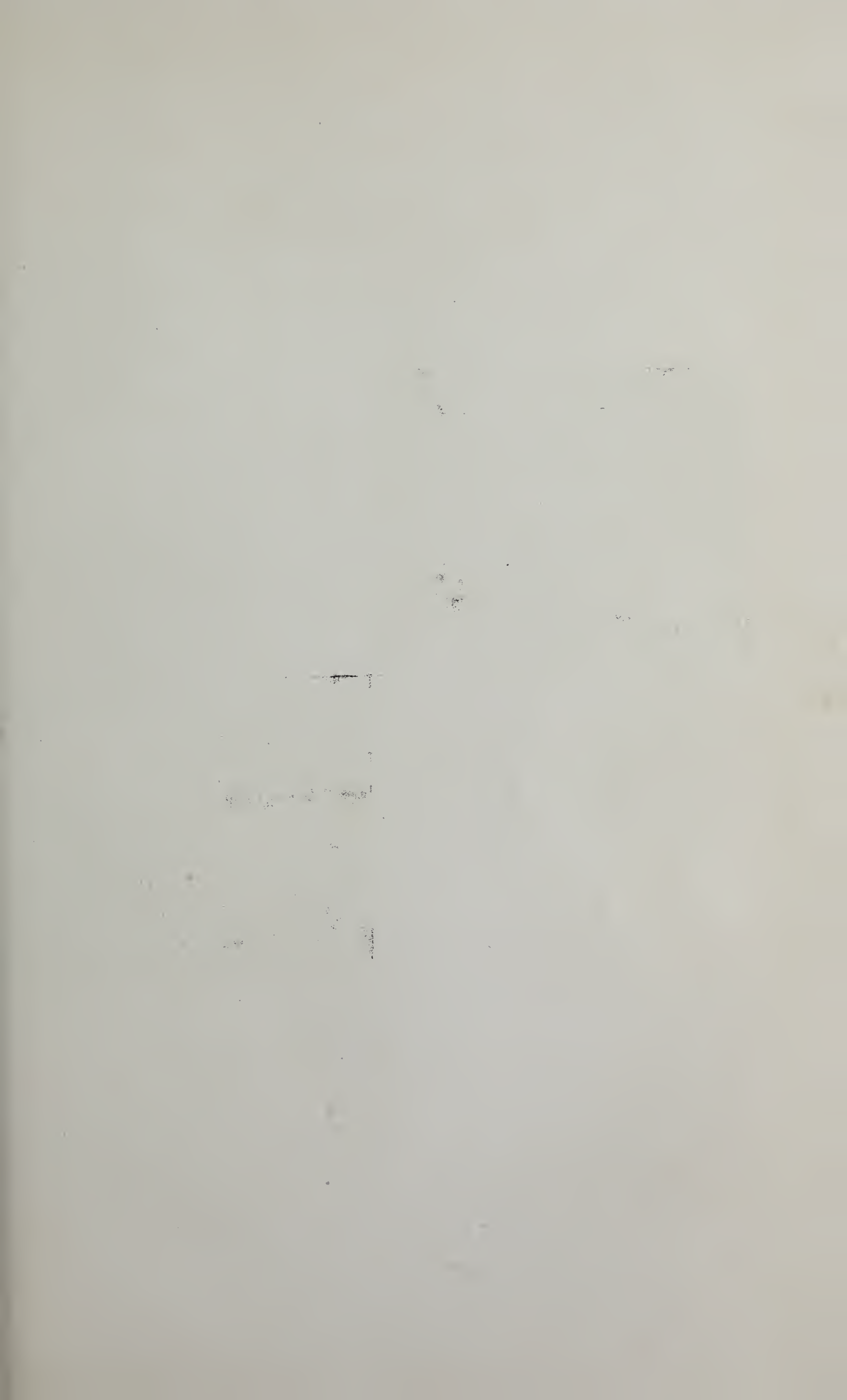
Prominent Persons and Families

MATHIAS W. ALLISON.

Was born in North Missouri, February 18th, 1859, son of C. C. and Mary (Williams) Allison. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother a native of Missouri. His grandfather, Joseph Allison, settled in Dade County in the early 30's in Center Township. Both his parents and grandparents died in Ray County, Missouri, and are buried there.

Mathias W. Allison remained at home until 21 years of age. He received a common school and High School education and entered the teachers' profession, which he followed for 23 years, mostly in Dade County. He also did some farming in the meantime. In 1890 he bought a lot and erected a residence thereon in Greenfield, where he lived for 11 years. In 1901 he moved to a 120-acre farm belonging to his wife some four miles northwest of Greenfield.

He was married on the 24th day of December, 1884, to Mary V. Hampton, who was born February 16th, 1865, daughter of James and Emily (Kirkwood) Hampton. Emily Kirkwood came to Dade County at the age of 15 years with her parents. Her mother died, and was the first person buried in the Wetzel cemetery near Greenfield. After the death of her mother, her father returned to Kentucky, but Emily remained with her uncle, John Wetzel, and here she married James Hampton. Mrs. Allison was the eighth in the order of birth of a family of 11 children. Five of these were boys and six girls. Two died in infancy and two daughters and one son died after they were grown. Their mother, Emily (Kirkwood) Hampton, died April 28th, 1913, at the age of 84 years, 8 months and 17 days. She was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, August 31st, 1829, and was married to James Hampton July 25th,





DADE COUNTY BANK. R. S. JACOBS BANKING CO.



W. N. POE AND WIFE.

1847. The children who were present at her funeral were Mrs. Cerilla Anderson, Mrs. M. W. Allison and her four sons, Albert, Hugh, Charley and Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison are each members of the M. E. church, and are the parents of seven children, all living:

(1) Nora, born March 17th, 1886, married August 3d, 1916, to Prof. W. S. Smith of Lebanon, Mo.

(2) Bert, born January 14th, 1888, at home farming with his father.

(3) Maud, born December 20th, 1890, is now a stenographer in a prominent law office in Oklahoma City.

(4) Lenore, born January 31st, 1896, engaged in teaching.

(5) Finis, born July 15th, 1899, is at home.

(6) Ada Bell, born December 30th, 1901.

(7) Virginia, born March 17th, 1908.

Mr. Allison is an active Republican and is the present County Surveyor of Dade County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Greenfield. His father was a member of the Missouri State Militia during the war. Mr. Allison was the seventh in order of birth of a family of 12 children, all but two of which grew to maturity. Mr. Allison is a man of culture and refinement and has raised a splendid family. He has always been deeply interested in school work, having attended Ozark College in its palmy days, and has succeeded in giving his children, when they arrived at the proper age, the advantage of a higher education.

C. R. ALLISON.

Born in the State of Ohio on the 23rd day of June, 1867. He is a younger brother of Wesley N. Allison, and, by reference to the sketch under that caption, a history of his parentage may be found. At the age of 14 years he came to Missouri with his father, lived on a farm, attended the common schools of the county and spent one year in Ozark College in Greenfield. After this limited college career, he entered the profession of teaching, and for five years "handled the hickory" in the district schools of Dade County. At the mature age of 25 years he met, admired and married Fannie Moore on the 9th day of March, 1892. Fannie was the only daughter of Frank Moore and

Mary (Caldwell) Moore, the former being a native of Kentucky, while the latter hailed from Tennessee. They were, however, married in Dade County, and were farmers and prosperous people. Mr. Moore died March 5th, 1896, and Mrs. Moore survived him but four years, departing this life in 1900. Mrs. Moore had been previously married to Thomas Davis (deceased), who at his death left surviving him one daughter, who is now Mrs. George Finley, of Greenfield, Mo.

Mr. Allison entered upon his agricultural career as a tenant-farmer, renting the Moore homestead, which embraced 200 acres of choice Dade County dirt, and continued to cultivate the same up to the time of Mr. Moore's death, at which time he had accumulated enough of this world's goods to purchase an interest therein, subject to the widow's dower, and as the years went by his prosperity continued to such an extent that by judicious buying and selling, planning and purchasing, he is now the proud possessor of 640 acres of fertile soil in South and adjoining Townships. In keeping with the splendid quality of his farm, Mr. Allison is also the keeper of registered Shorthorn cattle, and annually feeds for the market a car-load or more of hogs, while sheep are kept in sufficient numbers to discourage the growth of weeds and buckbrush about the premises.

Seven children have come to bring sunshine into the home of Mr. Allison and his good wife:

David F., born September 21st, 1893.

John Ernest, born November 16th, 1898.

Mary, born May 25th, 1901.

Hoyt Ross, born April 18th, 1905.

William Ralph, born October 13th, 1907.

James Wesley, born April 3rd, 1911.

Harry Watts, born July 22, 1914.

David F., the elder son, has been given a good education, being a student first at Morrisville Academy and later graduating from Marionville College.

Religiously, Mr. Allison and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, but broad enough denominationally to worship with God's people by whatever name.

Aside from his farming enterprises, Mr. Allison was one of the original organizers of the Bank of Pennsboro, and is now its Assistant Cashier.

The most generous impulse in the heart of Mr. Allison is a desire to be a home builder. He has remodeled the old Moore homestead so that it is now one of the most attractive farm homes to be found in the country. In addition to the residence, he has erected a mammoth barn and many convenient outhouses. His farm has the general appearance of thrift, industry and prosperity.

In politics, Mr. Allison is a Republican. He has given many years of service on the school board, and is now president of the Pennsboro Consolidated school district.

Just a word here concerning the Moore family might not be out of order. Mrs. Allison's grandparents came to Dade County from Kentucky about the year 1837. This was David Moore and Nancy (Thompson) Moore. They entered and improved 400 acres of land, living in a double log house, and reared a family of six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom are dead except Miss Moore of Pennsboro.

Mr. Moore, the father-in-law of Mr. Allison, was a forty-niner, and made four trips to the Golden State in the quest of the precious metal, in which adventure he was most successful, and on one of the return trips enjoyed the unusual pleasure of a trip around Cape Horn and home via New York.

A union between scions of parent pioneer stock which possessed the hardihood to brave the threatened death of the desert and the dangers of the deep, a heart to subdue the forest and conquer the wights of the wilderness, will bear its fruit in the commoner walks of life, where a heritage of courage and conviction is bequeathed to a family of cherished children.

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WESLEY N. ALLISON.

Entered upon the activities of this life in the State of Ohio on the 3rd day of April, 1863. His father, David J. Allison, was born in the State of Ohio August 7th, 1828,

was a farmer by occupation, settled in Jasper County, Missouri, in 1881, but in the year 1883 concluded that Dade County offered better opportunities, and, in keeping with that conviction, purchased 92 acres of land in South Township, about five miles from the present site of Pennsboro. He was a good man, a member of the M. E. church, and died during the year 1900, and was buried at Pennsboro.

David J. Allison was married to Mary Jane Williams, a native of Ohio, about the year 1848. She was born in 1831, and after her marriage she shared the joys and sorrows of her life with her husband until the year 1875, when she was called home. They raised a family of ten children, all of whom are now living but four, the subject of this sketch being eighth in order of birth. David J. Allison remarried, his second wife being Lucinda Weed, also a native of Ohio, this event taking place in 1876. To this union were born two children. Lucinda (Weed) Allison still resides in Pennsboro, and her two children, Virgil D. and Lawson Stapp, both live in Dade County.

Wesley N. Allison in boyhood was a good student, and early graduated from the common schools of his neighborhood in Ohio, after which he attended Rio Grande College in Gallia County, Ohio, and some years later attended Ozark College in Greenfield for two years. He remained at home until the year 1892, when, on the 27th day of July of that year, he married Louann Speer, a native of Dade County and a daughter of Mathias Speer, one of the early settlers of the county. Her mother was formerly Mary Hudspeth, a member of another of the pioneer families of the county.

Mrs. Louann Allison died September 9th, 1900, leaving surviving her three children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Myrtle V., born November 4th, 1893, now Mrs. Homer Batten of Carthage. She graduated from Marionville College in 1915. Truman S. Allison was born March 5th, 1898, and graduated from Marionville College in 1915, and is now at home, engaged in farming. Both he and his sister are promising young people, Myrtle being an accom-

plished musician, while her brother bears the distinction of being a college-bred young man without the snobbishness which usually accompanies that attainment. Each member of this family have membership in the M. E. Church, while Mr. Allison also has fraternal instincts, being an Odd Fellow, a W. O. W. and a Mason, and a prominent member in each of the three lodges.

After his marriage, Mr. Allison taught school for 17 years, two years having been spent in Jasper County and the remaining 15 years in the schools of Dade County. Mr. Allison also found time during those years to do a little farming, but on January 5th, 1915, helped to organize the Bank of Pennsboro, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and a modern bank home of brick was built, equipped with up-to-date appliances in the way of vault, safe and furniture. Notwithstanding the fact that this bank was organized largely for the accommodation of local farmers and business men, its deposits have steadily increased and are now well above the \$15,000 mark.

The officers of this bank are as follows:

President, James N. Snaden.

Vice President, G. W. Snaden.

Cashier, W. N. Allison.

Assistant Cashier, C. R. Allison.

Director, C. P. Collins.

Director, J. L. Stapp.

Director, James Copeland.

All of whom constitute the board of directors.

As might well be expected, the parent stock being firmly grounded in the soil of Ohio, the offspring would of necessity be Republican, but contrary to the traditions and practices of his party, Mr. Allison was never an office-seeker. Besides being a banker, Mr. Allison is a farmer. He is the owner of one of the splendid farms of Pennsylvania Prairie, consisting of 480 broad acres, practically in one body, near Pennsboro. His residence is a modern structure of eight well-furnished rooms, and pleasant surroundings. It was built in 1904 and is just such a home as any Dade County farmer might well be proud.

The community in general, in the neighborhood of Pennsboro, when speaking of their prominent citizens and of the men who have contributed most to the general welfare of the public, always include Mr. Allison in that list. He has achieved success, both socially, intellectually and financially, and richly merits the good-will of his neighbors and the admiration of his friends.

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JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER.

Deceased.

Among the old soldier records of the Civil war from Dade County, none deserves more extended mention than Uncle Joe Alexander, late of Dadeville. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, June 11th, 1843, a son of Daniel and Lettie (Rogers) Alexander, both natives of Tennessee, where they were married, and emigrated to Iowa as young people, and where they remained and farmed up to the year 1856, when they moved to Dade County and settled about one mile from Greenfield. Here they stayed until the Civil war broke out, and, being favorable to the South in this trouble, they moved to Texas, and he served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant. After the war they both remained in Texas, where they passed away. Joseph was for the Union and remained in Dade. He was married Sept. 20th, 1860, to Miss Adaline Morris, who was born July 3rd, 1843, a daughter of George and Patsey Morris. In 1861 Joseph Alexander enlisted in Company C, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Montgomery, and served in all, three years and twenty days. He saw much active service, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. At Little Rock, Ark., he was transferred to the Third Illinois Cavalry, and marched with Gen. Sherman to the sea. He was in active service before Vicksburg, and at the battle of Chicamauga. Discharged at Baton Rouge, La., returning home he rented land for one year north of Dadeville, then moved to Petis County, Missouri, where he farmed for four years. But he could not stay away from good old Dade County, so he returned

and took up 40 acres of government land in Morgan Township, subsequently selling this to a mining company, when he bought 40 acres just south of Dadeville, improved it, prospered, and added to his holdings until he had 160 acres in a body of the best land to be had in the county. In 1900 he decided to take life more easy, and bought a nice little place containing two acres right in Dadeville and only a short distance from his fine farm, which he turned over to his son, Ulysses, who now resides on the home place and has made a decided success as a farmer and stockman. To Uncle Joe and his wife were born three children, who grew to maturity. They are, Mordica, a farmer of Texas; Corry, now Mrs. Ad Wrightman of Springfield, Mo., and Ulysses of Dade. There are fifteen grandchildren. Uncle Joe passed to "the great beyond" Dec. 15th, 1916, mourned by a host of warm friends and relatives. He was of the grand old stock that the true pioneer is made of, and has left a memory behind him of duty well and faithfully performed; he was a kindly, loveable gentleman, and we of the younger generation are proud to honor his memory.

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JOHN E. ADAMSON.

Among the highly successful bankers and business men, we could not fail to mention J. E. Adamson of Everton. Mr. Adamson was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, a son of Edward J. and Elender (Smith) Adamson, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. He was of Irish ancestry and settled in Lawrence County Missouri, in the early days, where he became a successful farmer. He owned some 800 acres of fine land located on Turnback. He moved to Everton in 1889, where he passed away in 1901. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and served in the Home Guards during the Civil war. He was a fine citizen and a Christian gentleman, and died in the faith of the M. E. Church, South.

John E. Adamson was raised on the farm and received a good education, attending the country schools and college, both at Marionville and Morrisville. For some years

Mr. Adamson was in the mercantile business at Lawrenceburg, in Lawrence County, and also ran a flouring mill at Miller, Mo. In 1898 he was elected as County Clerk of Lawrence County, where he served four years. In 1903 he organized the Bank of Miller, serving as president and as cashier for one year, and, selling out the bank in 1907, he moved to Springfield for the benefit of the schools for his children. In 1910 he organized the Citizens' Bank of Everton, and has served as its cashier ever since.

Mr. Adamson married Margaret Burk in 1887, who was born in Texas, a daughter of John and Sarah Burk, who came to Lawrence County about 1872. Mr. Burk is now deceased and his widow lives with a daughter in Green County. To Mr. and Mrs. Adamson have been born seven children, as follows: Luther W., who is a prominent attorney of Kansas City, Mo.; Don O. is assistant cashier of the Citizen's Bank of Everton; Hutton L. is a farmer and miner of Lawrence County; Harlan C., Annie Helen, Vincil T. and Robert T. are at home, and receiving the best of educational advantages. Mr. Adamson is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of the A. F.

A. M. and I. O. O. F. Mr. Adamson is considered one of our most progressive and best-educated business men. He has the natural instinct of the successful banker, he is kindly and courteous in all his business dealings, and this, with the deserved reputation as to honorable methods in all things, has earned for him his well-deserved business success.

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JUDGE WALTER BUFFINGTON.
Deceased.

The late Judge Walter Buffington was born in Ohio March 5th, 1850, the son of Elisha and Ruth (Smart) Buffington, both of whom were born in West Virginia and emigrated to Ohio in the early 40s. Elisha Buffington followed river boating, and followed this business until he came to Dade County, just prior to the Civil war. He bought land here and began farming on a half section of good land. He brought with him a family of six children,



D. L. POE AND FAMILY.

and had just begun to get along nicely when the war broke out, with all its dangers to settlers in this section, and he decided to return to Ohio, which he did, taking his family with him.

His sentiments were with the Union, and he enlisted in the Union army and served with credit to himself. He subsequently returned to Missouri and purchased a half section of land in Green County, near Lawrenceburg, where he passed away.

Judge Walter Buffington started in life for himself with little else than a stout heart and a determination to make his mark in the world. At the age of 16 years he started working out on farms, and continued until his marriage. He had purchased 40 acres of land in Dade County, near Lockwood, and here his widow now lives. On December 31st, 1874, he was married to Miss Josephine Gentry, who was born in Kentucky January 20th, 1855, a daughter of William E. and Maria (Miller) Gentry, both natives of Kentucky. William Gentry and his wife came to Dade County in 1872, and settled near Lockwood, to the west, but in later years lived just north of Lockwood, where they both passed away. Mr. Gentry died January 23rd, 1890, and his wife followed him very shortly, on May 18th, 1890.

When Judge Buffington first went to work on his little farm his nearest market was at Nevada, 30 miles to the north and west, and Lockwood was a little city of the future. This good man and his wife prospered and added to their earthly goods until they had 160 acres of good Dade County land, but, best of all, they raised a fine family of nine children, all of whom are decidedly worthy of mention. The oldest, Miller G., was born May 26th, 1876, married Miss Alpha Mitzell, and they live in Oklahoma City, where he is following the railroad business. They have one child, Dorothy. Lula R. was born December 11th, 1878, and married Dee Pipkin, a successful farmer of Kansas, and they have a family of two children, Paul and Josephine. William E. was born June 8th, 1882, and is one of Dade County's prominent farmers, having charge

of the home place, with his mother. Josephine was born July 20th, 1884, and married Dr. John R. Newman, who is a prominent professional man of Fort Scott, Kas., where he owns and operates a hospital. They have two children, John and Catherine. Maggie was born Oct. 29th, 1887, and married J. P. Mason, and she is a competent stenographer and at present living in Oklahoma, while her little daughter, Elizabeth, is with her Grandmother Buffington. Montie Ruth was born April 27th, 1890, and married Jesse Douthart, who is a merchant of Cullison, Kas. Walter, born May 24th, 1892, is now teaching in Kansas. Clara, born June 24th, 1895, is clerking in Pratt, Kas. Frances, born February 24th, 1898, is clerking in Cullison, Kas. Of this fine family, all have received good educations, and it is a remarkable fact that six of them have been teachers.

Judge Buffington was a Democrat and prominent in his party councils, and was elected judge of the western district, in which position he served with entire satisfaction to all; he also took the census of 1890. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. U. W. Mr. Buffington died Sept. 28th, 1891, and his demise was a distinct loss to the entire county. He was a remarkable man, thoughtful, earnest and honorable, loved by all; a great lover of home and family, and, it was said by the late Aaron D. States, that he was one of the very best-educated men in Dade County.

SILAS BELL.

Silas Bell was born in Tenn, Monroe County, May 12th, 1848, and is the son of Rev. John W. Bell and Eliza Jane Allen, his wife. The wife died in Tenn, leaving four children, of whom Silas was the first son and the second in order of birth. The others, Mary Ellen, married Mark Gilmore, and is deceased, after raising a family of six children; Anna R. married W. A. Morris, and they reside in Texas, and Thos. J. is deceased. John W. Bell married as his second wife Malinda Wilson, who was a native of Tenn, and there they were married and came to Dade County in 1856, traveling overland by ox and mule teams.

They bought land in Polk Township and farmed, adding to their original purchase until they had 240 acres, living there until 1872, when he traded his place for 200 acres in Lawrence County, Missouri, where he resided until his wife died, and then he divided his land among his children and came to live with his son, Silas. During all this time, John W. Bell was a very prominent preacher in the Presbyterian Church. He passed to his heavenly reward April 24th, 1914, at the venerable age of 89 years, and after a long life of doing good to his fellow-man. He was loved by all who knew him, and his memory will never die. To his second wife were born six children, as follows: John, now of Oklahoma; Bettie is deceased; Joe, of Lawrence County; Tennessee married Phil Carter and is living in Lawrence County, Missouri; America, now Mrs. Perve Carter of Lawrence County, Missouri; Charles P. of Oklahoma. Silas Bell started out in life for himself at the age of 21 on a farm in Rock Prairie Township, just east of Everton. This consisted of 84 acres, and this he improved and lived there four years, at which time he traded for 100 acres of the old Bell homestead in Dade County, keeping this for six years, when he sold and farmed rented land for some ten years, finally buying 115 acres in Rock Prairie Township, and after greatly improving this and also adding to the acreage until he had 155 acres, sold out in 1914 and went to live with his son, James A. Bell of Polk Township. Silas Bell was married July 30th, 1868, to Elizabeth Grisham, born in Dade County in 1849. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John T. married Laura Jerome, and both died, leaving one son, Leonard Paul, who was raised by his grandparents, Silas Bell and wife, and is now living in Ash Grove, Green County; Samuel W. married Nellie Jerome, and is deceased, and his widow now lives in Idaho and has one son, named Wayne Bell; James A., of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere; Michael M. married Pina Woods, and is living in Hickory County, Missouri, his family consisting of two children, Louis and James Silas; Henry S. married Hettie Dawson, and they live near Ash Grove,

Mo., and have one child, Harold Bell; William A. married Elsie Burne, and lives in Idaho, having two children, Herbert and Lorine; Silas D. married Inez Thompson, and also lives in Idaho, and has one child, Oral; Lizzie married Boyd Hayes, and they live south of Emmet, Dade County, and their two children are named Elwin and Virginia. Mrs. Bell, the mother of this family, died Feb. 6th, 1908, after a life well spent, and leaving a host of warm friends. Silas Bell is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. He is one of our most honored citizens. His word is as good as his bond. May he live long and his declining years be full of happiness and contentment, is the earnest wish of his many, many friends and neighbors.

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JAMES A. BELL.

James A. Bell, prominent farmer and stockman of Polk Township, Dade County, was born March 28th, 1874, a son of Silas Bell and wife, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. James Bell had the usual farmer boy experiences up to the time of his marriage, and then life began in earnest, he first operating a 120-acre farm in Dade County, where he stayed for six years, when he sold this and moved to Hickory County, buying 200 acres, and stayed six years and returned and bought 335 acres in Rock Prairie Township, which he farmed for four years and then traded for the old Compton homestead in Polk Township, where he now lives. This fine place consists of 492 acres of as fine land as can be found in Dade County. This place includes the old Nancy McGee farm, on which zinc ore was first discovered in Dade County, and Mr. Bell is now carrying on mining to some extent. On this fine tract of land are two sets of frame buildings and two silos with 170 tons capacity each; also very large and commodious stock barns and sheds. This place is exceptionally well-watered with river, spring branches and springs. Truly, this is one of the very best stock ranches in the entire county, and here one may see great herds of cattle and hogs of good breeds. Mr. Bell keeps a throughbred Hereford bull, and is a decided suc-

cess as a stockman, always keeping his herds headed with good blood. He raises mules to advantage. He carries on general farming in the most approved and up-to-date manner, and to say that he is a success as a farmer and stockman is putting it mildly, indeed. Everything around this large ranch shows that Mr. Bell knows his business, and it is to be mentioned that, in addition to these large farming and stock operations, Mr. Bell and his father, Silas Bell, do a large part of the thrashing for that section of the country, as they own a complete thrashing outfit. Mr. Bell was married Nov. 27th, 1898, to Miss Amanda R. Hurst, who was born in Dade County Feb. 20th, 1879, a daughter of J. T. and Emily Bell (Hayes) Hurst. The father died in 1910, while his wife is now living in Everton, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have a fine family of seven children. They are all at home and named as follows: Olive, born Sept. 15th, 1899; Marvin, born Feb. 13th, 1902; Hugh, born Feb. 16th, 1904; John, born April 8th, 1906; Howard, born July 13th, 1908; Emily, born Aug. 30th, 1910, and Silas, born June 21st, 1915. Truly, Mr. and Mrs. Bell may well be proud of this fine family, all of whom are receiving the best of school advantages, and will surely grow up to become good citizens. In politics, Mr. Bell is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church. This fine, industrious gentleman we are proud to own as a leading citizen of our county.

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GEORGE THOMAS BARKER.

George Thomas Barker was born in Henry County, Missouri, November 28th, 1872. His father, Shell Barker, was born in Kentucky, and came to Henry County, Missouri, at an early date, where he carried on farming and stock raising to a large extent. His wife was Mary Spence, who was a native of Missouri. They had six children, as follows: Nealie, William, Robert and Mary, all deceased. Nannie is now Mrs. Henry Barker of Kentucky, and George Barker, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Barker lived on the farm until he was 11 years of age, when he came to Dade County with an uncle, Wil-

liam C. Barker, who run the Everton hotel for many years, in fact, up to the time of his death. Mr. Barker attended the Everton schools, after which he went into the grain business, working for J. E. Gyles. He followed this for 11 years, and in 1896 bought out Gyles and conducted the business under the firm name of Barker & Poindexter, his partner being William B. Poindexter. They run the business under this name for about two years, when Mr. Barker bought out Mr. Poindexter and continued in the grain business for another two years on his own account, then selling one-half to A. W. Poindexter, and continued again under the firm name of Barker & Poindexter for the following two years, when his partner sold out to C. W. Barker, and they run the business under the firm name of C. W. Barker & Company. This partnership continued until the death of C. W. Barker, in 1912. The elevator is run under the name of John F. Myers & Son of Springfield and St. Louis, but Mr. Barker retains one-quarter interest. This firm owns elevators at Everton, Ash Grove and Bois d'Arc.

On October 14, 1903, George T. Barker married Miss Mary A. Mason, a native of Missouri, who was born February 12, 1873, and to them have been born two children, Helen, born July 7, 1898, employed in the postoffice at Everton, and Ruth, born July 19, 1902, is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker are members of the Baptist Church, in which they are both prominent. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 405, also of the Macca-bees and Modern Brotherhood of America. In politics, he is a Democrat, serving on the Township Democratic Committee for 13 years and was appointed Deputy State Fish Commissioner, but resigned this latter position to take charge of the postoffice at Everton, when he was appointed February 25, 1915, which office he now holds, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Everton. Mr. Barker is a clean-cut business man, and is considered one of the foremost citizens of Everton and Dade County. He is a courteous Christian gentleman and deserves the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

HENRY BARTLING.

One of the prosperous German-Americans who has made good in Dade County. He was born in Washington County, Illinois, January 10th, 1855, son of Fred and Frederica (Sundermyer) Bartling, both now deceased. His parents were each born in Germany, Prussia, and came to America in 1854, locating in Washington County, Illinois, and engaged in farming.

Fred Bartling took regular military training while in Germany and was an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, receiving two medals for conspicuous service and bravery in battle. During the Civil war he was chief officer of the Home Guards at Minden, Ills.

Henry was the third of a family of seven children. He received his education at Minden, Ill., is a member of the Missouri Synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat in politics.

On the 16th day of February, 1877, he was married to Minnie Winter, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Hake) Winter. Her father and mother were each born in Hanover, Germany. Henry Winter was a carpenter by trade, but came to Illinois at an early day and settled at Okawville, Washington County. He enlisted in the Civil war, but was discharged on account of ill health.

Mrs. Bartling is the oldest of a family of five children. She was educated at Okawville, Ills.

Mr. Bartling lived at home until his father's death, which occurred when Henry was about 13 years of age. He then hired out to work on a farm by the year, and received \$65.00 per year for the first year, staying seven years. His employer was so well pleased with his services that he gave him an additional \$20.00 each year during the service.

After that he worked at different places for two years, when he was able to buy a farm of 100 acres, got married, and began farming for himself. At the end of three years he sold out at a good figure and came to Dade County, bought 320 acres of raw prairie five miles northwest of Lockwood. This land Mr. Bartling cultivated and im-

proved until in a few years it was one of the best farms in the neighborhood. In addition to general farming, Mr. Bartling raised a large number of cattle, hogs and sheep, especially the latter.

In 1909 he sold his farm and retired to Lockwood, buying a fine residence property and 28 acres of land adjoining the city limits on the southwest. The residue of his savings he very wisely invested in a splendid Grant Township farm of 400 acres.

Aside from farming and stock raising, Mr. Bartling has been and is now an auctioneer, conducting many large sales in Dade and adjoining counties. He is a splendid judge of live stock values, and has a wide acquaintance among the leading farmers, which makes his services as an auctioneer especially attractive.

Two public enterprises have received Mr. Bartling's undivided support—The Dade County Fair Association and the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Of the latter, Mr. Bartling was the principal organizer.

He has never aspired to be an officeholder, but has devoted considerable energy in the good-roads movement, and at present is President of the Inter-County Seat Highway Commission of Dade County.

Mr. Bartling personally conducts the farming operations on his 28 acres, and raises some live stock and numerous chickens. He owns and drives a Ford automobile. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank of Lockwood.

Mr. Bartling and wife are the parents of seven children:

(1) August C. lives at Aurora, Mo., and is engaged in the drug business. Married Alice Dunning, a native of Nebraska. Of their two children, Marlin died in infancy. Geraldine is still living.

(2) Freda married to F. A. Bohne, an employee of the Frisco railroad as carpenter. They have one child, Ruth.

(3) Martin L. lives at Carleton, Mo., and is engaged in the clothing business. Married to Frances Louis of

Kansas City. They have two children, Betty and Martin J.

(4) Millie married to Albert Frye January 3rd, 1916. They are living in Detroit, Mich.

(5) Minnie living at home.

(6) Alfred, a student at Vanderbilt College, Nashville, Tenn. Studying dentistry, class of 1918.

(7) Arthur, at home. Graduate of Lockwood High School Took special course at State University at Columbia in Agriculture. Is much interested in farming enterprises and is a fancier of pure-bred fowls. He assists his father in looking after their farming interests and is an active poultry breeder.

THOMAS H. BERRY.

There is probably no better-known and more-loved man in North Dade County than Uncle Tom Berry, the subject of this sketch. He was born in this county on the fine farm he now owns June 17th, 1841, over three-quarters of a century ago, and is proud to be a citizen of good old Dade County. His father, James G. Berry, was a native of Kentucky, where he early married Miss Mary Finley, who was born in South Carolina. Together this couple came to Dade County in 1836, bringing a family of six children. They made the trip overland with horse and wagon. This family were pioneers in every sense of the word. They first bought out a homesteader on an 80-acre tract and went to farming in the most approved manner of the times, which was primitive in those early days. There were no mills to grind what crops were raised, so each farmer had to prepare his meal as best he could devise. Mr. Berry constructed different devices for this purpose, the most prominent of them being a stone grinding affair called a "Thumping Dick."

James G. Berry was successful in his farming operation and accumulated much good land, owning at one time over 400 acres. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served with valor under Col. Samuel Caldwell in the Eleventh United States Volunteers, and was discharged in 1813. He was a Whig and later a Republican in poli-

tics. James G. Berry was born Dec. 7th, 1792, and died in Dade County on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Thomas, in 1875, while his wife, who was born Aug. 19, 1798, lived to be 94 years of age, dying March 21st, 1892.

Thomas H. Berry was given 160 acres of good land by his father and took care of both his parents in their declining years. He was married Oct. 28th, 1883, to Miss Birdit Samantha Smith, a native of Cass County, Missouri, and born Dec. 4th, 1850, a daughter of James Monroe and Cynthia Ann (Morris) Smith, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. They were early farmers of Dade County, having emigrated here in 1853, and settled north of Dadeville. They accumulated 310 acres of good land. Mr. Smith was born April 6th, 1827, and died in Polk County at Morrisville Aug. 20th, 1910, while his wife was born Oct. 10th, 1829, and passed away in Dade County Oct. 15th, 1890.

Thomas H. Berry has one of the very best farms in South Morgan Township. He has greatly improved it with good fences and fine buildings, and is now living practically retired, enjoying the fruits of his past well-directed efforts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Berry have been born three children, namely, Howard H., born Sept. 29th, 1884, and married Miss Elva Shaw, a native of Dade County, and they have two children, Mary Aline, born Jan. 29th, 1910, and Ruth Margaret, born Sept. 2nd, 1914. Mr. Berry is a business man of Greenfield. Cynthia M., born June 13th, 1887, married Hugh McConnell, and they have two children, Francis Birdit, born April 23rd, 1913, and Hugh H., born April 2nd 1915; Elbridge M., born Dec. 20th, 1889, lives at home and has charge of the home place and does a general farming business. Uncle Tom is a Republican and a public-spirited man, always being ready to support any enterprise that is for the betterment of the county. He believes in good roads, free public schools and temperance. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Christian Church. Taken all together, there is no family more

respected or more loved in this county. Uncle Tom is a product of Dade County, and we, all of the younger generation, delight to honor such as he.

THOMAS J. BISHOP.

Perhaps no man in Dade County, and few in the State of Missouri, can trace the branches of his ancestral tree to a longer or more illustrious line of progenitors than Thomas J. Bishop. If heraldry was in vogue, his family escutcheon would fairly bristle with charges of Or and Argent emblazoned upon a field of ermine and purple.

The Bishop family was founded in America by one whose given name is lost to the annals of history. He sailed from the coast of Flanders sometime during the Seventeenth Century in an English vessel and landed at the port of New London, Conn., where he was sold for his passage money to a farmer by the name of Dart. Having an eye to courtship as well as manual labor, at the end of his service he married a daughter of the House of Dart, and thereby founded a family that was destined to become prominent in American history. He settled at Waterford, Conn., and reared a family of boys and girls whose names are to the pages of history unknown, save and except the oldest son, Eleazor, who, in turn, married and raised a family of boys and girls, among them Thomas, Eleazor and George, but the names of the girls are veiled in oblivion. Eleazor, his second son, married and lived in the vicinity of Waterford, near New London. At the breaking out of the French and Indian war, Eleazor recruited a company of Connecticut volunteers and was commissioned captain and served under General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec. He had several sons, among them Thomas and Eleazor; also daughters, one of whom married a man by the name of Stebbens and another was married to a Mr. Fargo. Thomas Bishop married a Miss Fargo and lived at the old homestead at Waterford.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Thomas Bishop joined the Army of the Patriots, and was engaged in the sanguinary Battle of Bunker Hill, where

he was permanently disabled. He died in the year 1800. He was survived by four sons, Joshua, Isaac, Robert and Eleazor. Joshua married a Miss Comstock, Isaac a Miss Whipple, Robert married a Miss Holmes, while Eleazor died unmarried. Joshua and Robert moved to Chenango County, New York, in 1805; Isaac moved to near Binghamton, N. Y., in 1820; Eleazor remained at the old homestead at Waterford, where he died. Joshua moved to Pennsylvania in 1815 and died there in 1850. Robert moved back to Waterford, and after his mother's death lived at New London, where he died in 1847.

The maternal ancestry of Thomas Bishop also furnishes some remarkable characters. One great-great-great-grandmother was a pensioner under the Act of 1832, and continued to enjoy this bounty till her death, in 1840. A great-great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was Zebulon Comstock, who also resided in the vicinity of Waterford, but the Comstocks were a nomadic family, and their descendants are almost as numerous as the sands of the sea, and have established dwelling places in almost every state, station, clime and country on the face of the globe.

An interesting relic or heirloom is now in the possession of the Bishop family. It is the sword carried by Eleazor Bishop in the French and Indian war and also by Thomas Bishop at Bunker Hill. The blade of the sword is of the finest Damascus steel, the hilt of silver, and engraved on the blade is the name, "Eleazor Bishop."

This is certainly an interesting page from the annals of the past, and entitles every member of the Bishop family to be enrolled as Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

Thomas J. Bishop, the subject of this sketch, was born in Benton County, Missouri, Dec. 27th, 1851. He was a son of Thomas J. and Frances (Brown) Bishop. His father, Thomas Jefferson Bishop, was born in Chenango County, New York, Dec. 22nd, 1807, his parents having recently moved there from Waterford, Conn. He left home in 1821 and was apprenticed to a merchant in

Mt. Joy, but afterward found employment in Philadelphia. In 1832 he visited New Orleans, traveled in the South, and finally landed in St. Louis, where he accepted a situation as trader with the Kickapoo Indians, then located about five miles southwest of Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. In 1835 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and a short time afterward was elected Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder of Benton County, Missouri, in which office he served until 1854. In 1853 he selected the Bishop homestead in Dade County and moved his family to it. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works of the state and served as its president until 1857, when he was appointed Receiver of the United States District Land Office at Springfield, his term expiring in 1861.

When the state convention authorized the enrollment and arming of the militia, he accepted the office of brigade quartermaster, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Gen. C. B. Holland, where he served until the close of the war. He died at his home in Pennsylvania Prairie Oct. 22nd, 1898. His wife died in Dade County, Missouri, July 30th, 1884, and both she and her husband, Thomas J. Bishop, Sr., are buried there, having been married at Warsaw, Mo., Jan. 1st, 1837, and at the time of their death were the owners of a farm of 256 acres in South Township.

Thomas J. Bishop was the youngest of a family of eight children:

(1) Martha Missouri, born Oct. 18th, 1837, married Preston Moore, moved to California in 1860, died there, leaving four children, now living, Fannie, Mattie, Lee and Roy.

(2) Joshua, born May 3rd, 1839, died in Washington, D. C., buried in National Cemetery, having served in the United States Navy 40 years, retired as a captain. He married Clara Rogers, but left no children.

(3) Temperance, born March 10th, 1841, died April 1st, 1895. She was married to Thomas Alexander and left one child, Preston Alexander, now living in Lawrence County, Missouri.

(4)-(5) Zebulon and George (twins), born August 25th, 1843. Zebulon was a Union soldier and was killed from ambush in March, 1864. George died Jan. 11th, 1905. Neither was ever married.

(6) Derindah, born June 16th, 1848. Married April 5th, 1876, to William McLemore. To this union one child was born, Gertrude, who resides with her parents in South Greenfield.

(8) Thomas J. Bishop.

Thomas remained at home with his father until he was 27 years of age, during which time he was engaged in farming. On October 9th, 1877, he was married to Clementine Scott, a daughter of James and Margaret (Willis) Scott. Clementine was born July 21st, 1859. Her father, James Scott, was born in Illinois in 1836, and was brought to Dade County in 1837 by his father, D. W. Scott, a native of North Carolina. Margaret (Willis) Scott was born in Kentucky and came to Dade County when a child. Both the Scotts and Bishops were early pioneer families.

Thomas J. Bishop and wife left the home farm in 1879, and removed to a 40-acre tract just one mile Southeast of Pennsboro, where they now reside. This was the "nestegg" for the 746½ acres of Dade County soil which he now owns. Mr. Bishop cleared out, improved and cultivated the original 40 acres, and in 1881 added an 80-acre tract to it. In 1883 he erected a substantial frame residence, rebuilt it in 1895, and at his father's death he purchased the interest of all the heirs in the old homestead of 263 acres, and has since added 120 acres to it. This, with 240 acres in Smith Township, constitutes his real estate holdings.

Mr. Bishop is engaged in a general farming, stock raising and stock feeding business. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of South Greenfield, and is at present an officer and a member of its boards of directors.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are the parents of six children, all of whom are living:

(1) Erma, born August 25th, 1879, educated in Springfield, a graduate of Drury College class of 1904 with

A. B. degree, also graduate of special work at State University and received B. S. degree in 1910, and holds a state Life Certificate. Is now engaged in teaching in St. Louis.

(2) Clara, born May 27th, 1889, graduated from the Greenfield High School in 1908, and is at present Secretary of the County Sunday School Board, in which work she takes a great delight.

(3) Pearl, born Feb. 24th, 1891, attended Greenfield High School, and after graduating spent two years at Drury College in Springfield. Married Roy Poindexter Oct. 9th, 1913.

(4) Margaret, born Jan. 28th, 1894. Educated at Greenfield High School, Drury Academy, and graduated from Drury College in 1916 with A. B. Degree. Member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority. Now teaching in Springfield High School.

(5) Francis Tom, born July 29th, 1900. Is at present attending High School in St. Louis.

(6) Lucy Ruth, born August 6th, 1903. Is now attending school in Dade County.

The foregoing record speaks louder than words concerning Mr. Bishop's attitude toward education. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and his family all being members of the Christian Church. No man stands higher in the community than Mr. Bishop, and his influence has been felt throughout the county in the good-roads movement, and his voice has ever been raised in support of a better school system. Like many of his prosperous neighbors, he enjoys the distinction of riding in an auto, but with him it is a matter of necessity rather than a luxury.

HOMER CLYDE BIRCH.

A native of Dade County, Missouri, was born one and one-half miles south of Seybert on Feb. 22nd, 1874, son of Dr. D. E. F. and Amanda (Moore) Birch, both being natives of Tenn.

Homer C. Birch is the only surviving child of three children born of this marriage:

- (1) Birdie, died Aug. 2, 1900.
- (2) Trixie, deceased.
- (3) Homer Clyde, born Feb. 22nd, 1874.

Homer Clyde remained at home until his marriage, which took place Aug. 2nd, 1892, when he was but 18 years of age. He was married to Serena Glenn, who was born in Dade County Jan. 22nd, 1873, and died April 13th, 1915, leaving a family of seven children:

(1) Thadeus, born June 29th, 1894, is now engaged in mining in the Corry camp, and living at home.

(2) John, born Feb. 6th, 1896, is now at home attending school.

(3) Macie, born Oct. 9th, 1898, is at home attending school.

(4) Howard, born Jan. 16th, 1902, is attending school.

(5) Ruth, born July 12th, 1904, is at home attending school.

(6) Kyle, born May 17th, 1906, is at home.

(7) Clayton, born Aug. 7th, 1909, is at home.

(8) Elmer, born Sept. 1st, 1912, died Feb. 13th, 1913.

After his marriage Mr. Birch went to farming. He started housekeeping with very little on rented land, and lived for two years on the John G. Sloan farm, then bought 40 acres near Needmore in Cedar County. Lived there two years, sold out, and rented 90 acres on the Little Sac river, where he farmed for three years, then rented the Silas Montgomery farm in Sac Township, where he remained three years. Next he moved to the Sam Seybert farm of 120 acres and farmed this one year, after which he rented the old James Goodnight farm of 185 acres through John A. Hall, the manager of the Underwriters' Land Company, near the Corry mining camp. After farming this place for four years, he purchased it. This was in 1907.

At the time of purchasing it, this farm was little improved, but he has since remodeled the house, cleared out 50 acres, fenced it all with wire, and made general improvements. He sold off 25 acres, so that there are now



FRANK JOHNSON AND FAMILY AT HOME IN CEDAR COUNTY.

160 acres of No. 1 land in this farm. It is all in cultivation but 10 acres.

Mr. Birch is engaged in general farming, and feeds some cattle, horses and mules. His farm is well adapted to stock raising, being well watered by spring branch and wells.

In politics Mr. Birch is a Republican, is a member of the Township Board, and while in Sac Township was Clerk of the School Board. He is vitally interested in the good-roads movement and in favor of the best possible public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch were each converted at a meeting held at Corry by Brothers Worthington, Oldham and others, and were afterwards baptized, uniting with the Church of God (Holiness), and spent many happy hours in the service of the Lord, both at home and in the public worship.

For eight years he and his wife enjoyed the blessings of an eternal salvation, when she was called home. He still remains a true and faithful follower of his Savior, and is loyal to the one true Church of God.

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W. R. BOYLES.

Postmaster, owner and former editor, publisher and proprietor of the Dade County Advocate. Was born in the City of Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri, Dec. 25th, 1857, and has lived in the city continuously all his life. His parents were Samuel B. and Elizabeth (Vaughan) Bowles. The former was born at Portsmouth, N. H., while his mother was born in Virginia. She was reared, however, in Tennessee, and their marriage was celebrated in that state. In the 40's they removed to Dade County, Missouri, where Dr. Samuel B. Bowles followed the practice of medicine, becoming one of the prominent and valued physicians of Southwest Missouri. Both he and his wife passed away in Greenfield.

In his boyhood days W. R. Bowles attended the public schools of Greenfield, spending his youth largely in the manner of other boys of his day, and at the age of 14

years he began learning the printer's trade. In 1887 he purchased the Dade County Advocate from Judge Mason Talbutt, his brother-in-law, since which time he has been actively connected with its management, covering a period of 30 years. The Advocate has long been recognized as one of the leading Democratic papers of this section of the state. The office is well equipped with new and modern machinery and does an extensive line of job work in addition to the publication of a newspaper.

In the year 1895, while Mr. Bowles was serving his native city as Mayor, he became married to Miss Cora Kimber, a native of Putnam County, Illinois, to which union five children were born:

Samuel O., a city salesman in San Francisco; John H., now of Kansas City; Karl C., who is now associated with his father in the publication of the Advocate; Katherine V., who at present is acting as Deputy Postmaster under her father in the Greenfield postoffice, and Francis Tiffany, now at home attending High School.

Mr. Bowles is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken many degrees and in which he is much interested. He also affiliates with the Modern Woodmen and the W. O. W. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenfield. Politically, Mr. Bowles has always been a Democrat, and has been active in the councils of his party, both as an organizer and as a chairman of the County Executive Committee. He was appointed postmaster of Greenfield by Grover Cleveland, and is now holding that office by virtue of appointment by Woodrow Wilson. He has, however, never been considered intensely partisan, his election to the mayoralty of Greenfield twice having been on a Citizens' ticket. Besides being a newspaper man and publicist, Mr. Bowles is also an Attorney at Law, having been admitted to the Dade County Bar many years ago. Both personally and in his paper Mr. Bowles has always been a staunch advocate of every movement which had for its purpose the betterment of the community, especially in the matter of good roads and good schools.

WILLIAM D. BROWN.

Was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, July 20th, 1862. His father, Jerry Calvin Brown, was born in East Tennessee, and died Jan. 4th, 1888, at the age of 56 years. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, a son of Hiram and Betsy Brown. Hiram lived to the unprecedented age of 110 years, and was an early settler in Carolina, but later moved to East Tennessee.

Jerry C. Brown was a farmer, and reasonably successful in his undertakings. He moved to Kentucky and later to Dade County. He settled in 1880 southeast of the old Antioch Church, in what is now Pilgrim Township, where he bought a small farm. He was a member of the Christian Church, a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity and an office-holder in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Jerry Calvin Brown was married to Jane Floyd, a lady of German descent, born in McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1838, and died in Dade County in 1890. She was a member of the Christian Church and the mother of eight children:

(1) Sarah J. married E. W. Richards of Kentucky, and came to Dade County with the family.

(2) Rebecca Ann married Charles Simpson, a member of a pioneer Dade County family, and settled in South Township.

(3) William D. Brown, the subject of this sketch.

(4) Frank, now a farmer living three miles south of Everton.

(5) Millie married Perry Shaw of Greene County, and died July 2nd, 1908, in Greenfield.

(6) John C. died at Pilgrim, Mo., May 1st, 1912.

(7) Henry, a railroad man, lives at Everton.

(8) Josie married Asa Loveless, at one time Chief of Police in Springfield.

William D. Brown was raised on a farm, attended the country schools, and later worked in and attended Ozark College in Greenfield in 1885, but remained on the farm till 1886.

For a few years he taught school, after which he was appointed Postmaster at Pilgrim, serving a little over eight years, and was Station Agent for the Frisco railroad at the same time. He was also Justice of the Peace in South Township for four years. In 1895 he moved to Everton and engaged in the poultry and produce business, which he followed for 15 years, handling a large amount of stuff. In 1907 he was employed by a wholesale produce firm, and spent two years in Polk County, after which he returned to Everton and managed the Business Men's Produce Company a little over one year. In 1911 he traded his property in Everton for a stock of goods at Stinson, a country point in Lawrence County, and in 1913 he exchanged this property for his residence property in Greenfield, where he now lives.

In 1914 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County, and moved to Greenfield, the county seat.

At the age of 14 years William D. Brown suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, which affected his right arm and right lower limb, so that for forty years he has been obliged to use a support for his lower limb, but is able to walk without the use of crutch or cane.

In 1886 he was married to Sarah Ann Gilmore, born in Washington Township, Dade County, Missouri, Aug. 14th, 1869, daughter of William J. and Francis (Smith) Gilmore. The Gilmores came from Warren County, Kentucky, in 1856, and settled in Washington Township. Mrs. Brown received a common school education, and was one of a family of eight children. At the time of her marriage she was a member of the Baptist Church, joining at the age of 13 years, but she and her husband are now each members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children:

(1) Ida, born Nov. 3rd, 1887, received her education in the Everton High Schools, and is now employed as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Dade County.

(2) Ada, born Dec. 29th, 1889, attended High School at Everton, married Hugh Burch, a farmer residing near Lockwood, and is the mother of four children, Corinne,

8 years old; Justin, 6 years old; George, 4 years old, and James, 2 years old.

(3) Vida, born June 16th, 1892, married Emmerson Crews, a barber, in Greenfield.

(4) William, born June 24th, 1896, a farmer.

(5) Charles Ernest, born Jan. 28th, 1900, and is now at home.

William D. Brown is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges, and also belongs to the W. O. W. and Circle.

At the breaking out of the Civil war Jerry Calvin Brown enlisted in the Confederate Army and saw active service during the entire period of hostilities. He lost his entire possessions, suffered a number of minor wounds, was many times a prisoner of war, but came out of the struggle practically a sound man. His brother, James H. Brown, fought in the Union Army, came to Missouri after the close of the war, and died in 1913 at the age of 80 years.

ROBERT W. BURTON.

A native of Lawrence County, Missouri, born March 19, 1870, son of Milo Burton and Susan (Hood) Burton, pioneers of Lawrence County. Milo Burton was a native of Tennessee, while Susan, his wife, was a native of Kentucky. David Burton, the grandfather of Robert W. Burton, with his son, Milo, came to Missouri in 1851 and settled in Lawrence County, near the present site of Miller. Here they farmed and rented until the breaking out of the Civil war, when Milo Burton and his father, David Burton, both entered the Confederate Army. David Burton died in the service in the State of Arkansas, while Milo, though slightly wounded, returned home. Just prior to entering the service, Milo Burton had married Mary Susan Hood. The wedding took place on Jan. 1st, 1860. Mary Susan Hood was born July 11th, 1844, a daughter of John Alexander and Nancy Hood. The Hoods had

come from Kentucky in 1852, settled in Lawrence County, and, with the Burtons, had joined the Confederate Army.

After the war Milo Burton followed the occupation of blacksmithing and threshing, and in 1874 rented the Sturdy farm on Pennsylvania Prairie, which he farmed for two years, and then rented the John Moore place. In 1880 he bought 200 acres, all in Dade County, which was little improved. He erected suitable buildings, cleared it out, and became a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. He added to his original purchase until at the time of his death he owned 410 acres, all in Dade County except 76 acres, which was just across the line in Lawrence County. He died Aug. 17th, 1898, and his widow still occupies the old homestead. Milo Burton was a member of the Baptist Church, a Democrat, much interested in schools, and for a number of years was a member of the School Board in his home district. A complete genealogy of the family is given in the sketch of Thomas W. Burton, recorded under the proper caption in this volume.

Robert W. Burton acquired his education in the common schools of the county. He remained at home till 25 years of age, at which time, on the 7th day of April, 1895, he married Etta M. Withrow, who was born in Lawrence County, near Miller, Nov. 26th, 1874. She was a daughter of N. B. Withrow and Margaret (Baker) Withrow. Her father was a native of Arkansas, while her mother was born in Missouri. Mr. Withrow was a mechanic, followed blacksmithing and carpentering, and also farmed at times. During the latter part of his life he lived in South Greenfield, where he died July 12th, 1890, being survived by his widow, who still lives at that place. N. B. Withrow and Margaret Withrow were the parents of eight children:

- (1) Thomas Withrow lives in South Greenfield.
- (2) Mollie lives in Fort Scott, Kas.
- (3) Clara, now Mrs. James Irby of Oklahoma.
- (4) Annie, twin of Thomas (she was Mrs. W. A. Bird), now deceased.
- (5) Etta M., wife of Robert W. Burton.

- (6) Lula, now Mrs. Roy McLemore.
- (7) Maggie, now Mrs. Perry McLemore.
- (8) Rachel, now Mrs. C. P. Hawk of Arcola.

Robert W. Burton, in company with his brother, John, were tenant farmers in South Township, cultivating about 100 acres annually until 1898, when he purchased 100 acres of new land without any improvements. At that time he was living on a rented tract of 127 acres, which he purchased in 1900 and upon which he now lives. In 1901 he built a good barn, but in 1914 the original barn being inadequate for his purpose he erected a new one 60x70 feet, with cement floors, and granary, which is one of the finest modern barns in Dade County.

Mr. Burton is a splendid farmer and takes great delight in blooded stock. He owns a thoroughbred Hereford bull and a modern herd of Hereford and Shorthorn grade cows. He has a preference for Poland-China hogs, and, while not an extensive swine feeder, he raises a few of splendid quality. Not being satisfied with the splendid bluegrass and clover which flourishes in Turnback bottom, he has propagated a field of six acres of alfalfa, with flattering results. His farm is well watered by Turnback creek and numerous wells. A gasoline engine is used for pumping purposes. Mr. Burton is the proud possessor of a Buick Six automobile, which he drives with considerable satisfaction.

Four children came to bring sunshine into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burton:

- (1) Otto Bland, born June 20th, 1896.
- (2) James Franklin, born Sept. 24th, 1902.
- (3) Willard Thomas, born Nov. 15th, 1904.
- (4) Samuel Withrow, born April 14th, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton are each members of the M. E. Church (South). He is superintendent of the Sunday School, a Trustee of the Church, an active Democrat, a member of the School Board for a number of years, served as Clerk of the Board 13 years, is at present Township Collector, having served six years in all, a Director in the Dade County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a

man of affairs generally. He holds membership in the Odd Fellow Lodge at Everton, and, like all owners of motor cars, is a good-roads enthusiast. Mr. Burton is a first class-citizen in every respect, and a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted with.

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THOMAS W. BURTON.

Is the youngest child of a family of nine children, born May 28th, 1884, in Lawrence County, Missouri, a son of Milo Burton and Mary Hood Burton. His father, Milo Burton, was born in Virginia May 26th, 1842, and died Aug. 17th, 1898. The parents of Milo Burton were also natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in a very early day. They came to Missouri shortly afterward and died in Arkansas during the war.

Milo Burton married Mary Hood in January, 1860, and settled upon a farm two miles Northeast of Miller, in Lawrence County. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was slightly wounded in the service and at the close of the war returned home, bringing with him a faithful and valuable horse, which he kept for many years. In 1880 he built a comfortable residence, and became an important and prominent man in his locality.

Milo Burton and wife were the parents of the following children:

(1) Arthusa Ann, born Aug. 21st, 1861, now the widow of Robert Lee Friar.

(2) James William, born April 17th, 1866, died at the age of 5 years.

(3) John D., born Aug. 18th, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1913.

(4) Robert W., born March 19th, 1870.

(5) Christopher W., born May 8th, 1873.

(6) Samuel M., born March 9th, 1876.

(7) Lemuel L., born Aug. 13th, 1878.

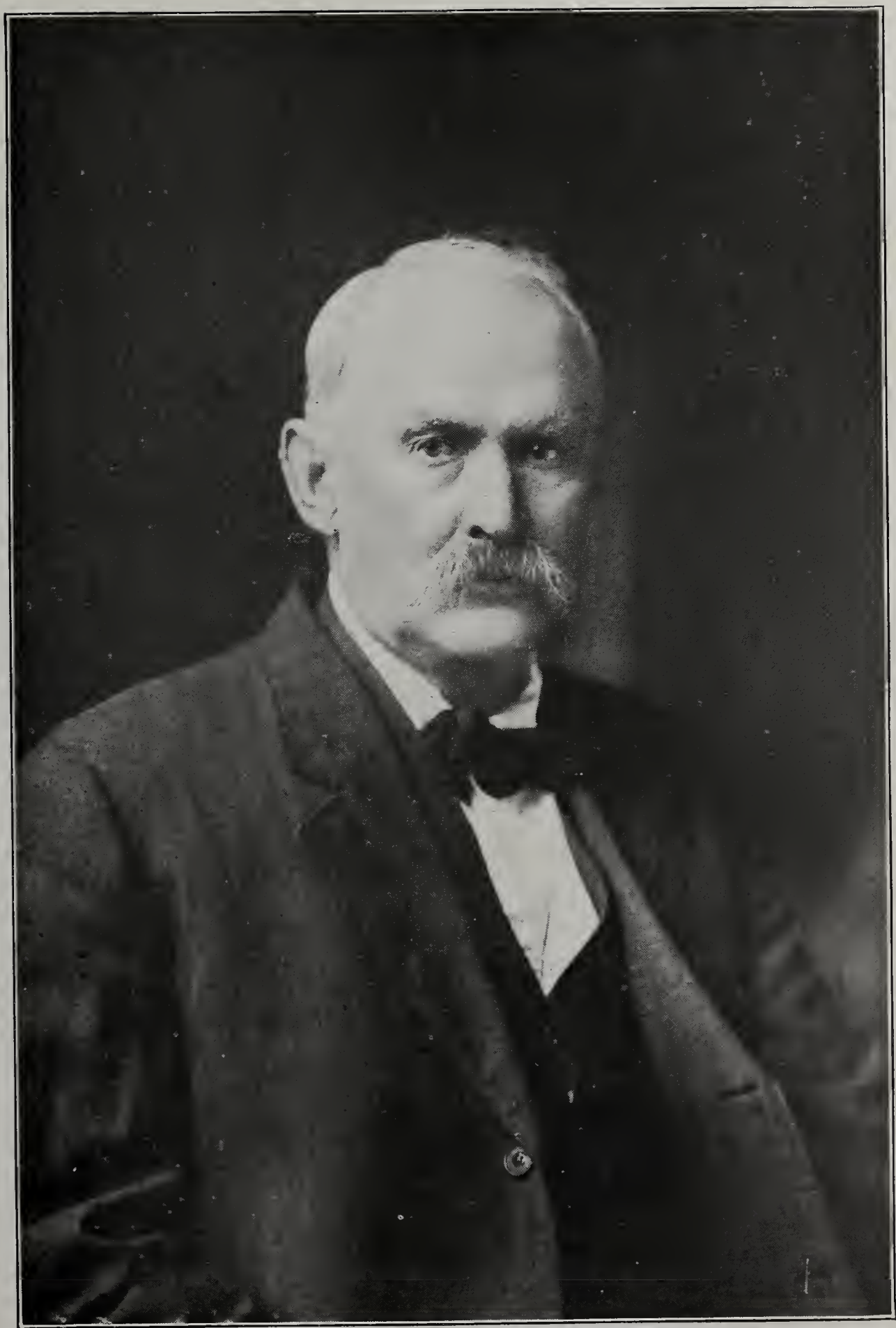
(8) Joseph E., born April 9th, 1881.

(9) Thomas W., born May 28th, 1884.

At the time of his death, Milo Burton owned 410 acres of land. The farm was afterward divided, and Thomas



PRESIDING JUDGE T. M. WALKER AND WIFE AT HOME IN NORTHWEST
DADE COUNTY.



J. J. McCONNELL.

W. lives on the home place with his mother. He owns 40 acres in Dade County, which is the old Burton homestead. He also owns 116 acres in Lawrence County, 76 acres of which was part of the old homestead.

Mrs. Burton (widow of Milo Burton), vividly recalls many incidents which took place at the old homestead during the strenuous days of the Civil war. Their home was often visited by the soldiers of both the Blue and the Gray, they were often compelled to feed large companies, and many times their house was searched for fugitives. In 1863 their home was burned by the Federal soldiers for seemingly no other reason than that they failed to find the fugitives they were seeking. At this time she was living at the home of her father, and it was the Hood home that was burned. Mr. Hood in those days worked in the blacksmith shop while his three daughters cultivated the farm, raised the crops with oxen and harvested them in the most primitive manner.

Thomas W. Burton is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He raises fullblooded and grade Whiteface cattle, Poland-China hogs, and feeds largely.

His farm is well adapted to stock raising, being well watered by Turnback creek and also by wells from which water is pumped by windmill.

His political convictions are Democratic and his education was acquired at the Pickett School in Dade County. He is a splendid young man, enthusiastic for good roads and bridges, progressive in his ideas, and chargeable only with the fault of being single, which condition is liable to be changed to one of married bliss before this volume reaches the press.

JOHN D. BURTON.

Deceased.

Although he lived and prospered for almost half a century, yet John D. Burton died in the very prime of life, and while yet a young man. He was born Aug. 18th, 1868, a son of Milo Burton and Mary Susan (Hood) Burton,

and died Oct. 9th, 1913, and was buried in Shiloh cemetery, near the place where he had spent his entire life. Concerning his parentage, their nativity, genealogy and migrations, reference may be had to the sketches of Robert W. and Thomas W. Burton, brothers of John D. Burton, so that extended mention is not necessary here. During boyhood he attended the common schools of Dade County, and in early manhood became a tenant farmer of the fertile fields of South Township until the year 1905, when he purchased 86 acres lying west of Turnback, near the old Burton homestead. For many years he was associated with his brother, Robert W., in farming enterprises. In 1906 he purchased an additional 129 acres, upon which was a good frame house, into which he moved with his family. This was the old John Pickett homestead, out of which had been given one acre for school purposes and upon which stood the Picket school house. Previous to this time he had purchased 114 acres on Turnback creek, making him now a splendid farm of 329 acres. Mr. Burton was energetic, industrious and optimistic. His whole life was wrapped up in his farm and his family. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burton were born eight children, all living.

John D. Burton was married February 7, 1892, to Icy P. Irby, who was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, Oct. 8th, 1870, a daughter of Joseph L. and Delphia T. (Bailey) Irby.

Following are the names of their eight children:

- (1) Arthusie, born Dec. 5th, 1892, married Monroe Myers of Dade County, and lives near her mother.
- (2) Ernie, born Feb. 14th, 1895.
- (3) Pairlee, born Aug. 21st, 1896.
- (4) Loueezy, born Nov. 19th, 1898.
- (5) J. Milo, born Nov. 4th, 1900.
- (6) John W., born Dec. 22nd, 1902.
- (7) James P., born Oct. 8th, 1905.
- (8) Delphia Maud, born July 30th, 1908.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Burton has very successfully managed the farm and provided for the family.

Joseph L. Irby, the father of Mrs. Burton, was a blacksmith and farmer, and at the time of his death owned 116 acres of land, which is now the property of his grandson, Lloyd Irby. Mr. Irby was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Confederate Army.

Of Mrs. Burton's brothers and sisters, a more complete statement will be found in another chapter of this history. However, the following statement will be made here:

Delia was Mrs. Mitchell Smith of Arkansas. She died in the year 1911.

Mary, wife of John Bell. She is now deceased.

James F., now a resident of Afton, Okla., was a man prominent in the affairs of Dade County up to 1915. He was a Democrat in politics, in which he took an active part, being a candidate for Probate Judge in 1914.

Lucy, now Mrs. John Sullivan, lives at Paris Springs.

The John D. Burton farm of 329 acres is one of the most desirable in the south part of Dade County. It is well watered and very fertile. Modern machinery is used for pumping and driving appliances. Mrs. Burton and family are members of the M. E. Church (South), and are much given to hospitality. Their farm has the air of general prosperity and the family impresses one as being surrounded by home conditions which are congenial.

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EDWARD HENRY CARENDER.

Was born in Barton County, Missouri, Dec. 25th, 1878, son of Alfred Steven Carender, who was born in Cole County, Missouri, Dec. 9th, 1842, of Scotch-Irish parentage. George Washington Carender, the grandfather of Edward, lived in Kentucky in an early day. He came first to Cole County, Missouri, and later to Barton County, where he ended his days. He was a veteran of the Mexican war.

Alfred S. Carender was raised on a farm and had a common school education. He followed farming nearly all

his life, with reasonable success. At one time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in a small way. He was also a local preacher in the M. E. Church and active in the work for many years. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company K of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the end of hostilities. He was on Sherman's famous march to the sea. He was once taken prisoner and spent several weeks in the military prison at Andersonville, by reason of which his health was permanently impaired and from which he never fully recovered. He was mustered out at Jefferson City, after which he returned to his home, in 1865. His sympathies were strong for the Union cause. He was the only child of his parents. He was an active member of the Greenfield Post, G. A. R., and for a number of years served as its Chaplain. His people were all Democrats, but he cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864, and continued steadfast in the faith through life. He was but 18 years old when he enlisted in the army. During his short residence in Douglas County, Missouri, he was Sheriff of the county. He came to Dade County in 1885 and located first in North Township, buying land in Section 23. He moved to Greenfield in 1891, where he lived until his death, with the exception of a short time spent on a farm in Sac Township, near Seybert.

Alfred S. Carender was married to Charlotte L. Tipton, a native of Cole County, born in 1845, and died in Barton County, Missouri, in 1880. She also was of Scotch-Irish parentage, her father and mother both dying in Cole County. Her father was a farmer. She had a common school education, was a member of the Baptist Church, and the mother of seven children, one dying in infancy:

(1) William Andrew, born in 1869, living at Stockton, Mo., and is a druggist.

(2) Margaret L., born in Douglas County, Missouri, about 1871, married T. M. Williams, now a farmer at Checotah, Okla.

(3) Mary E., born in Douglas County, Missouri, in 1873, married T. B. Hembree, a carpenter, of Oklahoma. She died in 1916.

(4) James A., born in Barton County, Missouri, in 1874, and still resides in that county, a farmer by occupation.

(5) Eliza E., born in Barton County, Missouri, in 1876, married William C. Green, a farmer, five miles north of Greenfield.

(6) Edward Henry Carender.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and attended the district schools and also the Greenfield High School. He began teaching country schools in Dade County in 1898. He has also been interested in the *Everton Journal* the past 12 years, and still owns it and contributes to its columns.

Edward H. Carender was married Dec. 22nd, 1900, to Letitia Strader, born in Polk County, Missouri, near Wishart, May 18th, 1884, daughter of Martin and Martha M. (Wiley) Strader, pioneers of Polk County. He was a cooper by trade. Both her parents are now deceased. At the time of their death they were residing in Everton, where Mrs. Carender attended school as a girl and where she was married. Mrs. Carender is a lady of culture and refinement, of a loveable disposition, and a temperament which wins and keeps friends. It is not saying too much to venture that much of Mr. Carender's success in life is due to his wise choice of a wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carender are members of the Christian Church, and are parents of five children:

(1) Cecil Lawrence, born Nov. 29th, 1901.

(2) Christa Marie, born Oct. 29th, 1905, and died in infancy.

(3) Russell Lowell, born Feb. 17th, 1909.

(4) Dane Elward, born July 17th, 1912.

(5) Golden Marcella, born Aug. 31st, 1915.

Mr. Carender is an active church worker, being an Elder in the Christian Church; is a Republican in politics and was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of

the county without opposition in April, 1911, which position he still retains, having been re-elected in 1915. He has succeeded in placing Dade County upon the school map of the State of Missouri. Under his administration the schools of the county have prospered and advanced as never before. A greater part of the school spirit manifested everywhere in the county is due in a great measure to Mr. Carender's enthusiasm for the work.

Fraternally, Mr. Carender is a Mason, and also a member of the local W. O. W. He is a live-wire in school matters and an officer of which Dade County and her people are justly proud.

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JAMES MADISON CARLOCK.

Was born in Polk County, Missouri, Dec. 29th, 1846, son of Ashel and Mary L. (Douglas) Carlock, both natives of Tennessee, and married there. Ashel Carlock was a merchant and farmer. He died in 1857 and his wife died in 1858, when James M. was 11 years old. They left a family of seven children:

(1) L. L. H., now living in Tennessee, an M. E. preacher, and served in the Confederate Army.

(2) James M., the subject of this sketch.

(3) Adelia, now deceased.

(4) John Lewis, of Jasper County.

(5) Amelia Jane Clementine, who is now Mrs. Jerome Murry, and resides in Oklahoma.

(6) Sarah Rebecca Eglington, now Mrs. Henry Mitchell, of Garden City, Kas.

(7) A son, died in infancy.

At the death of the father and mother, this family of orphan children were scattered out among the relatives, James M. being sent to his uncle, Peter Hoyle, of Dade County, where he stayed three years, until the breaking out of the war, when his uncle went into Texas, taking James with him. After three months they went into Clayborne Parish, Louisiana. Peter Hoyle had ten or twelve slaves and had sent them south with his son, Dave.

James M. worked at farming in Louisiana, raising three crops, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army July 19th, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was paroled at Shreveport, La., June 8th, 1865. He then returned to Clayborne Parish and hired out for \$20 per month. He returned to Dade County in 1866. He had not been able to get much schooling until 20 years of age. Having received a small amount of money from his father's estate, he proceeded to spend this in educating himself, and in 1870 received a certificate to teach school from William C. West, one of the first School Superintendents in Dade County.

After this he taught school in Dade County for seventeen years. About the time of entering the teachers' profession he was married, Feb. 3rd, 1870, to Eliza Ann Vaughn, who was born May 21st, 1848, in Giles County, Tennessee, daughter of David Franklin and Lucinda (Cook) Vaughn, both natives of Tennessee, and married there. They came to Dade County in 1853. Prior to this time he had visited Dade County and bought land here, which he farmed up to the time he entered the army. At the breaking out of the war, David F. Vaughn owned 500 acres of land, all in Dade County except 40 acres, which he left in possession of his family, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861, in Captain Tucker's Company, and was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, in Missouri. He left a wife and eight children, all of whom she raised. She died in December, 1909, at the ripe old age of 80 years. Of the children who are still living are the following:

(1) J. M. Vaughn, a Presbyterian minister of Lockwood.

(2) David S. Vaughn lives in Eureka, Kas.

(3) William Dewitte Vaughn lives on the old homestead which his father left on entering the army.

(4) Benjamin P. Vaughn of Neola, Mo.

Those who have departed this life are:

Ellen, who married William Grider of Dade County. Both are now deceased.

Robert Vaughn lived to be 55 years of age, and died in Dade County, leaving a large family. He was a minister of the M. E. Church (South).

Amanda died at the age of 14 years.

Mrs. Carlock received 44 acres off the original Vaughn homestead, and later they added 80 acres by purchase, and then sold off 65 acres, so that now they have 59 acres in their home place, lying on the Seybert road north of Greenfield five miles.

In 1913 they built a fine little cottage, in which they now live in practical retirement. They have eight living children:

(1) Mary Florence, born Jan. 29th, 1871, was educated in Dade County and taught school for many years. She married Smith Thompson, who died in May, 1903. In 1917 she was again married, this time to Hon. W. S. Pelts, Representative in the Missouri Legislature from Dade County. They reside on a farm in Smith Township.

(2) Felix Lee, born Aug. 2nd, 1872, married Annie Duncan, and they now reside in Eureka, Kas. They have three children, Chester, Mary and Charles.

(3) David M., born Dec. 17th, 1873, lives at home.

(4) Elmer D., born Feb. 13th, 1880, lives at home.

(5) Ethel Gertrude, born Dec. 15th, 1881, married Silas Grisham, and resides on a farm north of Seybert. They have one child, Clifford.

(6) Lacon C., born Oct. 28th, 1883, married Maggie Courtney. He is a merchant. They have two children, Kenneth and Mabel.

(7) Mamie A., born Jan. 29th, 1887, married Arthur McConnell, and have three children, Clinton, Raymond and Mildred.

(8) Price Clinton, born Jan. 9th, 1891, lives at home and runs the home farm.

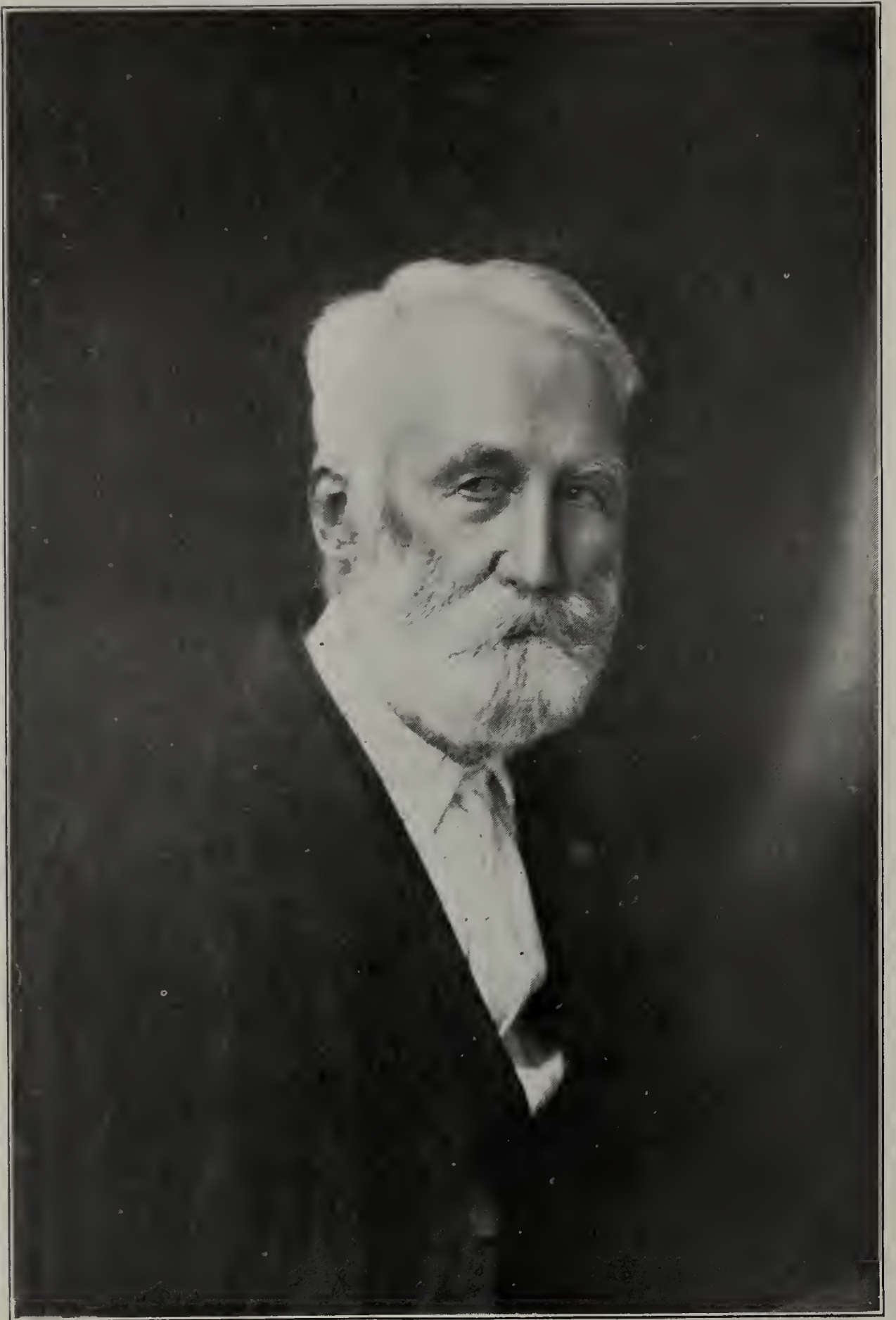
Of the deceased children:

Floyd, born Sept. 7th, 1877, died same month.

Clarence died in infancy.

Amy was a twin of Mamie and died in infancy.

Luetta, born Oct. 3rd, 1875, died at the age of 26.



UNCLE SAM McMILLAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlock are each devoted Christians and interested in church and Sunday school work. This work extends over a period of 47 years. He has a diploma from the Missouri State Sunday School Association for the completion of the first Standard Teachers' Training Course. He is especially proud of his record as a school teacher, having first taught seven subscription schools, then, in 1871, he began teaching in the public schools, and taught 18 terms, as follows:

Shady Grove, two terms.

Lone Jack, five terms.

Shaw, three terms.

Limestone, two terms.

South Greenfield, one term.

Sylvania, one term.

Oak Grove, one term.

McMillen, one term.

Fairview, two terms.

On his home place is a historical tree, which Mr. Carlock set out as a sprout in 1853. It is of the Quivering Aspen variety and is now nine feet in circumference. If this tree could talk, it could relate many romantic, tragic and thrilling stories of the history of Dade County in its making.

DR. LEWIS E. CANTRELL.

One of the most prominent exponents of Dental Surgery in Dade County is Dr. L. E. Cantrell of Everton, Mo. He is a native of this county, having been born near Everton November 12th, 1872, a son of James T. Cantrell, now living retired in Walnut Grove, Green County, at the advanced age of 75 years, and after having spent most of his active life in Dade County. He was brought to Dade County when 6 years of age by his father, who was an early settler of Dade County, where he entered land and became a prosperous farmer. James T. was brought up on the farm and received as good an education as the county

afforded in those early times. He married Miss Mary York, who was born in Tennessee in 1852, and a daughter of G. P. York, who came to Dade County before the Civil war and located on a farm in Polk Township. To Mr. and Mrs. James T. Cantrell were born eight children, as follows: Elonzo, deceased; Bell, who married William Carlock, a farmer of Polk Township, and they have four children, Justin, Roy, Elmer and Reba; Lewis E., the subject of this review; Nora, who married Dr. Thee J. Drisdell of Dadeville, and they have one child, Dwight; Frank, a dentist of Walnut Grove; Homer, a farmer of Polk Township; Clint, a telegraph operator, living in California; Kate, the widow of Fred Wheeler, and has one child, Byron.

Dr. L. E. Cantrell received the usual school advantages of Dade County, and began the study of dental surgery, graduating from the Western Dental College at Kansas City,, Mo., in 1901, and immediately began practice at Everton, where he met with success from the start, and where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Cantrell married Miss Bessie Carlock, a native of Polk Township and a daughter of D. E. Carlock, a prominent farmer of Polk Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell has been born one son, Conrad, born June 23, 1900. Dr. Cantrell is a member of the Presbyterian Church and fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. at Everton, I. O. O. F. Chapter at Ash Grove, Maccabees and W. O. W. In politics he is a Republican, and can always be depended upon to lend his assistance to any cause for the good of the county and its people. He is a booster for good roads and all public improvements. Dr. Cantrell is truly one of our prominent citizens, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

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JAMES G. CARR.

Was born in Dade County, Missouri, May 8th, 1881, son of Abraham and Amanda (Stanley) Carr. His father

was a native of Tennessee, and when a boy 6 years of age he came with his father to Dade County about the year 1856 and took up land in the northeast part of the county.

Abraham Carr enlisted in the United States army at the beginning of the Civil war when only 15 years of age as a member of Company I, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served 22 months.

During the war his family was broken up, so that on his return he became a farm hand, working out many places, splitting rails for 25 cents per hundred, and at other employment at equally meager wages.

He first farmed for himself on land near Corry, then sold out and located four miles west of Arcola. He accumulated quite a large tract of land and much personal property. He is still the owner of 320 acres of splendid farming land, is hale and hearty for a man of his years, and is still active in business affairs.

Some years ago he moved to Greenfield with his family, where he owns a good home, and engaged in the meat business, from which he is now retired, devoting his entire time to his farming and stock feeding business.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Carr were the parents of eight children, one boy, George, dying at the age of 11 years. Those living are: Benjamin, Lillian, Ella, Ruth, James G., John and May Blanch.

James G. Carr was married on September 20th, 1905, to Miss Lydia Higgins, a native Dade County girl of a pioneer family, residing in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Prairie. To this union were born three children:

David, born December 1st, 1908.

Ann Eliza, born February 27th, 1911.

Eldrich, born February 28th, 1916.

Mr. Carr received his education in the common schools of Dade County, and entered business in partnership with his father about the year 1903, taking active charge and management of the butcher shop in Greenfield. About the year 1915 he bought out the interest of his father, and also of his brother, Ben, who at one time was interested in the business, so that now he is sole proprie-

tor of the business, which is the only meat market in the city. He is also extensively engaged in buying and shipping hogs, cattle, horses and mules.

Mr. Carr is a splendid business man, active in public affairs, is a Republican in politics, and has never held or desired a public office. He is the owner of a fine home in the city of Greenfield, and is one of the substantial business men of the community.

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JAMES M. CARLOCK.

Was born in Dade County, Missouri, October 25th, 1846, son of Lemuel and Angeline (Davidson) Carlock, both natives of Tennessee. Lemuel Carlock came to Dade County when a very young man, but was soon followed by his father, Isaac Carlock, and his mother. They were among the early pioneers of the county and buried here. Lemuel Carlock was a farmer and twice married. His first wife was Mary Clopton, by whom he had one child, Mary, who married George Ward, both of whom are now deceased.

Lemuel Carlock located about three miles south of Dadeville, and at the time of his death was the owner of about 700 acres of land. It was on this farm that he lived with his second wife and raised a family of 11 children, all of whom are alive except Ella, who married John Rountree, and died about 1901. Those living are:

- (1) Biney, now Mrs. John King of Walnut Grove.
- (2) James M. Carlock.
- (3) David E., now living in Polk Township.
- (4) Minta, now Mrs. William Corran of Cedar County.
- (5) W. I. Carlock, a Doctor, living in Everton.
- (6) Sallie, now Mrs. W. O. Wilson of Polk Township.
- (7) Kate, now Mrs. James Dicus of Greenfield.
- (8) Lula, now Mrs. William McQuery of Springfield.
- (9) Ashel, a farmer, living at Walnut Grove.
- (10) Claudie, now Mrs. Watts, living in Colorado.

Lemuel Carlock was a Democrat in politics and very active. Was Probate Judge of Dade County one year, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He spent his last days in retirement at Ash Grove, and died there.

James M. Carlock attended the public schools of the county and obtained only a meager education. He was at home at the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served under Capt. John Howard of Greenfield for a period of 13 or 14 months, until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Springfield. Most of his military service was in the State of Missouri. After the war he engaged in teaming for a period of four years between Carthage, Sarcoxie, Greenfield, Dadeville and Sedalia. About this time he was married to Mary E. Tarrant, who was born in 1852. To this union were born two children:

(1) Dr. Harry Carlock, whose biography will appear under the proper caption in this history.

(2) Virgil, born September 3rd, 1873, and married September 4th, 1911, to Clate Divine, a native of Dade County, a daughter of Joe Divine. He is a farmer, a Democrat, and they live in Polk Township.

James M. Carlock is a Democrat in politics, has served as a member of the School Board and road overseer for many years, and at one time run for sheriff of the county, but was defeated by three votes. Mr. Carlock and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Carlock bought 80 acres of land in Polk Township, upon which he lived for about 10 years, then sold it to his brother, Ashel, bought 120 acres from John Wheeler, moved upon it, built a nice four-room frame house, and did considerable fencing and other improving. This tract of land is well watered with a spring branch and good stock well. Mr. Carlock also owns an 80-acre tract in Polk Township, making him 200 acres in all. He is engaged in general farming and makes a specialty of raising live stock. His farm is named "Clover Dale Stock Farm," upon which he raises for

market large numbers of cattle, hogs, horses and mules each year.

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DR. HARRY CARLOCK.

One of the prominent men of the younger generation in Dade County is Dr. Harry Carlock of Dadeville. Dr. Carlock is a native of Dade County, having been born in Polk Township September 12th, 1870, and is the descendant of two of our most prominent pioneer families. He is the oldest son of James Monroe and Mary Elizabeth (Tarrant) Carlock. The Carlock and Tarrant families were among our earliest and best-known pioneer citizens, and a complete record of them may be found elsewhere in these volumes. Dr. Carlock has one brother, who is a farmer of Dade County, living two miles south and east of Dadeville. Dr. Carlock made his home with his parents until he was 29 years of age, and during this time he was given a first-class education. He attended the public schools of Dade County, went to college at the Ozark College at Greenfield, and also attended at the college in Ash Grove, Greene County. He decided upon entering the medical profession, and studies with Dr. W. I. Carlock from 1889 to 1893, and entered for a course in medicine at the old St. Louis Medical College, now known as the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Carlock liked the medical professional life, but became interested in veterinary surgery and decided to enter its practice, which he did, and when the new examination law went into effect in Missouri in 1905, he passed the examination with little effort and continued to practice, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in Eastern Dade and Western Polk and Greene Counties. Dr. Carlock stands high in his profession, and as a citizen of good old Dade County. He is a Democrat in politics and active in the councils of his party. Dr. Carlock was married January 12, 1897, to Miss Fannie Fern Sullivan, who is a native of Peru, Ind., and who was born December 27, 1871. She is a daughter of Henry G. and Pricilla (Pernell) Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan was a business man of Greenfield for a number of years, and both he and his wife died at Greenfield, where they were living, retired, during their later years. Mrs. Carlock's only sister was Mrs. Jessie (Sullivan) Coiner, who died in Lockwood in 1916. (See sketch of Miss Bernice Coiner).

Dr. Carlock resides in the hustling little town of Dadeville, where he has a nice home and from which he carries on his extensive practice, as well as attending to his farming interests on a fine 80 acres one and a half miles northeast of Dadeville, and upon which he raises a good strain of Duroc-Jersey hogs, in which he is especially interested. Dr. Carlock is one of the younger generation of Dade County citizens that can always be depended upon to give his support to any enterprise that makes for the betterment of his country and its people. He is a firm believer in good roads and free schools, a gentleman in every sense of the word, courteous, well-bred, finely educated, yet easy of approach, and possessing such a pleasing personality that it is indeed a pleasure to be associated with him in any matter of business or pleasure. Dr. Carlock is truly one of our most highly respected and appreciated young professional men.

DR. WILLIAM ISAAC CARLOCK.

One of Dade County's foremost professional and business men is Dr. W. I. Carlock of Everton, Mo. He is a native of Dade County, having been born in Polk Township November 1st, 1851. His father, Lemuel L. Carlock, was a native of Tennessee and brought by his father, Isaac Carlock, to Dade County when a young man. He was of English-Irish ancestry. Isaac Carlock settled on government land in Polk Township and lived there until his death, and now lies buried in the Carlock graveyard in Polk Township. Lemuel L. Carlock was a farmer and stockman, and became influential in county affairs. During the Civil war and for some time after, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Dadeville, and served as

County Judge for two terms. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. He was a Democrat in politics and fraternally a Mason. Angeline Davidson, wife of Lemuel L. Carlock, was a native of Tennessee and the mother of eleven children, as follows: Nancy, who married John King, now deceased, and she lives in Walnut Grove, Greene County; James M., a farmer, near Dadeville, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere; David E., a farmer, of Polk Township; William I., subject of this sketch; Arminta J., now Mrs. William Cowan, of Cedar County, Missouri; Asahel L., of Walnut Grove, Greene County; Catherine, now Mrs. James Dicus, of Greenfield; Sallie, now Mrs. W. O. Wilson, of Polk Township (see sketch of Oregon Wilson); Lulu, wife of William McQuerry, a druggist, of Springfield, Mo., and Ella, who married John Rountree, and is deceased.

William I. Carlock was raised on the farm, educated in the country schools and first studied medicine with Dr. John King at Dadeville. In 1871 he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated in 1873, beginning the practice of medicine at once at Everton, Mo., where he still is in active practice and where he has built up one of the largest drug stores in the county. In 1900 Dr. Carlock took a post-graduate course at Chicago, which put him up to date with all the modern discoveries of the medical profession. In 1873 Mr. Carlock married Fannie Tarrant, who was born in Dade County in 1854, a daughter of John M. Tarrant, pioneer of Dade County, and of whom a sketch may be found in these pages. To Mr. and Mrs. Carlock have been born two children, as follows: J. Frank, a business man of Everton, and Henry, who is a prominent Dentist, with offices in Everton. Dr. Carlock is prominent in the Democratic party, and has served as County Collector for one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the A. F. A. M. at Everton, Chapter at Ash Grove and Commandry at Greenfield. He is also a member of the W. O. W. at Everton. Dr. Carlock is one of our high-grade citizens, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and his honorable, courteous treatment

of the public has justly earned for him his high standing as a physician and business man.

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COLONEL JOSEPH W. CARMACK.

The subject of this sketch is one of the unique, striking and distinguished characters in Dade County history. Perhaps no man ever lived in the county who is better known, and few developed a more picturesque personality.

Joseph W. Carmack was born May 26th, 1838, in Livingstone County, Tennessee, son of John and Elizabeth (Chapin) Carmack. Paul Chapin, his grandfather, was the famous drummer boy for General George Washington in the Revolutionary war. He had two sons who served with him in the war of 1812, at which time he was major.

John and Elizabeth Carmack were both natives of Tennessee. They came to Dade County in June, 1853, and settled three miles northwest of Dadeville, and took up 80 acres of unimproved land, upon which there was a small log cabin. John Carmack died in 1856, leaving a family of eight children, three of whom are still living:

(1) Mrs. Dr. N. H. Hampton, No. 2124 Lafayette Avenue, Saint Louis Mo. Dr. Hampton was one of the prominent men of Dade County in an early day. He practiced medicine in Dadeville and was Surveyor by profession also. He surveyed the public state road from Springfield to Stockton. When the town was located, the citizens drew lots for the honor of naming the little village, which honor fell upon Dr. Hampton, and he named it "Melville," which has since been changed to Dadeville.

(2) James G. Carmack lives in Canada.

(3) J. W. Carmack of Dadeville, Mo.

After the death of John Carmack, his widow, Elizabeth, took up 120 acres more land, which her family had cleared out at the time of the war. In 1862 she moved to Dadeville.

Joseph W. Carmack enlisted in the Union army July 5th, 1861, in Company A. Sixth Missouri Cavalry, having

previously been in the Secret Service of the United States. Company A was commanded by Captain T. A. Switzler, and the regiment was commanded by Col. Clark Wright. He served in this company until September 30th, 1862, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Co. L, same regiment, under Capt. J. C. Kirby. He was discharged February 18th, 1864, at Pilot Knob, Mo., as first lieutenant, then, in September, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Seventy-sixth E. M. M., under Capt. James M. Kirby. Discharged in November, 1864, and in March, 1865, was commissioned as first lieutenant in Company E, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, Veterans. Discharged October 26th, 1865, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

During his military service he was actively engaged in the following battles: Wilson Creek, Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Wet Glaze, Linn Creek, Horse Creek, Greenfield, and many others.

In the spring of 1866 he was commissioned as enrolling and mustering officer of the southwest as first lieutenant, and was ordered to enroll and organize companies in Dade County. Three companies were organized. One was placed under Capt. James M. Travis of Arcola, one under Capt. Thomas Hopper of Penn Prairie, and one under Capt. E. V. Lafoon of Dadeville. During the war he also served as Quartermaster, Commissary, Provost Marshal, Adjutant, Mustering Officer, Company Commander, Drill Master, and doing every duty known to a cavalry soldier.

He was never married. Elizabeth Carmack, his mother, lived to the extreme old age of 93 years 11 months and 19 days. She lies buried beside her husband in the Rice cemetery, near Dadeville.

After the war, Joseph W. Carmack lived in Dadeville 24 years. During that time he bought and sold many farms, especially in the territory between Dadeville and Corry. At present he is the owner of a splendid farm of 200 acres with the finest water system in the county. He has erected a nice frame residence. Farm is well

fenced and 140 acres in cultivation. He is engaged in general farming.

While Mr. Carmack has never been married, he has raised several boys, and given them a splendid start in life. In politics Mr. Carmack has been one of the most active Republicans, covering a period commencing with the birth of the party. He was elected Sheriff and Collector of the county in 1864, but, preferring military service in time of war, never qualified, having been commissioned for the army. He served as Justice of the Peace for 18 years in Morgan Township, and has frequently been before the people as a candidate, both in the conventions, primaries and general elections. He has the distinction of being captain of the "Mollie Dozier," a mythical gunboat, which navigates Salt River at the close of each political campaign.

Mr. Carmack has always been a booster for good roads, and exemplified his faith by many good works, building graded roads on his own account long before the movement became state-wide.

Since the war Mr. Carmack has been a prominent member of the G. A. R., attending all the reunions, both district, state and National, and has held many offices of honor and trust in that organization, including being made Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, complimentary. As its Commander, since the war he has called this regiment together and held thirty reunions. He is now in his 80th year and has offered the service of himself and this regiment (about 40 available men) to join the Volunteer army to go to France to defend the Stars and Stripes for world peace.

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C. P. COLLINS.

Was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, December 9th, 1872, son of William and Jane (West) Collins. His father lives at Gaither, In Lawrence county where he is engaged in business. His mother is dead.

Mr. Collins remained at home until 21 years of age. He learned the blacksmith trade which he followed suc-

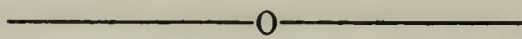
cessfully in Lawrence and Dade counties for twenty years. He also farmed a little in the meantime.

In the year 1913 he entered the mercantile business, buying out the general merchandise store of A. O. Gragg & Co., at Pennsboro. He was appointed postmaster January 26th, 1915 which position he still holds. His stock of goods is valued at \$4,000 and consists of dry-goods, shoes, furnishing goods and general merchandise.

Mr. Collins was married on the 25th day of June, 1894 to Minnie L. Stewart, a native of Missouri. Her father lives in Lawrence County. Her mother is dead. They are the parents of five children—Charles, Laura, Ruth, Lydia and James Francis, all at home.

Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics and his fraternal relations consist of membership in the A. F. & A. M. at Halltown and an I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. at Pennsboro.

By strict attention to business and an honest effort to supply the needs of his customers Mr. Collins has attained enviable success in merchandising. He is a valuable and useful man in the community, being public spirited, aggressive and dependable.



EX-JUDGE FRANK CHATHAM.

One of the most prominent men of all northern Dade County is Frank Chatham of north Sac Township. He was born in Shelby county, Illinois, April 15, 1867, a son of Thomas D. and Mary (Wakefield) Chatham, both natives of Illinois, where they married and passed their lives, his father dying there about 1875 and the mother about 1895. Thomas D. Chatham was a Union soldier in the rebellion serving as Sergeant in Co. C 3rd Illinois Vol. Cavalry for over three years. He was a republican. In the Chatham family there were five children in which Frank Chatham, the subject of this sketch was second in order of birth. Of this family three are now living, besides Frank; Robert is a resident of Roundstown, Illinois and Anna, now Mrs. Calvin Kirkpatrick of Christian County, Ill. Frank Chatham was only eight years of age when his father died and continued to live with his mother until

she again married, when he struck out for himself working at farm labor from place to place and in 1887, he visited his uncle James A. Wakefield, who was a farmer of Dade County, Missouri. He liked it so well here that he stayed working out and farming on the share the first year, the second year he worked for Daniel Blakemore. On November 28, 1889, he married Cora A. Kirby, who was born in Dade County June 19, 1867, a daughter of James M. Kirby and Mary Grisham, his wife. For two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Chatham farmed on her father's farm and it was not long before Mr. Kirby gave his daughter 120 acres of land in North Morgan Township. This was partly improved, had a small one-room house and here they settled and went to work in dead earnest. In two years they bought a good 40 adjoining remaining on this place for four years, when they moved back to the Kirby homestead and Mr. Chatham went into the stock business with his father-in-law, James Kirby. The Kirby homestead was sold out in some two or three years and Mr. Chatham rented 225 acres in north Sac. Township of Dee White. This was for the year 1904 and 1905, and when his lease was up, he bought the entire tract of 255 acres. This was a well improved farm and well adapted to stock raising, has a good residence and here Mr. Chatham has since resided and carried on stock raising and farming to a large extent. He has, however, sold 40 acres of his original purchase and now owns 215 acres in north Sac. Township, also 160 acres in north Morgan Township and two and one-half acres located in the town of Dadeville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chatham have been born four children as follows: The two eldest died in infancy; Those living are James Leslie, born January 28, 1898, is a finely educated young man having had the advantages of Dade County schools and attended one year at Marionville College and one year at Bolivar, Polk County. He is at present farming in North Morgan township—he married Mabel Willett of Cedar County; Thomas Roy, born November 4, 1902 is at home attending school. On his fine farm Mr. Chatham will average handling a car-load each of

hogs and cattle and also raising some fine mules for the market and he has a fine flock of some 80 head of sheep and goats. On this place are two large silos and the farm is finely watered with good springs and spring branch, in fact, it is an ideal stock farm. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham are fine Christian people belonging to the Baptist Church at Cave Springs. Mr. Chatham is a red hot republican and has been very active in the council of his party. He has served on the school board for a number of years and is now road over-seer in his district. He was elected on the republican ticket as judge of the county court, served two years and was one of our most popular judges. Mr. Chatham is a wide-awake progressive business man and can always be counted upon for his assistance in any enterprise that is for the good of the county or its people. He is a booster for good roads and a firm friend of free public schools. Too much cannot be said of what Mr. Chatham has accomplished and all in Dade County too. He had little chance for education, but today he is a well read, finely posted man. He is certainly a self-made man in every respect. He has lived a clean life in every respect and deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his multitude of friends. Dade county could well stand a few more men of the calibre of Frank Chatham.

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BERNIECE M. COINER.

An ideal, womanly woman, with all the grace and characteristics of femininity, and yet withal, possessing a spirit of indomitable courage and filled with the "never-say-die" temperament of the Hibernian race, she has won for herself that position which easily proclaims her the "first woman" in Dade County from a business and literary standpoint.

Berniece M. Coiner was born in Lockwood, Dade County, Missouri, September 24th, 1885.

Her father, George W. Coiner, was born in Virginia March 5th, 1857, and died in the west in the year 1910. He was of the Scotch-Irish ancestry, who settled in Vir-

ginia (now West Virginia) in an early day. They were farmers by occupation. George came to Dade County with his wife, young son and parents in 1883. In early manhood he learned the painter's trade, which he followed during life.

George's mother was born in Virginia of Irish parentage, who were farmers by occupation. She was a member of the Christian church. George had one sister, Mary, who married Mahlon Eller, a ranchman, residing at Rock Lake, N. D. They have three children.

George W. Coiner and Jessie Sullivan were married in Peru, Ind., March 11, 1881, she being a native of Peru, born July 3rd, 1862, a daughter of Henry and Priscilla (Parnell) Sullivan, of Irish parentage, he being a shoemaker and came from Indiana to Greenfield, and both are buried in the Greenfield cemetery.

Henry and Priscilla Sullivan were the parents of two children, viz: Jessie, intermarried with George W. Coiner, and mother of Berniece, and Fannie, now the wife of Harry Carlock, residing at Dadeville, Mo. She was educated in the schools of Peru, Ind. She was a member of the Christian church and Eastern Star fraternity of Lockwood. She was Worthy Matron of the chapter at Lockwood at various times for thirteen years, and for some time was District Deputy of this district, organizing a number of chapters. She died August 26, 1916, while undergoing a surgical operation in the Excelsior Springs Sanatorium, she having been at Excelsior Springs five weeks, visiting a son. Five children survive. They are:

- (1) Dennis, a farmer, Excelsior Springs.
- (2) Berniece M. Coiner.
- (3) Stella, married Harry G. Dee, formerly freight agent of the Frisco railroad at Ft. Scott, Kas., now with the same railroad at Wichita, Kas. They have one child, Robert L.
- (4) Goldie married Halsey Jewell, agent for the Frisco railroad at Garland, Kas.
- (5) Ray, a tailor, at Lockwood, Mo.

Berniece M. Coiner has lived in Lockwood all her life. When a girl she attended the grade schools of that place and later spent two years in the High School. She entered the office of the "Missourian," a local paper, owned by A. J. Young, and learned the "art preservative," and by reason of her industry, sagacity and special fitness for the work, she was made manager of that publication, which position she occupied for three years. In March, 1912, in company with John H. Harris, they purchased the "Lockwood Luminary," which she has since managed and edited, and in March, 1916, became the sole owner.

Berniece is a member of the Christian church, a Rebekah and an Eastern Star, and, while a lady is supposed to have no politics, the "Luminary" is a power in Republican circles.

She is also a member of the "Missouri Woman's Press Association" and formerly a Trustee in that organization.

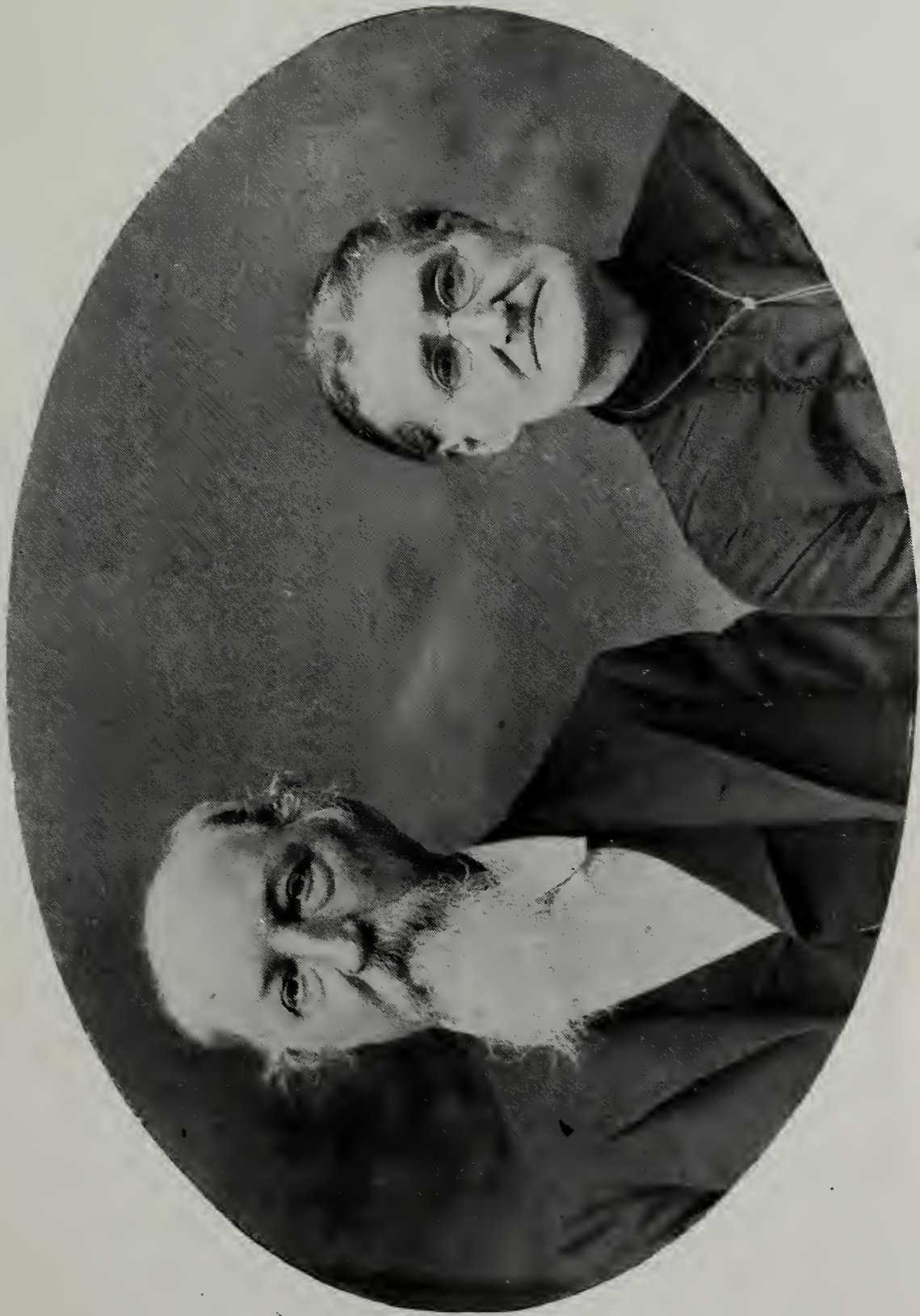
In recounting the struggles and successes of this Dade County girl, it might not be out of order to state that she has supported herself and earned every dollar's worth of property which she now possesses. At present she is the owner of a well-furnished, comfortable home in Lockwood, and the "Luminary" Office is known far and wide as one of the best-equipped offices in the state for a town the size of Lockwood. Its interior appointments are new and up-to-date, while an atmosphere of neatness, good taste and prosperity pervades every inch of the room.

The "Luminary" job office has long since gained a well-merited reputation for artistic work, but the real success of the enterprise has come from the brilliant, sparkling bits of philosophy which has emanated from the editorial chair.

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JOHN M. COTTER.

Of the highly respected and appreciated farmers of Dade County, none stands higher than John Cotter, the



GEO. W. DAIGH AND WIFE.

subject of this sketch. He was born February 22nd, 1858, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, a son of William and Nancy Jane (White) Cotter, both natives of Tennessee, where they were married and came to Greene County, Missouri, in 1882, and carried on farming until their demise. John was the oldest of five children, the second dying in infancy, while James, the third in order of birth, is also deceased; George H. is a resident of Everton, and Thula married John Baxter, and they live at Bois d'Arc, Greene County.

For many years Mr. Cotter was a business man of Greene County. When about 21 years of age he entered into the drug business at Bois d'Arc, which he sold out in one year, and then spent two years in Colorado and Texas. He returned and put in a new stock of drugs at Bois d'Arc, but after two years he moved to Ash Grove, where he was employed by Swinney Brothers, Druggists, for some five years, at which time he bought out the C. H. Van Pelt Drug Store, which he successfully run for 17 years, finally selling out to A. R. Mason, and moved to a fine 300-acre farm that he had bought while in business. This place is located two miles west of Everton, and was only partly improved. Mr. Cotter has greatly improved this farm with good fences and outbuildings, and now has one of the very best stock farms in the county. Here he raises and feeds some 200 head of hogs a year, besides cattle. In 1881 Mr. Cotter married Miss Alice Wilson, a daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Baker) Wilson. Mr. Wilson is deceased and was a brother of Solomon H. Wilson, and a sketch of the Wilson family may be found elsewhere in these volumes. Mr. Cotter lost his wife September 30th, 1889, and by her he had two children, as follows: Harry Arthur, who married Josie B. Meyers, who died leaving three children, John M. William B. and Elms B. Clyde Everett died February 6, 1910, age 27 years.

Mr. Cotter is certainly a public-spirited citizen. He is a red-hot Republican, but does not desire office of any kind. Fraternally, he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue

Lodge at Everton, the Chapter at Ash Grove, the Commandery at Greenfield and the Shrine at Springfield. He is a good booster for good roads and a staunch friend of our free public school system. Truly, Mr. Cotter is a wide-awake business man, and such men as he are the making of any community.

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SAMUEL WILLIAM COX.
Deceased.

Born in Dade County, Missouri, April 28th, 1848, died at his home, near South Greenfield, January 3rd, 1917, son of Jacob and Louisa (Johnson) Cox, both natives of Filmore County, Tennessee, where they were married. Came to Dade County by ox team, overland, 1837, being six weeks on the road, coming via St. Louis. They had two children at the time, bringing both with them, Nancy, afterward Mrs. William Moore of Kansas, died September 28th, 1910, aged 74 years; Mary, afterward Mrs. James H. Morgan, died January 18th, 1906, aged 86 years 11 months and 28 days.

Jacob Cox and wife settled on land a half mile south of South Greenfield, and lived there one year in a rail pen, three sides inclosed, the fourth being a quilt. Later on he took up land adjoining where South Greenfield now stands, which became his permanent abode until the time of his death. First he erected a little log cabin 12x14 feet, and in this they lived for a few years, when a second cabin 16 feet square was built, and in these cabins the last of their six children were born. One died in infancy, one in adult age, and two still survive. Sarah A Myers, widow of Charles B. Myers, now lives in Everton; Charles M. Cox, a farmer, living near Golden City. Those deceased are Samuel W. Cox, Mrs. Elmira English, Leah M. Cox and Granville G. Cox.

Jacob Cox and wife are buried on the home farm, about 150 yards southeast of the frame house which he built in 1853. Jacob Cox was a Republican, and both himself and wife were members of the M. E. Church (South).

In 1848, 30 acres of land was bought and entered

for the South Methodist Camp Meeting Association, 10 acres of which is still retained by the Cumberland Presbyterians and used by them for camp meeting purposes.

Jacob Cox died January 7th, 1883. Louisa Cox died January 2nd, 1895.

Samuel W. Cox stayed at home until he was 21 years of age, at which time he went to work for himself on rented land two miles west of the old Ragsdale homestead. He remained here for two years, and then purchased his present homestead, then consisting of 75 acres, where he has lived and farmed ever since, building houses, barns, fences, etc., and adding land thereto, until he acquired 235 acres, and at the death of his father he received 200 acres more, making him a fine farm of 435 acres, all in one body.

On the 21st day of March, 1871, he was first married, to Harriet A. Ragsdale, who died January 12th, 1881, leaving three children:

(1) Harriet Adaline, born March 15th, 1872, died February 9th, 1894. She married John A. Adams, now deceased, and left two children, Christopher C., now of San Francisco, and Harriet Ida., now of Kansas City. Both are married.

(2) Thomas Albert, of South Greenfield, lives on part of the original land grant to his grandfather. Married Lizzie Bird, and they now have five children, May Elizabeth, Grace, Thomas Albert, William Walter and Walter Jacob. William Walter died May 20th, 1893.

The second wife of Samuel W. Cox was Fannie L. Mitchell, born July 19th, 1862, on a farm near Chicago, Ill. They were married June 10th, 1883. She was a daughter of Gohram Smith and Louisa J. (Babb) Mitchell, both natives of the State of Maine, the father being born about 1832, while the mother is still living on a farm with two daughters.

Mrs. Cox was the oldest of three children, all living. Of this second marriage, three children were born:

(1) Edith A., born January 29th, 1886, married John A. Babb of Dixfield, Me. They have one child, Richard Edward.

(2) Samuel Jacob, born June 27th, 1894, died August 12, 1910.

(3) Noel Ernest Gohram, born December 25th, 1900. Is at home.

Samuel W. Cox was a life-long Republican and active in the counsels of his party. He was also an Odd Fellow, a Mason, belonging to all the lodges, a Shriner at Springfield, and to the Commandery at Greenfield. The entire family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Samuel W. Cox was one of the original organizers of the Farmers' State Bank at South Greenfield, and in 1915 was elected its President, succeeding B. J. J. Marsh (deceased). Mr. Cox was also a stockholder in the Dade County Bank at Greenfield.

Being an admirer of blooded stock, Mr. Cox was among the first to introduce Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs into Dade County. His herd of Shorthorns was established in 1875, and became famous all over the State of Missouri. He exhibited both hogs and cattle at the various fairs and was richly rewarded in the granting of premiums.

Besides being a heavy feeder and shipper of both cattle and hogs, Mr. Cox engaged in another enterprise, which was largely in the nature of an experiment, but one which proved to be a glowing success. On the 18th day of August, 1914, he began the construction of a fish pond on his farm, which would cover about two acres. It required a concrete retaining wall 170 feet long, 18 inches wide at the base, 8 inches at the top and 18 feet high above bedrock. This created a pond which was supplied with an everlasting spring of clear, cool, sparkling water, having a flow of 50 gallons per minute in the driest time. This pond he stocked with both large and small-mouthed bass and crappie, obtaining some from the state and the remainder from the government fish hatch-

ery. At the greatest depth this pond is 9 feet 11 inches deep. It answers two purposes—first, it is an ornament to the farm, adding much to its intrinsic beauty, and second, it furnishes fish and fishing to the occupants, thereby becoming a source of profit as well as of pleasure.

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CHARLES M. COX.

Was born in Dade County, Missouri, December 8th, 1854, son of Jacob and Louisa (Johnson) Cox, pioneers of Dade County, who resided in the vicinity of South Greenfield.

Charles M. Cox received all his education in the common schools of Dade County and remained at home on the farm till 23 years of age, at which time, March 6th, 1878, he was married to Emma B. Teagarden, who was born in Henry County, Illinois, October 9th, 1854, a daughter of John M. and Mary (Brown) Teagarden, who came to Dade County in 1871. They were farmers and settled in Grant Township. Both are now deceased. After his marriage, Mr. Cox went onto a farm of 160 acres of partly improved land in Grant Township, which he had bought in 1874 at \$12.50 per acre. The improvements at the time of his purchase consisted of a small house and some fencing. They went to work and improved it from time to time until now it is one of the finest farms in western Dade County. In 1892 he built a large seven-room dwelling, surrounded by a fine lawn, elegant shade trees, large barn and substantial outbuildings.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cox were born six children, four of whom are living. Hattie A., died at the age of 4½ years, and Clarence A., died at the age of 10 years, both dying the same year. Those living are:

(1) Howard V., married for his first wife Etta Deweese, who died leaving one child, Esther, and for his second wife he married Susan Porter. They are now living on the old homestead with Mr. Cox.

(2) Fannie A., married David Nutt, a farmer residing at Lindsborg, Kas. They have one child, Frances Maybell.

(3) Myrtle B., married Manual Mitchell, a mechanic, living in Springfield, Mo. They have one child, Irene.

(4) Homer, at home and unmarried.

In politics Mr. Cox is what is termed an Independent voter, not bound to any particular political party. He has been a member of the Christian church for many years.

During his lifetime Mr. Cox has witnessed many changes. His early recollection goes back to the days when his father would take the entire family in an ox wagon to Greenfield, starting early in the morning and spending the entire day in trading and on the road, although the distance was little more than three miles. His father's original farm comprised what is now a part of the city of South Greenfield, and laid mostly in the productive Limestone Valley. Mr. Cox grew to manhood in this locality, and was well acquainted with all the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania Prairie country.

Mrs. Cox departed this life February 11th, 1914. Since purchasing the original 160 acres, Mr. Cox has added 80 acres, so that the farm now comprises 240 acres, situated in the very heart of the best farming and stock raising part of Dade County. In addition to his general farming enterprises, Mr. Cox has been largely interested in raising blooded stock, especially hogs and cattle. His herds were known far and wide throughout Southwest Missouri. He was one of the first men in his locality to appreciate the value of a silo in cattle feeding, and erected one with a 100-ton capacity. His farm is well fenced and cross-fenced and admirably adapted to both grain and stock raising. He has prospered in his business affairs and is now ready to retire, having the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, as well as a goodly portion of this world's goods, which will enable him to spend his declining years in comparative ease and comfort.

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DR. ROBERT MADISON CRUTCHER.

Was born in Middle Tennessee April 7th, 1848, son of William Henry and Charity (Evans) Crutcher. They were

farmers and wholesale merchants of Nashville, Tenn., and also in the iron furnace business a few years. Both were natives of Tenn., and are buried there.

Robert Madison Crutcher is one of a large family of children, but only two brothers are living, one in Kentucky and one in Texas. His father was married a second time and he has four half-brothers living, two in Montana and one in Oregon and one in Arkansas.

Mr. Crutcher remained at home working with his father until he was 24 years of age, obtained but little schooling in his boyhood days, for at the age of 13 the school buildings of his neighborhood were turned into hospitals. At the age of 22 years he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, and graduated from that institution in 1874 and came to Cane Hill, Mo., where he practiced for two years, and then moved to Arcola in August, 1876, where he still resides. In those early days he enjoyed an extensive practice, covering a large territory. There were no buggies then, so that he was obliged to keep three saddle horses in constant use in his ever-increasing business.

On the 1st day of November, 1874, at Cane Hill, Mo., he was married to Mary Victoria Rountree, daughter of Rufus M. Rountree, an early settler of Cedar county. To this union were born five boys, all living:

(1) Henry Clarence, born April 10, 1878, resides in Portland, Oregon. Is still single.

(2) James Ernest, born September 8, 1879, married Cora Parks, a native of Missouri. They live in Portland, Oregon. He is now the Corresponding Secretary of the Bell Telephone Company of that city.

(3) Edgar, born November 1, 1881, resides in San Francisco, and is engaged in business as a manufacturer's agent.

(4) Robert Lee, born March 10, 1883, resides in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and engaged in the laundry business.

(5) Lucien M., born March 4, 1888, married Gertrude Webb, a native of Dade County. He is a farmer and re-

sides one-half mile west of Arcola. They have two children, Mary Pearl and Ernest Edward.

Mr. Crutcher had four brothers in the Confederate army. He was not an enlisted soldier himself, being too young, but performed valuable scout duty.

In politics, Mr. Crutcher is a democrat, and for years has taken an active part in both state and county politics. He has served many years as a member of the school board, was the first collector after the organization of North Township, and is one of the stockholders in the Arcola bank.

Fraternally, Dr. Crutcher is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Arcola and the Commandery at Greenfield. He is also an Odd Fellow. In religious life Mr. Crutcher is a member of the Christian church, has been an elder for 25 years, was one of the prime movers in the church at Arcola, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School for more than 25 years, most of the time.

When Dr. Crutcher first came to Arcola it consisted of one store and one saloon. The only church was an uncompleted Methodist Episcopal building, and for a number of years he contributed to the support of this organization. He bought a home consisting of two small rooms, one 14 by 14 and the other 8 by 14. In this humble cottage he raised his family. In that day the land surrounding Arcola was uncultivated prairie land, but as the years went by Mr. Crutcher invested his savings in real estate until he now owns a farm of 280 acres North and West of Arcola, 30 acres adjoining the town on the Southeast, and has added to his original dwelling by remodeling and rebuilding, until he now has a comfortable 6-room residence.

In the practice of medicine, Dr. Crutcher has been eminently successful. In early days when money was scarce and the settlements widely scattered, Dr. Crutcher has ridden many miles over rough roads, through rain and storm, no matter how dark the night, to alleviate the suffering of some poor family with absolutely no hope or prospect of remuneration. His life work has been one of service and sacrifice, and as a reward he has gained the confidence,



A. O. LITCHFIELD AND FAMILY.



SAM COX, ALBERT COX, DAUGHTER AND GRANDDAUGHTER.
(Four Generations.)

respect and admiration of the community in which he lives. Few men have contributed more in sincere devotion to duty for the benefit of the community than Dr. Robert Madison Crutcher.

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HENRY ALBERT CUNNINGHAM.

Among the many boys in Dade County who were born upon the farm, received their education in the common schools and then made good in the business world, none stand out more prominent than the subject of this sketch. William Cunningham was a pioneer farmer who settled on a farm two miles East of where the city of Lockwood now stands. His oldest son, Albert, was born and raised on this farm. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and early in life became attached to the cattle industry. In the year 1882, when twenty-five years of age, he came to Lockwood and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with A. F. Finley, and shortly thereafter was married to Miss Hattie Matthews of Lockwood. He established his permanent home in Lockwood. To this union were born three children, Mabel, now Mrs. Emery Clements; Iva, a single daughter, and Laclede, a son.

He remained in the general merchandise business about twenty years, during which time he was also extensively engaged in buying, feeding, pasturing and shipping live stock. Careful and conservative in his business ventures and always exercising splendid judgment, he made a success in all his undertakings.

About the year 1895, when the Bank of Lockwood was organized, he was one of its principal stockholders, acted as cashier for about one year and was its vice president up to the time of his death. In business circles, Mr. Cunningham was always regarded as one of Lockwood's best citizens. His death came at a most unexpected moment. He was in the very midst of his business activities and in seeming good health.

He accompanied a shipment of live stock to St. Louis, and while in the city went to a local hospital for treatment

of a minor difficulty, which on examination proved to be of a cancerous nature, affecting the jaw. A minor operation was performed, which upon closer examination proved far more serious than the doctors at first concluded, and a second operation was decided upon. His wife was notified by telegram and she went immediately to his side, but the operation proved fatal. His death was a sad shock to the entire community.

His funeral was conducted at the Christian church in Lockwood, by Rev. George Yarbrough of that church, and was one of the largest and most impressive ever conducted in the city. The business of the city was suspended during the day and almost the entire population attended the funeral. Among the deeply afflicted ones were his aged parents who have since passed away. Five brothers, Lafayette, Alex, Levi, James and William, and three sisters, Mrs. H. A. Peterson of Springfield, Mrs. Hugh Hampton of Greenfield and Mrs. Ida Smith of Lockwood, were all present.

Mr. Cunningham was called from a life of business activity while yet in the very prime and vigor of his manhood. His influence had been felt in every important step in the development of the city and community, but he left for himself a monument of respect in the hearts and lives of his neighbors and friends which will stand as long as the history of Dade County is read or remembered.

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ALBERT W. DAIGH.

Of good old fighting stock, with ancestors tracing their parentage back to the land of the Shamrock, Albert W. Daigh entered upon the scene of life's activities in Christian County, Ill., June 21st, 1866, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Willis) Daigh, the former being a native of Sangamon County, Ill., while the latter was born in Dade County, Mo. Charles C. Daigh, father of Thomas J. Daigh, was a native of West Virginia, as also was his father, James Lewis Daigh. The father of James L. Daigh came from Ireland to West Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war and took an active part therein. His son, James Lewis

Daigh, was a soldier in the war of 1812, while Charles C. Daigh, his son, fought in the Black Hawk war. From the above record it is quite evident that the great-great-great-grandfather of Albert was the founder of the Daigh family in America, and its christening seems to have been with a baptism of blood.

John Lewis Daigh, Albert's great-grandfather, emigrated to Illinois from West Virginia in a very early day, when Springfield, the capital of the state, was yet a very small hamlet. His family, which were for the most part grown, came with him. Charles C. Daigh at that time was a young man, and about the year 1832 married Elizabeth Patton, a native of Ohio but a girl he had known in West Virginia. The Patton family came to Sangamon county at the same time the Daigh family came. Charles C. Daigh came to Missouri in 1837 and settled in Lawrence county, where he remained until the Civil war, when he returned to Illinois, and died there in 1884.

Thomas Jefferson Daigh came to Missouri in 1868, at the close of the war, and settled in Dade County. He remained in Dade County till 1873, when he bought land in Lawrence County, where he farmed until 1884. After spending one year in Kansas, he returned to Dade County and bought 80 acres of land where Albert now lives.

Thomas Jefferson Daigh was married to Mary Willis, a native of Dade County, but who was residing in Sangamon County, Illinois, on account of the war, in 1864. To this union were born four children, Albert W., Georgie, Emory and Anna, now Mrs. James O. Clark of Craik, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Albert W. Daigh remained with his father until the year 1885, when he went to the state of Washington and for three years engaged in farming and fruit shipping. Having a desire for a higher education, he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he remained a student until 1890, when he returned to Dade County and engaged in teaching school for seven years. In 1896 he was a candidate of the democratic party for Clerk of the Circuit Court, but was defeated. He has always been

active in politics, a consistent democrat and a candidate at one time for collector. At present he is assessor and clerk of the Township Board.

On the 23rd day of August, 1893, he was married to Stella Shelton, who was born February 17th, 1873.

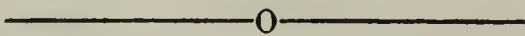
They are the parents of but one child, Vivian Offner, born June 24th, 1894.

Mr. Daigh and family are members of the Christian church, in which organization he has been an elder for several years.

Mr. Daigh is actively engaged in farming and stock raising and resides upon a splendid farm of 136 acres, which he owns in South Township, and is raising some alfalfa.

In the year 1901 he erected a fine two-story, eight-room residence on his farm. The place is well watered by springs and wells, the supply being handled by a windmill and gasoline engine. Convenient outbuildings of commodious dimensions add to the value and beauty of the farm.

Mr. Daigh is a wide-awake, public-spirited man, with lofty moral and religious ideals and a power for righteousness and right living in his home community.



WILLIAM D. DAVIDSON.

Was born in Grayson County, Texas, September 25th, 1870, son of George W. and Missouri (Menice) Davidson. His father was born in Dade County upon the farm where Mr. Davidson now lives, March 4th, 1843, while his mother was born in Tennessee, September 14th, 1843. George W. Davidson was always a farmer, as also was his father, Joseph Davidson, who was a Dade County pioneer, and homesteaded the Davidson farm. George W. Davidson moved to Texas about 1869, where he engaged in farming and then returned to Dade County, where he ended his days. George W. Davidson served for three years in the Confederate army, as a private, was wounded in battle, and died February 13th, 1911. His mother, Missouri Davidson, still resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Davidson is the third in point of birth of a family of eight children, four of whom are living. He attended school in the Limestone district, and also in Fairview district, this county.

William D. Davidson was married on the 27th day of February, 1901, to Laura Russell, a native of Sac Township, Dade County, daughter of C. C. and Mary (Stanley) Russell, both natives of Missouri. Her father was for a number of years engaged in buying stock, but is now living a retired life in Greenfield. Her mother is also living. C. C. Russell is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Union army. Was neither wounded nor disabled. Mrs. Davidson is the second of a family of nine children. She was educated in the schools of Dade County.

Mr. Davidson remained at home till about 20 years of age, when he engaged in farming upon his own account, and has farmed continuously since that date. He devotes his entire time to the management of a farm of 200 acres, raising grain and live stock. He is a democrat in politics and has been a member of the school board for a number of years, but never held any other office.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have one child, William Orville, born January 1st, 1902. He is still at home. Mr. Davidson is a member of the W. O. W. and is an industrious, energetic farmer and stock raiser.

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GEORGE W. DAIGH.

One of the most highly respected and beloved citizens of Dade County is Uncle George Daigh of South Greenfield. He was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, March 21st, 1839, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Patton) Daigh, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio. They were married in the state of Illinois and came to Lawrence County in 1837, and were among the very early settlers of that county. George Daigh was the fourth in order of birth of a large family, and the first child to be born to his parents in this state. He received his education in Lawrence County and remained at home up to the start of the Civil war, although he worked out

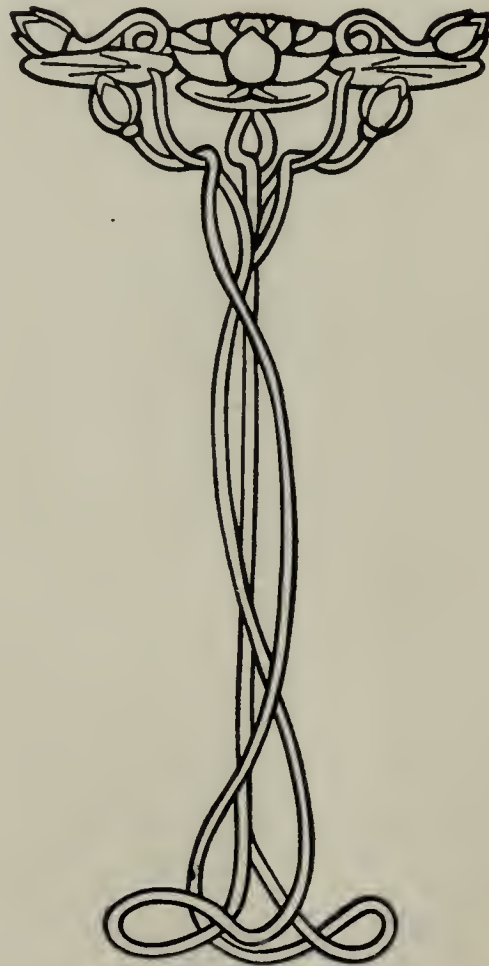
for two years previous. At the time of the great Civil war he helped his father move the family back to Illinois, going by way of Kansas, and this accomplished, George Daigh was not to be found wanting in patriotism for his country, and therefore enlisted in Company E, 114th Volunteers, Illinois Infantry, on August 11th, 1862, under Colonel Judy, and his captain was Captain Shoup. For three years Mr. Daigh remained in the army and was destined to see very hard service and to see the worst side of the war. He was in the thick of the fights at Jackson, Miss., seige of Vicksburg, and the Seige of Jackson, and at the battle of Guntown, Miss., and on the retreat from this battlefield was taken prisoner of war and sent to the notorious Andersonville prison at Andersonville, Ga., where he was kept for three months, and experienced all the horrors of that frightful place. Vividly does Uncle George remember the conditions at this prison and the hardships he went through are almost indescribable. He says that on 36 acres of bare ground 34,000 Union men were held, and their rations were a scant spoonful of molasses, meal and dry beans daily, and they suffered terribly for tobacco, and would trade a day's rations for a scrap or two. There were seven prisoners from his company, and they used to select one of the seven each day who would trade his full ration for tobacco, and then the other six would divide their rations with him, and all use the tobacco so obtained. The water was filthy, and little of that until the famous "Providence Spring" broke out, and Uncle George well remembers the day that this happened. This spring broke through solid, hard-packed earth, just across the "Dead Line," which was a line established by the Confederates, beyond which any man who stepped was instantly shot, and he says that many and many a poor fellow, crazed by hardship and starving, would deliberately step across this line, and thus end his misery.

This spring referred to is still running today, and it truly seemed that it was sent by Providence for the relief of those thousands of brave and suffering men.

At this time, Uncle George says, the men were dying at the rate of 150 a day and were buried in long trenches, dug by a detail of prisoners. He remembers well the day that he saw the six raiders hung at Andersonville prison. All these terrible sights and through all this almost unbelievable hardships, Mr. Daigh endured for three months, when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he was kept one month, then he was taken to Florence, S. C., for two months, then was exchanged and came home to Illinois, via Savannah, Ga. At this time he was nothing but skin and bones, and when his friends came for him he was unable to tell his name. After a stay at home, in which time he regained his strength, he returned to Alabama to rejoin his regiment, but when he arrived peace had been declared, so his company was discharged at Vicksburg August 5th, 1865, and the glorious day had arrived when he could return to his home and begin life in peace. This he did, and in December of 1865, on the 26th day, he was married to Miss Amanda Willis, who was born May 15th, 1846, a daughter of Rev. R. T. Willis, and of whom extended mention will be found elsewhere. For two years after they were married they rented land in Illinois and farmed, then came to Dade County, where they remained five years, also renting land, then moved to Lawrence County, where they bought 40 acres of land near Bowers' Mill. Here they built a little home and set out an orchard and lived until 1884, when they decided to come back to good old Dade County, and consequently sold out and bought 68 acres on Turnback Creek, in South Township, which they improved, and lived there 17 happy years, but in 1901 sold this nice farm and bought 10 acres adjoining South Greenfield, which they have greatly improved, and now have one of the prettiest places in all Dade County. Here they are spending their declining years in peace and happiness. A finer, more devoted couple cannot be found in our county, and it is a great pleasure to visit Uncle George and Aunt Amanda, for it makes one feel that life is surely worth living, and that love is sweet indeed. Mr. Daigh is a Republican in poli-

tics and is a prominent member of the G. A. R. at Greenfield. Truly, this grand old couple is well worthy of the high regard in which they are held by all, and the example of their well-rounded life is an inspiration to our younger generation. It is the earnest wish of a multitude of friends that this worthy and greatly-loved couple may live for many years yet to come, and that those years may be filled with happiness and the joy of living and loving.

(Biographies Continued in Vol. II.)



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